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(Drugless Practitioner)  
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Nervous, Chronic and Long  
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PAINTER AND  
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Wall Papering and Floors  
Finished  
Ask us for estimates on  
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Thorough workmanship at  
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# CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

TIME TABLE  
Trains leave Watford station as  
follows:  
GOING WEST  
Accommodation, 11.11.8.42 a.m.  
Chicago Express, 11.11.59 a.m.  
Detroit Express, 8.31.6.51 p.m.  
Chicago Express, 8.31.9.11 p.m.  
GOING EAST  
Ontario Limited, 8.0.7.43 a.m.  
Chicago Express, 6.11.11.22 a.m.  
Express, 2.50.2.50 p.m.  
Accommodation, No. 112.6.08 p.m.  
J. 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 Chi-  
cago postgraduate hospitals. Phone  
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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  
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Successor to Dr. W. G. Siddall  
Hours: 8.30 to 9.30 a.m.; 2 to 4 p.m.  
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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 meth-  
ods 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 Ap-  
pliances and Methods used. Special  
attention to Crown and Bridge work.  
Office—Over Dr. Sawers', Main st.,  
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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 prin-  
ciples. 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)

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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 serious suffer-  
ing may be prevented by using this  
wonderful remedy at the first warn-  
ing of trouble. Its use is simple, its  
cost is slight, and it can be purchased  
almost anywhere.

# FOR JOY & GOOD

Manitoba Women's  
Lydia E. Pink  
tablets

Crandall, Manitoba. I was a  
young girl at home and I was  
terrible pains, almost more than  
I could bear, and I was not regu-  
lar, and I was so tired, and I was  
that I had no strength and I was  
to join in with my friends, and I  
was a good time. I was just tired  
and I was always and life just seem-  
ed wasn't worth living. I saw so  
in the papers about Lydia E. Pink's  
Vegetable Compound, and then I  
friend who had taken it and I was  
about it, so I got some. Every-  
thing after taking it I got stronger and  
I did not suffer every month. It was  
the pains and helped me every way.  
Then when my babies were coming I was  
tired and worn out the first three months  
and I was ached badly. I took the Vegetable  
Compound right along and must say it  
made a new woman of me and able to  
do my work, and it helped me through  
confinement. You see I am a farmer's  
wife with a big house to look after, and  
three babies now. I have told ever so  
many women about your medicine. Just  
last week I got a letter from my old  
chum in the East. Her baby was born  
fifteen days before mine and she told  
me she was not feeling very well, her  
back aches so much, and that she is  
going to take the same medicine I took.  
You can use my letter and I hope some  
one will be helped by it. —Mrs. Jos. H.  
Kinn, Box 56, Crandall, Manitoba.

# 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



Say "Bayer" - Insist!

For Colds Headache  
Neuralgia Rheumatism  
Lumbago Pain

Safe Bayer package

which contains proven directions  
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets  
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists  
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in  
Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-  
acetic acid ester of Salicylic acid.

# Keep Children Well During Hot Weather

Every mother knows how fatal the  
hot summer months are to small chil-  
dren. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea,  
dysentery, colic and stomach troubles  
are rife at this time and often a  
precious little life is lost after only a  
few hours' illness. The mother who  
keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the  
house feels safe. The occasional use  
of the Tablets prevent stomach and  
bowel troubles, or if trouble comes  
suddenly—as it generally does—the  
Tablets will bring the baby safely  
through. They are sold by medicine  
dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box  
from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,  
Brockville, Ont.

Study the Want Ads. on Page 4.  
Use the Want Ads., one cent a word.

# Here and There

That a new market has been found  
for Canadian lobsters, is shown by  
the report that twenty-six hundred  
dozens of lobsters, valued at about  
\$3,000, were shipped to Sweden  
from Halifax, N.S., during the first  
week in July.

The gold mines of Northern Ont-  
ario are now realizing aggregate  
profits of a million dollars a month,  
according to estimates compiled at  
Timmins, Ont. There was a gross  
income of \$2,650,000 during the  
month of June.

