

## A Terrible Penalty

frequently follows the neglect of an injury. Germs and dust get into the wound, it begins to fester, blood-poisoning sets in, and sometimes the loss of a limb is the result. Safeguard yourself against such a possibility by applying Zam-Buk at once. This antiseptic balm destroys all germs and prevents festering and blood-poisoning. Then the healing essences promote the growth of new tissue and it is not long before the wound is completely healed. Zam-Buk should be kept handy in every home, office, store and factory for cuts, scratches, burns, scalds and bruises. It is equally good for eczema, rashes, boils and ulcers. All dealers, 50c. box.

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FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT  
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Companies

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We give thorough courses.  
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Am now booking orders for eggs  
from Canada's Best Dorkings and  
Black Leghorns—winners of most  
prizes at C. N. R. 1919, also  
bronze medal and special ribbons  
for male and female Black Leg-  
horn, utility pens cheaper. Special  
prices on 50 or more Leghorn eggs.

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GOOD WORK  
PROMPT ATTENTION  
REASONABLE PRICES  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED

RESIDENCE—ST. CLAIR STREET

### BLINDING IN CATTLE

Gases From Fermenting Foods  
Create the Trouble.

The Cause and Symptoms of the Al-  
lment Fully Described — Methods  
of Relief Suggested, Both Simple  
and Heroic.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of  
Agriculture, Toronto.)

THIS condition, known as  
Tympantitis, Bloating, Hoven  
or Blown in cattle, consists  
of distension of the rumen  
or paunch with gas. The most com-  
mon cause is a sudden change from  
dry food to a liberal supply of green  
food of any kind, principally to the  
different varieties of clover, and  
more particularly when the clover is  
in flower. It frequently occurs from  
the voracity with which cattle that  
have been accustomed to dry food  
consume green fodder. Hence it is  
more prevalent in the spring than  
in other seasons. It may result from  
feeding too freely on green food of  
any kind, especially on that upon  
which dew or rain is present, and  
more particularly when frosted;  
hence is not uncommon in the fall  
when cattle are allowed to consume  
clover, rape, turnip tops, etc., when  
frosted. Any food that readily fer-  
ments, if taken in sufficient quan-  
tities to temporarily check digestion,  
will quickly form gases and cause  
bloating. It is often a complication  
in cases of choking, the mechanical  
impediment in the gullet being the  
direct cause by preventing escape of  
gas through that organ. Sudden  
changes of diet of any kind may  
cause the trouble, and insufficient  
secretion of saliva may have the same  
effect.

While some of the above-named  
causes usually precede an attack, it  
is not uncommon to notice a well-  
marked case for which no well-  
marked cause can be traced. Such  
cases are doubtless due to some un-  
suspected and not well understood  
temporary derangement of the diges-  
tive glands and muscular coat of the  
rumen. Any condition that causes  
torpidity of the rumen may cause  
bloating, even though no change of  
food of a dangerous nature has taken  
place. Torpidity of the rumen occurs  
in debilitating diseases, in fact in  
most diseases of the ox, and also  
from the introduction of excessively  
cold material, as frosted fodder, into  
the organ.

Symptoms.—The patient exhibits  
symptoms of pain and uneasiness by  
lying down and rising frequently,  
kicking at the belly, etc. Rumina-  
tion is suspended and food refused.  
There is general depression, protrusion  
of the muzzle, projection and  
congestion of the eyes, increased flow  
of saliva, and usually moaning during  
expiration. The belly is arched  
and there is a more or less well-  
marked swelling of the abdomen,  
especially marked on the left side be-  
tween the point of the hip and the  
last rib. If this be pressed with the  
finger it will yield, but at once re-  
gain its former condition when pres-  
sure is relieved. If tapped with the  
fingers a resonant, tympanic or drum-  
like sound will be heard, hence the  
name "tympantitis." Distension of the  
rumen causes forward pressure upon  
the diaphragm (the muscular parti-  
tion between the abdomen and lung  
cavity), hence lessens the space of  
the lung cavity and causes diffi-  
culty in respiration in proportion to  
the degree of bloating. Death may  
occur quickly from rupture of the  
rumen, rupture of the diaphragm,  
suffocation, or absorption of gases.

Treatment must be directed to re-  
move or neutralize the gases, and  
prevent the formation of more. It  
will depend upon the severity of the  
attack and the degree of distension  
of the rumen, whether it will be wise  
to attempt the immediate removal of  
the gases by an operation, or admin-  
ister drugs to neutralize them. When  
bloating is not excessive, with little  
or no danger of death occurring  
quickly, the administration of any  
drug that will neutralize the gases  
may and should be effective.

