

**THE STERLING BANK**  
OF CANADA

**"Ask Our Manager"**

Farmers contemplating larger operations or improvement on their farms, should call at the nearest branch of the Sterling Bank.

The Manager can give you valuable information and assistance along these lines. He is in touch with local and general conditions.

Call and see him at any time.

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When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK**  
OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal, Established 1864.  
WATFORD BRANCH, F. A. MacLEAN, Manager.  
ALVINSTON BRANCH, G. H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

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"SMOOTHER THAN VELVET"

Ice Cream like mother used to make?

No indeed! Ice cream far superior to that.

Nothing but pasteurized pure cream, cane sugar and pure flavor extracts go into Silverwood's Ice Cream. That creamy, velvety taste that mother never could have given to her home-made ice cream is the result of homogenizing and scientific freezing.

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

There is a limit to the performance of all motor cars.

But, the Ford goes on when other cars are mired; the Ford travels roads that other cars cannot travel.

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THE WATFORD GARAGE

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Watford, Ont.  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
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Shorter periods 12 cents per running inch.

Advertisers will be allowed a change of matter every two weeks. Weekly changes can be had at a slight extra cost. Copy of change must be in printer's hands by Tuesday noon.

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BUSINESS CARDS—One inch and under, per year \$5.00.

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T. HARRIS, Editor.

**Guide-Advocate**

WATFORD, JULY 11, 1919

**WILL BROADEN EDUCATION.**

Some Points Suggested by Hon. Dr. Cody.

Although education is one of those subjects which, in Canada, have been discussed "right through the war," still, now that the fighting is over, discussion on this all-important question tends to become more practical and immediate. As Walter Bagehot used to insist so emphatically, it is one thing to criticize and propose when one is under no obligation to act on any criticism or proposal, and quite another thing to do so when one is under the immediate obligation to translate one's words into acts. During the war every education proposal was launched with at least one postponing clause attached. But to-day any proposal may be practical politics. It is for this reason, amongst others, that the statement recently made by the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario, is specially important. Dr. Cody's statement would at once become an interesting contribution to the consideration of a great subject, but as a preliminary statement of actual policy it has, of course, an interest all its own.

Dr. Cody covered a wide field, but it was welcome to find the Ontario Education Minister placing in the very forefront of his statement the question of the more general extension of education beyond the limits of the elementary school. There had come, he insisted, a far more general realization of the fact that education does not stop "with the boy and girl age," and that a further compulsory period should be introduced. Important and essential everywhere, such a provision is unquestionably specially important in Canada, with its very large foreign-born population. If the ideals of Canadian citizenship are to be really and effectively inculcated, much more is called for than the primary education of the boy and the girl. As Dr. Cody well pointed out, it is absolutely necessary that the foreign-born elements shall receive a "real education in British ideals and citizenship."

Then Dr. Cody was emphatic also on the position which women should now be called upon to fill in education. Women, he declared, had won their right to take their share in the counsels and government of their country, and in no national activity could they lend their aid with more certain effect than in the matter of education. He hoped to see women everywhere accorded places on school boards and boards of education, and thus enabled to place at the service of their country a special ability which they undoubtedly possessed.

Perhaps the most important of all the points touched upon by Dr. Cody was the question of the payment of teachers. Those who really appreciate the unique national importance of education must have recourse, again and again, to this subject, and to the insistence that if the educational profession is to have the standing and attract to its ranks the men and women it most needs and ought to demand, the standard of payment must be very much higher everywhere than it is at the present time. The key to all the problems is indeed the teacher. It is the teacher that counts, and without good teachers the most perfect system of education must be of little avail. "The

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts through the Blood of the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. I. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

time is ripe," Dr. Cody declared, "and the people both in city and in country are ready to pay better salaries, and are realizing that it is very much worth while to spend money for the securing of better conditions under which to develop their children." Those who have been following with any care the recent history of education in Canada and other countries cannot fail to agree with Dr. Cody here. The time has already passed, or is, at any rate, rapidly passing, when any salary may be thought good enough for the school teacher, and it can scarcely be questioned that an education body courageous enough to pay its teachers adequately, today, can count upon a very wide and sincere popular support.