Six hundred and twenty-four  
families from Great Britain and other  
European countries settled in the  
West on 127,000 acres of land, sold  
in the fiscal year ending May 31st,  
according to the records of the Can-  
adian Colonization Association.

Since this year enjoying the  
great influx of tourists it has  
been for a considerable time. Hun-  
dreds of motorists, the majority from  
the States, are camped in and around  
the city, and the Chateau Frontenac  
reports capacity bookings.

During his tour of Western Can-  
ada Field Marshal Earl Haig passed  
through the town on the Canadian  
Pacific Railway which was named  
for him several years ago, for the  
first time. The Field Marshal, on  
learning his connection with the  
town, looked as pleased as though  
he had just won another famous  
victory.

According to the report of the De-  
partment of Agriculture, livestock  
marketings in Canada during the  
past year were the best experienced  
for many years. There were 975,  
020 cattle, 355,179 calves, 3,094,291  
hogs and 485,606 sheep marketed in  
1924, as compared with 882,921,  
315,522, 2,363,402 and 512,390 re-  
spectively in the previous year.

According to J. M. Gibbon, secre-  
tary of the Trail Riders of the Cana-  
dian Rockies, who recently left Mon-  
treal for the West, the annual cross-  
country ride and pow-wow under-  
taken by that organization, is be-  
coming so popular that lovers of the  
outdoors from England and Aus-  
tralia are attending this year, in ad-  
dition to the members from the  
United States and Canada.

The "Beatty Boys," four British  
youngsters, brought out here by E.  
W. Beatty, K.C., President of the  
Canadian Pacific Railway, to study  
Canadian farm methods, arrived in  
Canada on the "Montcalm" this  
month. They are expert farmers  
selected by the Minister of Agricul-  
ture from the members of the Young  
Farmers' Club of Great Britain and  
will remain in Canada for two  
months as the guests of Mr. Beatty.

That elk, in the Panther River  
country, not far from Banff, are  
rapidly increasing in number and  
may possibly become a menace, is  
the opinion of Belmore Brown, an  
artist of New York who recently re-  
turned from a painting tour through  
the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Brown  
is regarded as an authority on wild  
animals and states that there will  
be, ten years from now, 10,000 elk  
in the district, unless steps are taken  
to decrease their numbers.

French-Canadian agricultural ex-  
perts, theologians, students and oth-  
ers, touring the country under the  
auspices of the University of Mont-  
real express unanimous amazement  
at the agricultural development of  
British Columbia, the scenery of Al-  
berta, the prairies of Manitoba, the  
beauties of Northern Ontario and  
the vastness of the country in gen-  
eral. A similar excursion left To-  
ronto recently under the auspices of  
the Teachers' Federation of Canada  
also over Canadian Pacific lines, and  
will return the middle of August.

Worms are encouraged by morbid  
conditions of the stomach and bowels  
and so subsist. Miller's Worm Powd-  
ers will alter these conditions almost  
immediately and will sweep the  
worms away. No destructive parasite  
can live in contact with this medicine  
which is not only a worm destroyer,  
but a health-giving medicine most  
beneficial to the young constitution.

# CORN FIELD MOISTURE

MAY BE PRESERVED DURING  
THE DRY SEASON.

Cultivation or Intertillage the Thing  
—How Moisture Evaporates—Cul-  
tivate Frequently But Not Deeply  
—Parasites All.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of  
Agriculture, Toronto.)

Cultivating, or intertillage, is so  
generally practiced with corn growing  
that we assume it is necessary for  
growth and do not stop to ask the  
reason. But there are several rea-  
sons, the most important of which  
are to conserve moisture and to de-  
stroy the competing weeds that the  
corn may have the best possible  
chance to develop.

Intertillage Beneficial.  
Intertillage also assists the freeing  
of plant food and an open or loose  
surface soil will, in case of heavy  
rain, take up and hold more moisture  
than a hard or uncultivated surface.

