

VINOL MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG

Positive—Convincing Proof
We publish the formula of Vinol to prove convincingly that it has the power to create strength.
It Cod Liver and Beef Peptones, Iron and Manganese Peptones, Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Lime and Soda Glycophosphate, Cascaria.
Any woman who buys a bottle of Vinol for a weak, run-down, nervous condition and finds after giving it a fair trial it did not help her, will have her money returned.
You see, there is no guess work about Vinol. Its formula proves there is nothing like it for all weak, run-down, overworked, nervous men and women and for feeble old people and delicate children. Try it once and be convinced.

TAYLOR & SON, DRUGGISTS.

MASTER TERM OPENS APRIL 22ND.

ELLIOTT BUSINESS COLLEGE

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto.
Stenographers, Typists, Commercial Teachers, Accountants, Office Clerks etc., readily get employment IF THEY GRADUATE FROM THIS COLLEGE. Open all year. Enter now. Write for catalogue. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

GENERAL Business College

WATFORD, ONT.
Is recognized as one of the most reliable Commercial Schools in Canada. The instructors are experienced and the Courses are up-to-date. Graduates are placed in positions and they meet with success. Students may enter at any time.
WRITE AT ONCE FOR FREE CATALOGUE
D. A. McLACHLAN, Principal.

Sarnia Business College

has excellent facilities for fitting young people for business and office positions. Write for information.
W. F. MARSHALL, Principal.

PLUMBING HEATING TINSMITHING

Special attention to repairing, etc

C. H. BUTLER

PHONE 85-2. WATFORD

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:

GOING WEST	
Accommodation, 75.....	8 44 a.m.
Chicago Express, 13.....	1 16 p.m.
Accommodation, 6 44 p.m.	
GOING EAST	
Accommodation, 80.....	7 32 a.m.
New York Express, 6.....	11 16 a.m.
New York Express, 18.....	2 47 p.m.
Accommodation, 112.....	5 16 p.m.

C. Veil, Agent, Watford

Canada Uses Japanese Toys

JAPANESE toys now find their largest sale in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. No department of Japanese industry has made more progress since the outbreak of the great war than the toy trade. The Japan Magazine has an article on the subject that will interest every Canadian who buys toys for his own or other people's children. Its author, Mr. S. Kamiyama, is an authority on the subject and shows why the European upheaval has transferred the toy market of the world from Germany to Japan. He says: "Four years ago, the export of Japanese toys was limited to a few varieties, such as dolls, bamboo models and the like. A great change has taken place. Last year the total value of toys exported from Japan amounted to \$4,200,000, and in 1918 will exceed \$5,000,000! Thus the land of dolls and flowers, as Japan has been so charmingly called, has been transformed into a country creating playthings of every description for the children of foreign lands, as well as for its own. One might have supposed that, owing to the cheapness of labor in Japan, it long ago would have become the largest source of supply for the toy trade; but until the shutting off of the German supply, the toy-makers of Nippon never attempted seriously to enter foreign markets. Present increase in exportation is due wholly to efforts of government authorities to find markets for Japanese toys in foreign lands. And only a beginning has been made!"

"Officials in the department of foreign trade saw that great possibilities lay in the toy business and stimulated the manufacturers in every possible manner. They supplied samples from all parts of the toy-making world, most of which have been successfully imitated. In addition, the workmanship which is peculiar to Japan has been encouraged and improved. The largest export has been sent to America, amounting in value last year to \$1,216,030. Great Britain comes next, taking a total value of \$659,462 in 1917. The value of exports to British India and the Straits Settlements was \$457,485, and to Australia, \$447,664.

"Japanese toy-makers have risen to their opportunity with remarkable promptitude and efficiency. In another year they will meet the demands of western markets which they cannot wholly supply at present. In 1907, extent of the exportation of toys from Japan was only \$394,904; in 1917, as stated above, it exceeded \$4,200,000—ten times what it was ten years ago!"

