

# Watford

VOLUME FIFTY-ONE, NO. 33

## "Squibographs"

The sale of canned meat is prohibited in Iowa. It interfered with the sale of corn cobs for fuel.

A jazz gramophone record at a summer camp realizes what is meant by one continuous grind.

Any enterprising vacationist can acquire indigestion, sunburn, and other ailments during a week's vacation. Thorough workmanship at fair prices.

St. Clair St. Watford

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

### TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford station as follows:

**GOING WEST**  
Accommodation, 111.....9.42 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.....11.22 a.m.  
Express.....2.50 p.m.  
Accommodation, No. 112.....6.08 p.m.  
G. E. McTAGGART, Agent, Watford.

### MEDICAL

**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 35w.

**C. W. SAWERS, 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. G. 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.

### DENTAL

**GEORGE HICKS, D.D.S.,** Trinity University, L.D.S., Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Post graduate of Bridge and Crown work, Orthodontia and Porcelain work. The best methods employed to preserve the natural teeth. Office—Opposite Siddall's Drug Store, Main st.

**G. N. HOWDEN, D.D.S., L.D.S.,** Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and the University of Toronto. Only the Latest and Most Approved Appliances and Methods used. Special attention to Crown and Bridge work. Office—Over Dr. Sawers', Main st., Watford, Ont.

### 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.

### INSURANCE

## THE LAMBTON FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Established in 1875)

**JOHN W. KINGSTON**... President  
**JAMES SMITH**... Vice President  
**ALBERT G. MINIALLY**... Director  
**THOMAS LITHGOW**... Director  
**GULFORD BUTLER**... Director  
**JOHN PETER McVICAR**... Director  
**JOHN COWAN K.C.**... Solicitor  
**J. F. ELLIOT**  
**ROBERT J. WHITE**, Fire Inspectors  
**ALEX. JAMESON**  
**F. J. McEWEN**... Auditors  
**W. G. WILLOUGHBY**, Manager and Sec.-Treasurer  
**ROY E. McFEDRAN**, Wanstead Agent for Warwick and Plympton

Praises 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.

## Local Happenings

Ford Picnic next Wednesday. Prize list on back page.

Stanley Trenouth of the weekend at his home.

Mr. Angus Johnston of Watford, visited his sister, Mrs. J. Kercher.

Dr. W. G. Siddall, former Watford, visited his friends here Friday.

Miss M. McInnis of Stratford, Miss M. McInnis of Stratford, Miss M. McInnis of Stratford.

table Compound, a well of bottles and it helps. Mr. W. G. Siddall, former Watford, visited his friends here Friday.

In a recent canvass of purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over 100,000 replies were received and 98 out of every 100 said they had been helped by its use. This medicine is for sale by all druggists.

## STARS WITH TWIN SISTERS.

Mysteries of Astronomy Solved By the Telescope.

We are accustomed to look upon the stars as distant suns that shine always with the same light. But stars are not nearly so well-behaved as this. There are hundreds whose brilliance waxes and wanes in the most amazing way. The most curious of them all is Algol, normally a bright star in the constellation of Perseus. Until telescopes were invented its ways had puzzled astronomers for thousands of years.

For nearly three days it is only a little less brilliant than the biggest stars; then its light begins to fade, and for twenty minutes it sings into quite a tiny point of light, returning at the end of that time to its usual splendor.

We now know the reason for these pranks. Another huge star, cold and dark, circles round it at dizzy speed, and every sixty-nine hours its bulk comes between us and Algol, shutting out most of its light.

Other stars seem to have regular periods of flaring up into terrific heat followed by a slow decline into dullness. The changes may occur as often as once a week, or they may need centuries for their fulfillment.

The most beautiful of all stars when seen through a telescope are those whose light is colored. Some are bright red, others yellow, blue or green. Some of them appear to undergo changes in color. In these cases it is usually found that the star is not one, but a pair of suns of different hues, which swing round one another. Whichever of the couple is nearest to us at the moment gives the prevailing color, which changes as the stars alter their positions.

