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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
TIME TABLE
Trains leave Watford station as follows:

GOING WEST	
Accommodation, 111.....	8.42 a.m.
Chicago Express, 17.....	11.59 a.m.
Detroit Express, 83.....	6.51 p.m.
Chicago Express.....	9.11 p.m.
GOING EAST	
Ontario Limited, 80.....	7.48 a.m.
Chicago Express, 6.....	11.25 a.m.
Express.....	2.50 p.m.
Accommodation, No. 112.....	6.08 p.m.

G. E. McTAGGART, Agent, Watford.

DR. A. C. JOHNSTON M.D., C.M.
(Successor to Dr. Jas. Newell)
Office—Dr. Newell's former office, corner Main and Front sts., Watford. Postgraduate of New York and Chicago postgraduate hospitals. Phone 25w.

C. W. SAVERS, M.D., Phone 13.
Watford, Ontario. Office—Main st.
Residence—Ontario st. east. Office hours—8.30 to 9.30 a.m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays by appointment.

DR. G. N. URIE, B.A.
Licentiate General Medical Council United Kingdom. Member College Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Successor to Dr. W. C. Siddall
Hours: 8.30 to 9.30 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m. 7 to 8 p.m. Sunday by appointment.
Office, Residence Main St., Watford Phone 32.

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VETERINARY SURGEON
J. MCGILLICUDDY, Veterinary Surgeon. Honor Graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Dentistry a specialty. All diseases of domestic animals treated on scientific principles. Office—Two doors south of the Guide-Advocate office. Residence—Main street, one door north of Dr. Siddall's office.

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THE LAMBTON
FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established in 1875)

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Fraises this Asthma Remedy. A grateful user of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy finds it the only remedy that will give relief, though for thirteen years he had sought other help. Years of needless suffering may be prevented by using this wonderful remedy at the first warning of trouble. Its use is simple, its cost is slight, and it can be purchased almost anywhere.

GR.
IT I...
Furnishes Great Rich Hay For the L...
(Contributed by Ontario Dept. Agriculture, Toronto.)

In a survey covering an area of 300 farms, those growing alfalfa showed a net profit of \$1,200 per farm. \$728 per farm profit for those were not growing alfalfa. Difference of nearly \$500 in profit due to the alfalfa and fact that goes with it.

Ontario Variegated and varieties are more winter hardy than the common or southern varieties. These alone should be used in Ontario. The seed may cost more, but when everything is considered, the additional cost of good seed is your insurance for a return in crop. Hardy varieties last longer, and when once established and given rational treatment, remain vigorous and profitable for many years.

Alfalfa's Greatest Need Is Lime.
Alfalfa is a lime hungry plant; it cannot succeed where lime does not exist in abundance. Each ton of hay produced requires approximately 100 pounds of lime. So the attempted growing of alfalfa on soils that are sour or lacking in lime, is time, money and labor thrown away. Correct the lime deficiency first, if the soil needs it apply up to two tons per acre every five years. Most Ontario soils do not require more than a ton per acre every five years. With a yield of four tons of alfalfa hay per acre over a period of five years a ton of lime will be removed from the soil. So you see the need of returning lime to the medium in which the plant grows.

How to Apply Lime.
Apply lime to the surface of ploughed land. Do not plough it under; work it in with the harrow. Lime may be spread over the surface of the land by using a lime distributor or manure spreader, or shovelling from the wagon box by hand. Autumn is the best time after the fall ploughing has been done.

Vigorous Growth Follows Inoculation.
Areas on which alfalfa has not been grown should be treated through the application of 300 pounds of bacteria carrying soil per acre. Soil obtained from successful fields fulfils this requirement. Seed may be inoculated to accomplish the same result. This is generally the easiest way, unless soil is close at hand. The Bacteriology Department at the O. A. C., Guelph, will supply for 50 cents sufficient culture to treat a bushel of seed, the requirement for three acres.

Seed Bed Should Be Well Prepared.
Select reasonably rich soil and prepare it well. Do not waste time on worn out land unless you realize the necessity of applying lime and manure to feed the crop to a point of vigorous establishment. Land that has both good surface and under drainage is best. Avoid heavy, flat areas, with hardpan or tight clay subsoils. Alfalfa is a deep-rooted plant and must have room to grow. Prepare for the seeding by working up a fine surface on a firm seed bed. Autumn ploughing worked down in the spring with cultivator, harrow, and corrugated roller will give the desired condition providing that the weather is right for work on the land.