**The Hun Spirit.**

A series of trenches in front of Passchendaele in Flanders, were notorious among the boys for the quantity of slimy mud which always gathered there. One day after a heavy rain, a poor fellow sank into the sticky mixture up to his armpits and was fixed there for three days and nights, while the Hun snipers from a point of vantage kept up a constant fire on any who attempted to feed him or try to rescue him, although they, themselves, with true Hun cruelty, took good care not to hit him, preferring to see him suffer.

The poor chap begged his comrades to shoot him and put him out of his misery. At length the sergeant in charge telephoned to his colonel and asked permission to do this, but the colonel said: "Make one more desperate attempt to get him out." So that night, which fortunately happened to be a very dark one, the sergeant got a dozen volunteers with a bit of rope and quietly, inch by inch, they pulled him out and the stretcher-bearers, on the double, got him to the nearest dressing station.

**Curing Influenza.**

A doctor was called to attend an Irishman and his wife. Both were suffering with severe colds, and, fearing they would develop influenza, the medical man ordered "two grains of quinine and a swallow of whisky every three hours." Calling the next day, he found the man up and about, but the wife was still in bed. "Did you follow my instructions?" said the doctor. "To the letter, sorr!" replied the husband. "How much quinine have you left?" "Sure, Oi tink she have taken the whole av' it!" said the Irishman. "And did you take it, too?" he was asked. "Nivir a bit!" was the reply. "Begorra, it kept me busy takin' the whisky every toime she took a pill, an' sure she's in bed an' Oi'm up!"

Asthma is Torture. No one who hasn't gasped for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know however, from experience how immeasurable is the relief provided by that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing his remedy from your druggist.

**BIG JOHN CANADIEN.**

Famous Old Lacrosse Player a Picturesque Indian.

Big John Canadien is dead. The famous Caughnawaga Indian who used to run the Lachine Rapids on New Year's Day in a canoe dropped dead at his home a few weeks ago. He was 78 years of age.

John Baptiste Canadien—his real name—took his canoe through the wild rapids on five different occasions and many a log raft beside. In addition he at one time piloted the rangers through the swirling waters.

It was in 1884 that John Baptiste Canadien did his "bit" for the Empire. Lord Wolseley was conducting his second campaign against the Derivishes and bending every effort to relieve Gen. Gordon in Khartoum. Everything was on the side of the enemy—the torrid Egyptian sun, the sand, his simple needs, which gave him increased mobility, his knowledge of routes and watering places. Passage up the Nile seemed to promise the greatest success, but the cataraacts offered a problem. Skilled boatmen were required, and it was with the picked Canadian voyageurs that "Big John," went overseas.

Eighty-one boatmen went to Egypt and toiled under the grilling sun of the Soudan in an effort to take troops and supplies up the Nile. Though their services did not bring the campaign to a successful conclusion, both Houses of the Imperial Parliament acknowledged their services by formal resolution, and commanding officers warmly commended them. By a strange fate a man born in Montreal was to succeed where others had failed—Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., who built the railway across the desert which carried Sir Herbert Kitchener and his troops in triumph to Khartoum.

Later he went to Europe with the Caughnawaga lacrosse team and was presented to Queen Victoria. He returned the same summer to the little home where he was born and there he lived until the end came.

The last time he ran the rapids was in 1901, when the present King, then the Duke of Cornwallis and York, visited Canada.

The old man's home was rugged and weathered, like himself. It was

about nearly one hundred years ago. Big John, as his family grew too large for the one room, which comprised the ground floor, added two floors, added a story. "But these old beams are the same." On the walls were pictures of Big John in the glory of his Indian costume; another was a lacrosse player, recalling his trip to England as a captain of a team which played before Queen Victoria, and a signed photograph, which Her Majesty gave him.