"In addition to common toys made of earthenware, wood and cotton, the Japanese now fashion them from rubber, metal and celluloid. They are especially apt in mechanical toys. The story of imports of toys is in reverse order. From a value of \$54,406 in 1906, imports decreased to \$21,045 in 1916, and the figures for the year 1917, though not yet available, are much less. Japan may regard herself as one of the leading toy countries of the world, and it is a trade that may be expected to continue. In various other lines Japan has also gained a leading place during the war; but whether this prosperity will continue when competition revives after the war is another question. In toys, however, Japan is not likely to have any serious rivals. The toy trade has been created for Japan by the war, but it will not be destroyed by cessation of the war. The reason, as already suggested, is that material and labor are much cheaper in Japan than in any western country."

"Most wooden toys in Japan are manufactured by hand in the mountain regions of the country, where wood is plentiful and cheap. Individuals or families make them in their houses for the dealers. The chief centres of toys made in factories are Tokio, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Kanagawa.

"Some complaints have been received as to the comparative frailty of Japanese-made toys. Every attention has been paid to remedying this defect, and in future no such complaints will be justified. Toys are now made in more durable manner and of better materials, with great improvements in designs and finishings. The value of exports in toys sent from the various ports is as follows: Yokohama, \$2,307,595; Kobe, \$1,349,586; Osaka, \$264,514; Nagasaki, \$1,171 and others, \$250,392.

"Viewing the destination of exports of toys from Japan more in detail it may be said that the largest supplies have gone to the following countries: British India, Straits Settlements, China, Dutch East Indies, Great Britain, France, United States, Canada and the Argentine Republic. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have also taken considerable quantities of Japanese toys. It is remarkable how the tastes of various countries differ as to the kinds of toys. Europeans like best such toys as bamboo flutes, dolls, earthenware, fans, wooden toys, cotton birds and animals, while the Americans prefer Christmas toys, such as birds, baskets, celluloid and paper toy chairs, furniture, suitcases and wooden dolls. Australia likes flutes.

leaz work, grass toys, rubber dolls, toy mirrors, musical instruments. Dutch India imports chiefly such toys as metal leaf ornaments, paper and celluloid goods. India desires clay dolls, animal toys, and South America wants toy umbrellas, lanterns, bamboo models and dolls, while China prefers toy insects, rubber dolls, warships and electric cars."

He Has the Right Idea.

There is no newspaper at Stoney Creek, Ont., so the live-wire merchant there gets out one of his own, which he calls the "Store News." He cannot see the advantage of running a store unless a medium is found for proclaiming its bargains.

Investigated Our Minerals.

Although the United States Department of the Interior has been working almost since the beginning of the war for an appropriation and authorization to assist in and stimulate the reduction of necessary minerals and metals, which by being produced at home would save precious ship tonnage for immediate war uses and make America independent of outside supplies, it was not until the last days of September that Congress finally passed and the President approved a bill for those purposes, carrying with it an appropriation of \$60,000,000 for capital and \$500,000 for administrative expenses. Congress did, however, early appropriate \$150,000 for the Bureau of Mines to use in making a survey of developmental possibilities and for co-operative work with private producers. With this small fund the bureau created an investigating corps of about fifty scientists, engineers, and helpers, supplemented by occasional co-operators. Directly or indirectly the mineral possibilities of the country were minutely examined from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico. Investigations even included Canada and Cuba, and Alaska was not overlooked. As a result of this work and the natural response to high prices the spirit of adventure has been aroused prospectors have swarmed to the mountains and plains and there has been an amazing increase in the production of some of the rare minerals essential in the manufacture of war materials, such as tungsten, molybdenum, mercury, magnesium, and manganese.—American Review of Reviews.

Hun Dignity (?)

Back from the line during the Argonne battle a lieutenant came, emerging groggily for a first-aid station. A piece of shrapnel had torn its way through his helmet and, once inside, had spun around and around without so much as scratching his skin or cutting his hair. But it had given him a bit of a start and he wanted a rest. Yet all along the route, emerging from scores of little hidden dug-outs, scared Germans had come and surrendered to him, gathering behind him in a dejected caravan like the children of Hamelin behind Pied Piper. By the time he was back on the crest of Hill 272 they numbered 67, and there a German rushed forward, impressive with the important tidings that deep in the deepest dug-out of them all, the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment that had defended the hill was waiting for some one to come down and be surrendered to. "Any one who wants to be my prisoner this day has got to come to me." Thus said the weary lieutenant as he limped on his way, and so the lieutenant-colonel stayed hungry in his dug-out and was obliged to surrender next morning to two privates passing by on their way for water.