Use Plenty of Seed.
On land in good condition and adapted to alfalfa growing 15 pounds of good Canadian grown Ontario variegated seed is sufficient. Timothy may be mixed with the alfalfa seed as an agent of security to hold the blue grass in check until the alfalfa is well established. Its presence ensures a hay crop should the alfalfa winter kill the first year. It is a good practice to use three or four pounds of alfalfa seed in the general hay mixture over the farm. Such a practice will bring the entire farm into condition for successful alfalfa growing without very much effort or cost.

Alfalfa needs a protective covering over winter. Eight inches or more of growth to hold the snow is provided by the alfalfa plant in its September growth. Those that cut or graze alfalfa after September 15th kill all chances of future profits from alfalfa growing. Two good crops taken at the right time should satisfy, then give the plant a chance to recover for winter.

Early cutting weakens the plant, late cutting gives a coarse, poorer quality hay. Cut when the crop has nearly reached the full bloom condition. Cut but twice a year, leaving the third growth for winter protection.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

Guide-

ORD, ONTARIO, FRIDAY

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
IT'S COMING! LISTEN!
DIAMOND

...like Felicia, you naturally say that she

...nodded Darius.

...was considerably interested when the next day "the mysterious lady" arrived by train with her youthful tribe.

...moved had been vacant for a year. It occupied a narrow and shallow lot, had been neglected and presented a vivid contrast to the two-acre garden of the place Darius owned.

...he said, as he opened the dividing fence, just beyond which his neighbor was raking up the rubbish, "but you haven't a very inviting spot for the little ones to play in, and if I don't seem intrusive might I cut out a gateway in the fence and give them room to breathe in?"

Delicia Fairmont smiled with a frankness that attracted him. "I am afraid they would soon turn your paradise of a garden into sad chaos," she intimated.

"Let them; it's to be enjoyed, isn't it? Here, you little people, in a very few minutes I'll have a clear thoroughfare for you to come and go as you please."

It warmed the honest, humane soul of Darius Moore to watch the little ones scamper about the garden, once a way of entrance was open to its delights. His heart expanded as he realized that he was relieving the busy mother of a part of her many cares.

There was a hammock and some rustic benches, and Darius made them a swing. When they were called to lunch they departed hungry, flushed with exercise and solicitous to learn if they could return for the afternoon.

The acquaintance of Darius with Delicia Fairmont got no further than his courteous nod and her grateful, pleasant smile, the fence between them, during the rest of that week. The children called the lady "mother."

They overran the garden but did no damage, and the kindly, indulgent ways of Darius won them to the manifestation of purely childish affection.

Then something occurred that caused Darius to bless the day that he had "half adopted" the noisy, bustling mother of a part of her many cares. A rain had come up and the little contingent were kept in their own house. Their absence and that of the sunshine made Darius dull and lonesome. He went into the house, lit the gas, for the room where he loved to lounge had only one window and was quite dark from the overclouded sky.

Darius carelessly threw his coat over a gas jet, settled back in a comfortable armchair and in a few minutes was sound asleep. He awoke, dazed, dull and dazed. The three elder Fairmont children were in the room. One was pulling at him vigorously, all were excited, and very soon Darius knew that had they not come over and detected the taint of escaping gas and traced its source he would probably have never seen their faces again.

...said I don't wonder she charmed you," he bubbled over. "And say! those seven aren't her children. They belong to two sisters who died, and she took charge of them to bring them up. Get busy and pop the question, Darius, or you may miss the likeliest match of your life."

"Not her children?" repeated Darius. "Well, that makes me think all the more of her! They'll be our children, if she'll have me, Silas," and forthwith he proceeded to tell Miss Delicia Fairmont how much he thought of her, and came back to Brother Silas with beaming face.

SILVER HARVEST.
Picturesque Scenes Among the Manx Fishermen.

Sunset over Peel Harbor, Isle of Man, and the castle standing out black and clear against a sky of flame, says Anson. Away over the water, very faint through the golden haze of eventide, can be distinguished the Mull of Galway. On the other side of the bay the "Headlands" lie rugged and clear, bathed in the mellow glow.

We look towards the old grey town, and a wonderful sight greets our eyes—the fishing fleet is putting out to sea. One after another the chocolate sails swell in the light summer breeze, and the smacks sail proudly out. They leave at sunset, so as to "make" the fishing ground before dark, and return at sunrise.

The entire fleet is controlled by an "admiral," but each boat has its own skipper. The haul or catch is divided into three parts—one for the owner, one for the skipper, and one to be divided among the crew, which usually consists of about five men and a boy.

When, as sometimes happens, the fleet is out for a longer period than one night, every fishing lad leaves the lady of his affections in the care of his best friend, who has to amuse and entertain the fair damsel, and see that she keeps her affections dutifully free.

The Sunday before leaving for a long trip is the occasion for a service on the beach for blessing the boats.