For this purpose oil of turpentine,  
commonly called "spirits of turpen-  
tine" is probably the best simple  
remedy. This is given in 2 to 4 oz.  
doses (a tablespoon holds about 1/2  
oz.) according to the size of the pa-  
tient and state of distension. This  
should be mixed with a pint of raw  
linseed oil. When this cannot be  
procured, melted butter or lard or  
new milk answers the purpose well.  
If necessary the dose may be re-  
peated in one to two hours.

Carbonate of ammonia, 4 to 6  
drams, or bi-carbonate of soda, (bak-  
ing soda) 1 to 1 1/2 oz. in a pint of  
water, also acts well, but not so  
surely and promptly as turpentine.  
It is also good practice to put a hay  
rope or piece of wood about 2 inches  
in diameter into the patient's mouth  
and fasten it there. This facilitates  
the escape of gas through the gullet.

In cases where bloating is extreme  
the gases should be removed by  
mechanical or surgical means. In  
some cases the passing of a rubber  
tube down the gullet to the rumen  
will give immediate relief. When  
this fails an opening must be made  
through the skin and coats of the  
rumen at the most prominent part in

front of the point of the left hip.  
The hair should be clipped off the  
seat of operation, and it, with the  
hands of the operator, and instru-  
ments, disinfected with a 5 per cent.  
solution of Carbolic acid or one of  
the coal tar antiseptics. The proper  
instrument for this operation is a  
trocar and canula, but when this is  
not on hand an ordinary pocket-knife  
can be used and the lips of the wound  
kept apart to allow escape of the  
gases.

After bloating has disappeared it  
is good practice to administer a lax-  
ative of about 1 lb. epsom salts or 1 1/2  
pints raw linseed oil, and feed light-  
ly for a few days.—J. H. Reed, V.S.,  
O. A. College, Guelph.

### BUSY WOMEN.

Wives and Daughters of Japan  
Worked to Death.

The wife and daughter of the Jap-  
anese workman are unfortunate.  
Recruiting for the spinning and silk  
factories is carried on in the country  
districts from which the girls are en-  
lured by promises of good wages and  
kind treatment, but actually they are  
kept in the company's dormitory like  
prisoners, surrounded by high brick  
walls and fed by the company with  
food fit for pigs, says Sen Katayama,  
in Asia Magazine. They have a work-  
ing day of fourteen hours, with only  
two days of rest in a month. There  
are to-day some 700,000 such poor  
girls in the cotton and other mills of  
Japan. Over 70 per cent. are under  
twenty. In the textile industry more  
girls are employed than men. In  
1908, 190,000 girls were working in  
silk mills and 230,000 girls in cotton  
mills. The statistics show that the  
percentage of illness was over five  
per cent. greater for women as for  
men, and that over half the sickness  
was tuberculosis. In the year 1909,  
out of seven northern provinces, 16-  
989 girls went to the spinning fac-  
tories, and during the same year  
7,200 returned home. Of these, 938  
went back on account of illness, 107  
being seriously sick. Every year more  
than 6,000 girls go out for work from  
Niigata Prefecture, and every year  
about 3,000 girls return home; half  
of these return on account of sick-  
ness.

Girls leave the factory within six  
months, mostly on account of illness  
from overwork. They work on an  
average of 12 hours a day or a night,  
and every seven or ten days they  
work 18 hours to make the adjust-  
ment from the day to the night shift.  
There were 515,217 girls working in  
factories in 1912, and 454,419 girls  
doing coolie labor, besides 29,670  
girls employed in Government works.  
Of these 54,518 girls in private fac-  
tories and 2,127 in the Government  
works were under 14 years of age.  
There are even to-day many girls  
under 12, in some cases only 10 years  
old, in the cotton and match fac-  
tories. Though the data given above is  
not new, the conditions to-day are no  
better. Mr. Toyohara, charged by the  
Government to investigate conditions  
of girls in industry in the western  
part of Japan, says that the much  
advertised improved conditions of  
factory girls is a simple camouflage  
reform without a basis of reality.  
Every factory advertises some sort  
of reform in giving pleasure and  
education to their employees, such as  
lessons in sewing, flower arrange-  
ment and etiquette. But the girls,  
after a day's work of 14 hours in a  
dirty spinning-room, are dead tired  
and can seldom learn anything that  
is taught. To-day 200,000 new girls  
are supplied every year to appease  
the appetite of modern industry, but  
80,000 return home sick and worn  
out.