Will Study Abroad.

Permission has been given to a limited number of selected Canadian students now with the troops to study in British universities during demobilization. They will receive pay allowances. Such students must have had at least two years' creditable university training.

Nearly all Japanese pearl divers are women.

Choked for Air.—Some little irritant becomes lodged in the bronchial tubes, others gather, and the awful choking of asthma results. Nothing offers quite such quick and positive relief as Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. The healing, soothing smoke or vapor penetrates, clears the passages and gives untold relief. Usually it completely cures. It has behind it years of success. It is the sure remedy for every sufferer.

Yorkshire Hogs of Real Bacon Type.

Yorkshire hogs are distinctly of the bacon type. They have small hams and shoulders and a large quantity of side meat and do not get excessively fat. This makes it possible to produce an excellent quality of bacon from them and they ordinarily command a premium on the market if shipped in carload lots. The Yorkshires are very prolific and are excellent mothers. They are inclined to be more active than the lard breeds and need better fences. The Yorkshires are to be recommended for regions where corn is grown in a small quantity. Where corn is the principal crop of the farm, the lard breeds prove more profitable.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE WAR PICTURES.

Canada's Effort Now Being Shown at Royal Academy.

Dealing with the exhibition of Canadian war pictures which opened at the Royal Academy of Arts in London on January 4th, a contributor to the Pall Mall Gazette says it is a unique spectacle of a nation's supreme endeavor portrayed, not in retrospect, but during its accomplishment by her artists. The seventy leading painters of Canada, including some famous British ones, have risen gloriously to the task set by their Government when it took them out to the trenches in France and Flanders. From the landing of the first 32,000 men at Plymouth to the capture of Mons on the last day of the war, no phase of Canada's war activity has been neglected. There are nearly 400 paintings illustrating the career of the Canadian corps in France, including the magnificent paintings of the landing of the Third Canadian Brigade at St. Nazaire, by Edgar Bundy, A.R.A., and the giant canvas by Major Richard Jack, A.R.A., "The Second Battle of Ypres." Major Jack has also a fine painting of "The Battle of Vimy Ridge." In the same way the historic Canadian battles are dealt with each in their turn. Regina Trench, the taking of Courcellette and so on, and then the Arras-Cambrai road is shown, along which the Canadians are seen streaming after three months of incessant battle to the bitter fight for Cambrai, whence they passed to their last engagement which culminated in the triumphal entry into Mons.

Apart from the actual fighting, however, the paintings give a comprehensive view of every other phase of Canadian war activity overseas, the Forestry Corps, which has provided timber for the armies of four nations; the famous railway troops, which often working desperately under a devastating fire, have contributed so much to victory; the Veterinary Corps, which has charge of three million sterling worth of animals; the hospitals and even the patrol boats in the English Channel, some of which were manned exclusively by Canadian crews. There is a splendid collection of portraits, interesting personalities such as Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Perley, Princess Patricia of Connaught and Lady Drummond, who labored so unceasingly for the Canadian Red Cross. There are also portraits of many members of the Canadian high command and a whole gallery of Canadians who have won the Victoria Cross.

It Rubs Pain Away.

There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The head that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain-killer procurable as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

Ontario's War Effort.

The record of Ontario in giving almost half of Canada's total in men and money to the war was reviewed with pride by Sir William Hearst in an address to the Engineers' Club a few weeks ago. The Premier said that Ontario with thirty-one per cent. of the country's population, had produced forty-three per cent. of the recruits, or 231,191 of the 538,293 total. The total voluntary contributions by Ontario for patriotic purposes, he said, amounted to \$51,691,000, while for all Canada the amount was \$90,000,000. To the Patriotic Fund Canada had given forty-two millions and Ontario twenty-one millions of that amount. Ontario had contributed five millions to the British Red Cross, and to the Canadian Red Cross three millions in cash and four millions in kind. To the Navy League Ontario gave \$1,000,000, and to the Belgians \$1,100,000.