The most astonishing thing on looking through a big telescope for the first time is to discover how many of the apparently single stars are really groups. Quite a small glass shows the middle star of Orion's sword as a pair. A larger instrument shows the star as a cluster of three. Some of the star groups consist of individuals which are really much farther apart than they seem when viewed through the telescope, for sometimes one is almost directly behind another, though countless millions of miles farther away from us.

In other cases the members of the cluster form a close alliance, circling round each other like partners in a dance.

If a pair of stars are found behaving in this way we may feel sure that they represent a narrowly-averted celestial collision, such as causes new stars to flare up from time to time.

For centuries the pair rushed towards each other at ever-increasing speed, but instead of meeting head-on they were diverted from their courses by some outside force, and merely glanced past each other at short range. Then the enormous attraction exerted by each came into play. Neither could escape from it, and they began to swing round each other.

The speeds at which some of these twin suns move are almost incredible. They make a complete turn in a few hours. When we remember that the earth's miles along at about seventeen miles a second in order to get round the sun once in 365 days, we can realize something of the speed at which these gigantic blazing globes rush through space.

Try the Want Ads. for quick results. One Cent per word each insertion.

## His Recompense

By PERCIVAL LEE

There has been my own fault and I bear the brunt of it." He said Gerald Thorne, glancing at the written paper. It was a note for a hundred dollars, signed by Alden, bearing his own indorsement.

Gerald had just paid it. Mentally he struggled with the conviction that he had been guilty of a serious error in judgment leading up to the incident of the moment.

He had been secretary and adviser of Adam Wells until the latter died. They were related distantly, but the old man had learned to regard Gerald with almost fatherly consideration.

Wells was another candidate for his son, young Ross, the son of his old friend. Mr. Wells had practically adopted Ross. He had paid his way through college. He had made a failure of both schooling and commercial life. The business he had invested in received little intelligent attention and he had proven a severe disappointment to his generous patron.

Now, thinking over all this, Gerald regretted that he had given way to an impulse born of sentiment and supposed duty. Upon his deathbed Mr. Wells had called him to his side.

"Gerald," he had said, "a will at my lawyer's office leaves you half of my estate. It is not large, and you deserve more. The will also names Alden as a beneficiary of the other half. I desire to rescind that will. Both of us have seen how incapable and irresponsible he is. He will squander the little I leave him. A part of his legacy is tied up in trust with yourself. The major part of the bequest, however, is for his free use. I wish you to make out a new will placing all of it in trust."

But Gerald Thorne did neglect it. He did it willfully by never attending to the proposed change of will. Mr. Wells weakened rapidly and forgot all about it. Gerald was glad. He liked Alden. He believed in his innate goodness of heart. He hoped to aid in steadying him down. Besides that, he did not wish it to be said that he had influenced Mr. Wells for his own benefit.

Mr. Wells died and Alden Ross received a sum of several thousand dollars in liquid funds.

There was nothing bad about Alden except a heedless extravagance and the frailty of being easily influenced by others. Within six months he had wasted all of his inheritance except the trust funds. He came to Gerald, penitent, avowing determined economy in the future and pleading for the advance of the interest on the trust fund.

"I can't do it," declared Gerald firmly, "for I am sacredly bound by my trust restrictions. I will loan you the money you need, however."

That was a bad start to make. Thereforward Alden became an importunate debtor. On one occasion he got Gerald to indorse the five hundred dollar note for him. The outcome of this unwise action now confronted Gerald. He felt that he was in a measure an accessory in the idle uselessness of Alden and acted upon a sudden resolve. He left his office with the motive of seeking out Alden and having a thorough understanding with him. He made some inquiries and learned upon a friend who had just seen Alden. "Headed for the old picnic grounds," Gerald was advised. "The young people have set up their tennis nets there and Alden spends a lot of time in their company."

Gerald would have liked to do the same, had he the time to spare. Particularly would the prospect have been enticing had Edna Deane been among those same "young people." Recently he had met Alden frequently at the Deane home and had come to wonder if Alden was particularly interested in that direction.