**Toronto Landmark Destroyed.**

One of the old landmarks of Toronto—the Black Horse Hotel—which has stood at the corner of Front and George streets for nearly a century—since 1820—has at last fallen a prey to the ravages of time, and is now being demolished.

Built as a residence in 1820 by George Munro, it later became the leading hotel in the market district. Its southern windows, looking out upon Toronto Bay, would have seen the first long funnelled, paddle-wheel steamers, with much splashing and smoke, making their first voyages on the great lakes and have watched the harbor front grow from a muddy bank to its present industrial importance.

The old tavern has for many years been shorn of its former pride. Owing to its dilapidated condition it has not been used as a hotel for seven years. Chadwick was the name of the last proprietor. John Holderness, who left about 1886, Capt. Cox, Charles Ireson, Wales and Grimblebee, were some of his predecessors. For many years it has been used as a lodging house. It was the property of the Munro estate.

Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto gives the following story of the old house: "Just after the close of the war of 1812, two brothers, Scotchmen by birth, came to York from Niagara, and engaged in business here. Their names were John and George Munro. George, the younger of the brothers, was but a boy of fourteen at the time of commencing his mercantile career. In the spring of 1822 the brothers were contributors to the fund for building two bridges over the Don. About this time or earlier, for George Munro was a very young man at the time, he was married, and changed his residence to a new house, which he built about 1820, at the northeast corner of Front and George streets. The building, which is still standing, and now known as the Black Horse Hotel, has been somewhat altered from its original appearance, and its surroundings have greatly changed."

"The main part of the building does not differ much from the original structure, which was a commodious two-story frame house painted white, standing about fifteen feet back from Front street. About the Front street residence was a large lot extending halfway back to King street, and about an equal distance towards Frederick street. It was handsomely laid out, planted in part with choice fruit trees and blooming in other parts with flowers. Opposite the house on the Bay shore bank was a piece of ground owned by Mr. Munro and by him enclosed by a fence and planted with shrubbery and nearby a great elm tree about which Indians used to camp."

Mr. Munro was an active partisan in politics, with strongly Conservative tendencies. In 1841 he was elected mayor of Toronto, and while holding that office carried to England Toronto's congratulating address on the birth of the Prince of Wales. During the session of 1844-1845 he sat in Parliament for South York.

**They Disagreed.**

"This dictionary of yours ain't any good," said the father, looking over his schoolboy son's books. "What's wrong with it, father?" "Why, it spells most every word different from the way I spell it!"

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parnee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

**Drew caricatures.**

One of Princess Patricia's pet hobbies used to be sketching caricatures of members of the royal household. She was particularly clever at these. The billiard room at Bayshot Park, the country home of the Connaughts, has its walls covered with these humorous drawings. One of these, entitled "He was hungry," presents a likeness of the late King Edward rising from the table with a very broad smile of satisfaction on his face. Another, "The Charge of the (not too) Light Brigade," shows the late King, Prince Christian and the late Duke of Fife descending the steps of Marlborough House with formidable umbrellas in their clutches. Her sense of humor is one of the delightful things about her. In addition to her caricatures the princess had a very decided talent for painting. On several occasions during her stay in Canada her paintings were hung in the Art Galleries when exhibitions were on.

A ministry of health is being demanded from Parliament by the working women in Great Britain.

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**"BEST FOI"**

What Lydi Vegetable For O

Portsmouth, Irregularities, f



medicine for w saw."—Mrs. S Portsmouth, Oh Mrs. Shaw p medicine and w that other suff relief as she di Women who a should not drag without giving herb remedy, Ly table Compound advice in regard to Lydia E. Pinkl Mass. The res experience is at

**DEFEC**  
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We harp on t persons suffe sure as the s glasses will i eye headach aches do not; but all eye lenses, and you come t exactly the suffer.

**"CARI**  
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