The war tax of one mill on assessable property had realized the sum of six millions, but up to the end of the last financial year the Provincial Government expended nine million dollars for war purposes. Ontario had given 250,000 bags of flour to Britain, valued at \$780,000; food and other supplies to the Belgians, apples to the men in the Royal Navy and the Canadian forces, and 500 Lewis machine guns to the Canadian infantry. To the Patriotic Fund the province gave \$1,000,000 in 1917 and \$1,200,000 in 1918, plus grants to various municipalities; recruiting grants had been made to many regiments, and there had been votes to the Navy League and the Maple Leaf Clubs. Christmas boxes costing \$170,000 had been sent to Ontario soldiers, and thousands of dollars' worth of athletic goods; there had been grants to tuberculosis sanatoria, grants to stimulate aviation, to the increased production movement and the sufferers in the Halifax disaster. The Orpington Hospital had cost \$1,250,000, salaries to civil servants with the forces amounted to \$250,000; the production campaigns cost \$400,000; the work of the Soldiers' Aid Commission cost \$100,000, and miscellaneous items not mentioned above had absorbed \$1,000,000.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

HOW'S YOUR BLOOD?

Pimples and Eruptions Mean Bad Blood

People who have impure or impoverished blood should be careful to take only a temperance remedy made of wild roots and barks such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is and has been for nearly 50 years. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulation begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the eliminative organs.

In place of the impurities, the arteries and veins gradually get fresh vitalized blood and the action of this good blood on the skin means that pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, rash, acne and all skin blemishes will disappear. Then you must remember that when the blood is right, the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys become healthy, active and vigorous and you will have no more trouble with indigestion, backache, headache.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day at any medicine dealer, in tablet or liquid form, or send 10c for trial package to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Windsor, Ont.—"For over three years I suffered with stomach and liver trouble. I would bloat up, gas would form on my stomach and cause me to be terribly distressed at times. I also broke out with ring worms. I doctored and took medicine but did not get any relief until a lady advised me to try Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and, also, the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and I am glad to say that these medicines so completely cured me that I have never had any return of these ailments."
Mrs. FLORENCE HOOPER, 4 Albert Street.

Auctioneer

J. F. ELLIOT.

Licensed Auctioneer
For the County of Lambton.

PROMPT attention to all orders, reasonable terms. Orders may be left at the Guide-Advocate office.

MEDICAL.

JAMES NEWELL, PH. B., M. D.

L. R. C. P. & S., M. B. M. A., England.
Coroner County of Lambton,
Watford, Ont.

OFFICE—Main St., opposite Bell Telephone Central. Residence—Front street, one block east of Main street

C. W. SAWERS, M. D.

WATFORD, ONT.
FORMERLY OF NAPLES) OFFICE—Main Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kelly. Phone 13A. Residence—Cario Street, opposite Mr. A. McDonnell's. Phone calls phone 13B.

W. G. SIDDALL, M. D.

WATFORD ONTARIO
Formerly of Victoria Hospital, London.
OFFICE—Main street, in office formerly occupied by Dr. Brandon, Day and, night calls phone 26.

DENTAL.

GEORGE HICKS,

D. D. S., TRINITY UNIVERSITY, I. 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 Taylor & Son's drug store MAIN ST., Watford.
At Queen's Hotel, Arkona, 1st and 3rd Thursdays, of each month.

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. Kelly's Surgery, MAIN ST.—WATFORD

Veterinary Surgeon.

J. MCGILLICUDDY

Veterinary Surgeon,

HONOR GRADUATE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, DENTISTRY & 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.

CHANTRY FARM

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

All sold out at present.

Can spare a few extra good Silver Grey Dorking and Black Leghorn Cockerels. Also some cheaper—suitable for crossing.
Eggs for hatching in season.
ED de GEX, Kerwood P.O.