Gerald came upon Alden, alone, twirling his tennis bat. He told of his payment of the note. Alden expressed penitence almost to the extent of tears. "I don't want to upbraid you, Alden," said Gerald, "but your present delinquency really embarrasses me in a financial way. It is not that, however, that most troubles me. It is your persistent extravagance. Only by settling down can you hope to make even enough to live on."

"I see it all," declared Alden contritely, "and honest, Gerald, I am turning over a new leaf. I have had a talk with Edna. She has been a regular guardian angel to me and I have promised her to mend my ways."

A sudden cloud seemed to darken all of hope in Gerald's heart. The words implied that his own affection for her had been in vain.

"Alden," he spoke with an effort, "I freely gave up half of the Wells fortune for you. I have borne sacrifices

for you since. I shall surrender the interest I have in Miss Deane, and hope you will make her happy."

"Yes, you've given me the best you had," interrupted Alden forcibly, "but you can't give me Edna Deane. I supposed you knew that her helpful ways in my behalf have been inspired because I expect some day to make her sister Nellie my wife. You noble old hero! I would, indeed, be an ingrate if I did not mend my ways and make a man of myself!"

And earth and sky seemed to blaze with a new glory, as Gerald Thorne comprehended that he might still hope on and win the charming girl he loved so devotedly.

## WINDS AND THEIR NAMES.

Aeolus Blows In Many Ways and at Varying Speeds.

A navigator with experience in many parts of the world, Captain E. Armitage McCann, writes in the New York Times of the winds of the sea.

First let us quote for the ignorant landsman the agreed set of names with numerals to indicate them and their increasing speed, called the Beaufort scale, which is the exact way the calms, gentle winds, strong winds, hurricanes and so forth, are spoken of by the men who have to deal with them intelligently. They are: Calm, 0; light air, 1; light breeze to strong breeze, 2 to 5; high wind, 7; gale, 8; strong gale, 9; whole gale, 10; storm, 11; and hurricane, 12. In addition to these they colloquially use the words: Paddy's hurricane, or an up-and-down wind; doldrums with cats-paws; capful of wind; half a gale; snorter; or blowing great guns.

Old corners of the world have local names for local winds and storms of peculiar type. "If any one of perverted taste really desires to experience a weird and all-pervading stench, he has but to go down the west coast to the neighborhood of Callao, where may be found the winds called Painters or Barbers, which have the peculiarity of smelling vilely and depositing a thick slime of a chocolate color, particularly on white paint, which will not entirely wash off. The vapors in this wind are supposed to proceed from the mud at the bottom of the sea or to be of volcanic origin.

"One of the winds most dreaded by sailors is the Pampero. This blows fiercely over the Argentine pampas — which is Spanish for Plain; then it shoots down the Rio de la Plata or between two hills in that neighborhood, as out of a funnel, and strikes the unwary vessel, laying her on her beam ends. It gives no warning except a white line of froth on the sea. A similar wind is met with in the English Channel and there called a White Squall.

"Australia, in addition to the Williewillies, the western gales that sweep the southern coast, and the cyclones off the east coast, has peculiar little winds all its own. For example, the Bricklayers, a name that aptly describes the hot, dusty winds blowing from the interior deserts, which suddenly shift around to the opposite direction and are then the cold Southerly Busters, another appropriate term. The writer remembers once lying at Newcastle, New South Wales, in a sailing vessel, moored to the wharf with heavy chains. Most of the ships broke away when the Buster struck them, and drifted across the harbor. His ship held on, but a little chapel blew right over her, to the far side of the water, littering the decks with white-wash and hymn books."

## MAIZE.

Indian Corn Came to North America From Mexico.