As fast as moisture evaporates from  
the surface more water moves up  
from below. This is as nature in-  
tended it should be, and was quite  
the right thing when the soil surface  
is covered with decaying leaves and  
growing vegetation. But under our  
crop growing systems of to-day  
where we reduce the soil to an ab-  
solutely bare condition, and then plant  
corn with the object of growing corn  
and nothing else on the land, we must  
save the moisture, prevent its escape  
from the soil until the corn plant  
develops a root system extensive  
enough that no moisture may pass  
from the soil surface. We know that  
moisture is lost from the fallow field  
if there is no cultivation during the  
warm dry weather, and we know that  
tillage practiced on the bare fallow  
field will retain the soil in a mellow  
condition.

# How Moisture Evaporates.

If we set a pan of water on the  
unprotected surface soil it will loose  
one-half inch of water daily during  
the dry weather. A similar pan of  
water set in the corn field or wheat  
field where it is protected by the  
growing crop will not lose as much  
in a week. From the foregoing it  
will be noted that the most import-  
ant tillage to save the moisture for  
the corn plant is done previous to the  
time that the plant has attained a  
height of 12 or 15 inches. When the  
corn is that high it has developed a  
root system large enough to prevent  
loss of soil moisture. Tillage done  
after the corn is 15 inches high has  
its main benefit in removing the  
weeds that compete with the corn for  
moisture and nourishment. All taken  
by weeds directly robs the corn crop.  
In experiments that were conducted  
to determine the influence of weeds  
on corn yield it was found that shal-  
low cultivation gave an increase of  
63 bushels of corn per acre over  
where weeds were allowed to grow.

# Deep Cultivation Not Necessary.

There is no real necessity of cul-  
tivating deep, unless it is to cover  
large weeds. If the work is done in  
proper time the weeds will not get  
large and shallow tillage will take  
care of them, and at the same time  
the corn roots will not be injured  
by the cultivator teeth. Broad cut-  
ting cultivator teeth that do not  
loosen the soil more than two inches  
deep give conditions most favorable  
to the full development of the corn  
plant. The type of cultivating usual-  
ly spoken of as "Rip her up deep,"  
"Let her down deep," increases the  
labor and reduces the yield.

Frequent Cultivations a Benefit.  
Up to the time that the corn shades  
the ground cultivate frequently, and  
not over two inches deep; after that,  
continue to cultivate shallow princi-  
pally with the object of destroying  
weeds.—Department of Extension,  
O. A. College, Guelph.

# Parasites All.

When the dog flea finds the dog,  
it is happy, so much so that it be-  
comes very active and fleas become  
numerous. The flea found its host.  
And so it is with plants, they all have  
their bacteria. Generations of living  
together have developed kinds and  
types, with their likes and dislikes.  
Each particular plant has its asso-  
ciated bacteria which become active  
when they come in contact with the  
root. We have long known the close  
association between the roots of the  
clover plant and certain bacteria, to  
the general advantage of both. This  
discovery was made largely through  
the bacteria carrying on the work in  
a way that left large visible nodules  
on the clover root. It has long been  
suspected that plants belonging to  
other orders had associated with  
them bacteria that carried on a work  
similar to the clover or legume bac-  
teria. And it has now been demon-  
strated that the corn plant has  
associated with it bacteria that do  
for the corn roots what the legume  
bacteria do for the legume. It has  
been a mystery to many agriculturists  
how the corn belt land could go on  
growing corn year after year and  
still have an adequate supply of  
available nitrogen for the next crop.  
The secret is now out, the corn plant  
has its parasite, a nitrogen gathering  
bacteria that multiplies in the pres-

ence of the corn root, just as the pea  
will thrive only when it finds a suit-  
able host. It is to be hoped that  
nitrogen gatherers will be found for  
all agricultural plants.—Department  
of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

# Worms Among Raspberries.

If you see any evidence of the ar-  
rival of worms among your rasp-  
berries use a pound of dry lead  
arsenate in a barrel of water and  
cover the upper and lower surfaces  
of the leaves. That is, use lead ar-  
senate up to the time the fruit sets.  
After the fruit sets use white helio-  
phore.