A quaint superstition still exists concerning the third boat, which is considered to be "unlucky." This always entails rather a scramble between the second and third, which sometimes results in a delay of some days before either will leave. The difficulty has been overcome by their being tied together.

One of the most delightful sights is a net full of mackerel being hauled in by the light of the moon. The net and its contents look a mass of scintillating silver, bringing to mind two beautiful lines of the Manx fishermen's hymn. Many of the men are farmers as well as fishermen:

"For them we reap the golden corn by day,
By night the silver harvest of the sea."
"Them," of course, meaning their wives and children.

The air is cold yet sweet. Over the east a faint, rose-colored flush deepens; long rays of gold slant up into the sky and wakes the grey sea into color and life, chasing away the wrath-like mist.

In this glorious setting the fleet returns. At first it is only a speck in the distance, then gradually it becomes more distinct, until at last you see the smacks dotted over the water like a flock of gigantic birds, rust-colored wings aspread.

Farther and nearer they come. You can hear the shouts of the crews as they hurry about the decks, and the rattle of the ropes as the sails are lowered.

COWS FOR THE SETTLER

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT IS HELPING NORTHERN FARMERS

The Northland Produces Much Hay—It Is Best Sold on the Hoof or in Milk—Settlers May Purchase Cattle Cheaply—Wireworm Poison.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Few people in Old Ontario who have not travelled through the northern part of the province realize that there is a territory lying north of New Liskeard and west of Cochrane that will in the near future become one of the most important producing agricultural areas of the province.

The country adjacent to the railways is now cleared or being cleared to such an extent that the settlers are no longer dependent upon their timber or pulp wood for revenue, but are now engaged in farming proper.

Many farms, especially in the New Liskeard section, are entirely cleared of bush and the while acreage is either under cultivation or in hay and pasture.

Northland Produces Much Hay.
With the wonderful producing power of this new land there is an exceptionally rapid growth of vegetation and very little hay is produced in such quantities that it is with difficulty that a market can be found for the entire production.

So much is this so that even this year in June, stacks of 1924 hay may be seen as one travels along the railway. Settlers have not been producing hay alone, but have been getting into live stock raising as rapidly as circumstances and conditions would permit.

This is evidenced by the fact that between New Liskeard and Cochrane there are creameries at the following points: New Liskeard, Ramore, Earlton, Matheson, Val Gagne and Cochrane.

Ready Money Scarce With Settlers.
As was the case with settlers in Old Ontario so it is in most cases with settlers in the Northern Ontario—they have very little ready cash as their earnings have been used in clearing the land consequently the Ontario Government is assisting the settlers financially in the building of creameries and in the purchase of cows. Such assistance is being given on business principles only, that is, the money for the building of creameries and the purchase of cows is being loaned to the settlers at a moderate rate of interest and under certain conditions.

Purchase of Cows.
Briefly speaking, the new policy of the Department of Lands and Forests, through the Northern Development Branch, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture through the Live Stock Branch, is as follows:—

Cattle are to be purchased in carload lots only.
Settlers are to appoint a Representative to select the animals, and are to authorize him to act on their behalf in such selection and in deciding as to price.

Settlers are required to sign an application form to this effect agreeing to give promissory notes and liens against their farms for unpaid balances.

Government will appoint a representative of the Department of Agriculture to accompany settlers' representative and assist him in selection of cattle.

Government will advance full amount of money to pay for cattle at time of purchase and to prepay transportation charges and to pay expenses of settlers' representative.

Settlers will be charged \$12 per cow to defray the transportation charges and the cost of their own representative. This flat rate will mean a saving of several dollars per cow to the settlers, and will give them the advantage of knowing exactly what these costs will amount to.

The total cost to the settler will be the amount paid for the stock purchased for him plus \$12 per head for those other charges.

Upon delivery the settlers will be required to pay at least 25 per cent. of this total cost and as much more as he is able.

Interest at 5 per cent. will be charged on unpaid balances and repayments are required at the rate of \$3 per cow per month, and the settler shall give a promissory note to this effect and a lien against his farm.

Repayments may be made to the creamery or to such other local office as may be designated in the community.—L. E. O'Neill, Live Stock Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Cut-Worm Poison.
Bran, 25 lbs.
Paris Green or White Arsenic, 1 lb.
Molasses, 1/2 gal.
Water, 2 gals.

Mix the bran and poison together dry in a large vessel. Add the molasses to water. Stir well and then pour the liquid over the poison bran and mix until every part is moist and will fall through the fingers. Apply half a teaspoonful near each plant at dusk and see that chickens keep away.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

STOCK

THE WELL-BODY.
Deficiencies in Elementary Food—Paris Green

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