Maize or Indian corn no doubt came to these parts of North America from more southern and warmer areas such as Mexico and Central America. However, when white men first explored North America, they found Indians growing corn along the New England coast, in what is now the central portion of the State of New York, where the Five Nations of the Iroquois had their cantonments, and around Lake Simcoe in what is now the Province of Ontario, the home of the ill-fated Hurons. Even under the rude agriculture of these savages, corn flourished in these regions. It was through these Indians that our forefathers came to a knowledge of the plant, hence the name Indian corn, the word corn alone in the Old Country being applied to most cereals generally. This was the corn, the grain of the Indians.

As farming has progressed, the successful cultivation of corn has advanced northward, and there is no knowing how far in that direction it may not yet extend.

According to an article prepared under the direction of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, it is not many years since corn growing in the northern part of the State of Illinois "was thought to be a somewhat risky undertaking. Now the State of Illinois is considered to be about the centre of the corn growing area. Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas have all become corn growing States and the advance of the corn plant has continued across the Canadian border into Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in

## Off to the Lake!

Warm day, tired, sticky; Off to the Lake.

DON'T forget a good sized basket of Sandwiches—you'll need stacks and stacks of them when you make 'em from our ideal

## Sandwich Loaf

—Firm, even, perfect-cutting and so rich in food-value.

## LOVELL'S BREAD

Phone 73

those Provinces each succeeding year sees corn being tried a little farther north. In recent years these attempts have been associated with a fair degree of success, so much so that the future of corn growing in the Prairie Provinces seems assured.

## Discovered by Accident.

Sheffield plate was discovered by accident in 1742 by Thomas Bolsover, a Sheffield mechanic.

It is said that he was repairing the handle of a pocket-knife composed partly of silver and partly of copper, and in making his repairs accidentally fused the two metals. He at once conceived the idea of uniting these two metals and using this as a substitute for making articles which hitherto had been made of sterling silver only.

He seems to have specialized in making small articles as buckles, buttons, snuff-boxes, and patch-boxes, some of which were only half an inch in diameter. He did not appreciate how important his discovery was, and consequently did not reap the full results from his remarkable invention.

## Lowered Himself.

"Since Ethel married she has stopped wearing French heels; her husband disapproves of them." "I always said she'd lower herself by marrying that man."

## When Wine Skins Were Used.

The vessels chiefly used in the early days for holding wine, were invariably the skins of animals. These skins were formed into crude bags and the seams were cemented with pitch or resin. Such were the wine-skins successfully employed by the wily Gibeonites in their negotiations with Joshua. These were succeeded by earthenware jars known as amphorae, the size and shape of which are obviously modeled on the primitive wineskin. The amphorae was glazed inside and not outside, the glazing being a resinous composition evidently copied from that used for wineskins. Its capacity was about three gallons, and its aperture was at the thick end or top, unlike the wineskin, which was filled and emptied at the thin end or bottom. This simple but thoroughly practical vessel for containing wine remained in use without change for many centuries in Egypt, Greece and Rome. It was stored by thrusting the small end into the corner of a floor of dry sand. When the first tier was completed it was covered up deeply with more dry sand, another tier of amphorae was placed above it, also smothered in sand, and there it was left for years to mature at an even temperature.

## "Long Parliament."

The name "Long Parliament" is applied to that Parliament of England which first met on November 3, 1640, and which held its last sitting on March 16, 1660. It was the Parliament that set about pulling up by the roots the grievances that had grown to be intolerable under Charles I. The king's unlawful attempt to arrest six of its members brought to a head the contentions between King and Parliament, and the great Civil War followed. The Long Parliament rendered great service to the cause of constitutional government, but it, too, fell away from its principles and Cromwell expelled many of its members. The Restoration of the Stuart line brought the Long Parliament to an end.

## The Head of the House.

Agent: "Is the head of the house in?" Man: "Just a moment. (Calling loudly) Sophie! (No answer.) Yes, what was it you wanted with me?"

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective remedy is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

## KILLED ORCYCLE IS NEAR ARKONA

Mrs. Albert Far... instantly killed evening, near motor cycle and er of which the senger, with its children struck d plunged into skull was frac-

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Substitutes... course, being back in... the cows and sheep... lings... es, but we still have... ling.—The Humorist...