### Yeast as Food.

Perhaps before long we may be  
feeding our babies on yeast, to make  
them grow fast.

Yeast is particularly rich in the  
mysterious "vitamines" on which, in  
our foods, so much of health depends.  
Nobody knows what vitamins are,  
but we have got to have them.

Recently a series of experiments  
was tried on white rats to find out  
what effect yeast would have. Thirty-  
two were selected, representing six  
litters—half the number of each sex  
—and all of them about a month old.

Each rat was first weighed and re-  
ceived a number. They were fed on  
ground meat, cheese and butter. At  
first they were systematically under-  
fed, their growth being thereby re-  
tarded. After two weeks, though  
without increase of ration, a little  
yeast was added. Every rat picked up.

They were then supplied with a  
fair allowance of food, plus yeast, and  
every rat doubled its weight in two  
weeks. One rat, No. 14, trebled its  
weight in that time.

Next, the yeast was eliminated,  
without reduction of the food allow-  
ance, and every rat thereupon began  
to lose weight. No. 14 ran down from  
eighty-one grams to fifty-four grams  
in three weeks on the yeastless diet.

Yeast was again supplied and all  
the rats rapidly gained weight.

In another experiment rat No. 25  
lost eight grams in two weeks on a  
yeastless diet and gained fifty-five  
grams in the next fortnight on the  
same ration with a little yeast added.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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quality at The Guide-Advocate.

## FARMERS

The Sterling Bank makes a special busi-  
ness of providing farmer clients with the  
capital necessary for conservative increas-  
es in field production and live stock.  
Many farmers who have taken advantage  
of this offer find their profits materially  
increased.

We have an *unusual* service to offer  
farmer clients—in the matter of loans,  
market reports, banking by mail, pur-  
chasing securities, etc.

Our local Manager will be glad to see you at any  
time.

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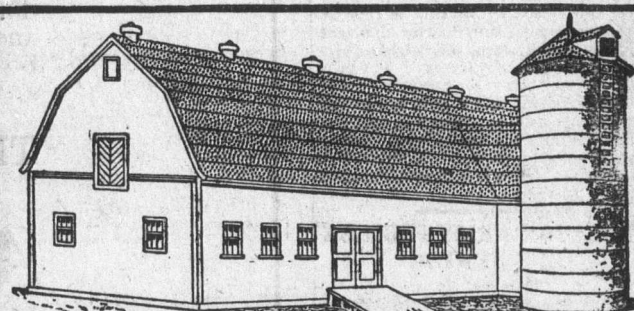


When you ship Grain, Butter,  
Cheese or Fruit, put through The  
Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer.  
This is the business way of securing  
prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

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Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
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ALVINSTON BRANCH, G. H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.



Barn and Silo Roofed with Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

## Resists Fire, Sheds Water, Wears Long

Flying sparks and embers from a burning building  
often cause roofs near by to catch fire, especially in a  
dry, hot season. Under like conditions, roofs covered with

## Brantford Asphalt Roofing

are in no danger from flying embers, because any that fall on  
Brantford Asphalt Roofing die out harmlessly. Build a bonfire on a roof  
of Brantford Asphalt Roofing and the fire will not spread and the boards  
underneath the roofing will be protected in a surprising manner.

If a fire starts in the interior of a building Brantford Asphalt  
Roofing acts as a retardant and keeps the fire from spreading. Fire  
chiefs and insurance companies endorse its use in the most congest-  
ed cities.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing does not absorb water, but sheds the  
heaviest rain with ease. Acid proof and alkali proof. Reliable,  
durable, economical. Three weights—40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb.  
per square.

### Brantford Rubber Roofing

is the same quality as Brantford Asphalt, but has a smooth, rubbery  
surface instead of the sand. It is particularly suitable for verandah  
decks and floor coverings. Three weights—40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb.  
per square.

### Leatheroid Roofing

Slightly lower quality than Brantford Rubber Roofing. Used for  
same purposes. Has a leathery surface. Exceptionally good roofing  
at a low price. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

### Standard Mohawk Roofing

is made of the same materials as Brantford Asphalt Roofing, but is  
lighter in weight. A thoroughly reliable roofing at a low price.  
Tested for years and has given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one  
side. One weight—40 lbs. per square.

### Climax Sheathing Paper

A tough kraft paper coated with high-grade asphalt. For mak-  
ing buildings damp-proof and wind-proof. Also for roofing temporary  
bunk houses, lumber camps, etc.

Samples of any of these roofings and prices will be furnished on request.

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Wedding Cake Boxes at this office.