# THE MONKEY'S BRAIN.

Is Both a Marvel and a Mystery to  
Science.

The exact position of monkeys and  
their kindred species in the scheme  
of creation has ever been a subject  
of keen debate.

Opinion widely differs as to how  
they should be classified, some argu-  
ing that the monkey, the ape, gorilla  
and chimpanzee are no more intelli-  
gent than any other animal, only be-  
ing gifted with a more acute instinct,  
whilst others insist that if not actu-  
ally human, these quaint creatures  
are nearly so.

The monkey's brain is both a mar-  
vel and a mystery. The grotesque  
antics of even that diminutive spec-  
imen that once accompanied every  
street piano often aroused comment  
and caused one to wonder whether  
it was justly treated when categori-  
cally as a non-reasoning little atom  
of the animal world, whilst the per-  
formances of the chimpanzee almost  
persuade an observer to believe that  
this man-like monkey known to the  
zoologist as the Anthropopithecus  
troglodytes is almost if not quite  
human.

Whilst the actions of most animals  
are simply inspired by instinct and  
custom, there is every reason for  
assuming that members of the ape  
tribe plan out and premeditate what  
they later accomplish. They also  
seem to possess a wonderful memory,  
which enables them to perform tricks  
with a strict regard to rotation and  
detail without ever making even a  
trivial error.

Monkeys form acute antagonisms,  
likes and dislikes. If a dog is beaten  
he will not leave his master, and  
although he may sulk for a while,  
will later become affectionate again. But  
if a monkey is ill-treated it never  
forgets, and will base its actions on  
the opinions it has formed of the one  
who has administered chastisement.  
That these quaint animals appre-  
ciate logic and are able to reason  
within themselves must be admitted.  
In this respect they are semi-human,  
as any one who happens to possess  
a chimpanzee will agree.

This variety of ape is probably the  
one that most nearly approaches the  
human being in intelligence, for when  
entirely untrained it will conduct it-  
self after a fashion that clearly indi-  
cates that it does certain things, not  
because it has been told to, but be-  
cause it perceives a necessity for so  
doing, or else is possessed of a clear-  
ly defined desire to thus act.

# A Camera Pioneer.

The Royal Photographic Society  
has erected a tablet to the memory  
of Henry Fox Talbot, "the father of  
modern photography."

Before this tablet came as a re-  
minder, it is to be feared that few  
knights of the camera had ever heard  
of Henry Fox Talbot, though his ex-  
periments in photography are not yet  
a century old.

In 1835 Fox Talbot, a Cambridge  
mathematician of distinction, made a  
simple box camera, with which he  
took views of his house on sensitized  
paper. Then, after the invention of  
the daguerrotype, he patented his  
calotype process. This was in 1841.  
He bruised a solution of silver nitrate  
over selected paper, which was  
then dried at the fire and dipped into  
a solution of potassium iodide.  
"Gallo-nitrate of silver" was next  
brushed over the paper; then it was  
exposed in the camera, and develop-  
ed. Wax was now applied, and the  
result was a "negative"—first called  
by this name by Fox Talbot.

How many amateur photographers  
of to-day would be willing to go to all  
this trouble before they could even  
start to take pictures?

# Escape Ducking—Get Kiss.

Buckingham is noted for its jolly  
harvest customs. The lord of the  
harvest, leader of the reapers, would  
always be provided, by a merry elec-  
tion, with a "lady" who shared his  
honors and duties. A favorite har-  
vest joke in the Vale of Aylesbury  
was to lay an ambush for the  
"hook-cart," as the last load was  
brought home in triumphant proces-  
sion, and then to drench, with buckets  
of water, the lord and his lady and  
all his retinue. In Devon the first  
laborer to run from the fields to the  
farmhouse with news of a harvest-  
home would expect to meet a dairy-  
maid at the door, armed with a pail  
of water. Her part was to splash him  
well, but if he gained the kitchen  
still dry it was his privilege to kiss  
the said maid and all other wenches  
available.

