



—Assam Teas are noted for their strength and richness.

Red Rose Tea consists chiefly of selected Assams blended with the finest Ceylons.

PARENTS—

You know that the business of Farming now-a-days besides hard work requires good management and sound business judgment in order to be successful.

Nothing will help the young man or woman on the farm more—nothing will give them better business judgment or confidence than a good sound business education.

Give that boy or girl three or four months this fall or winter in the

Sainia Business College

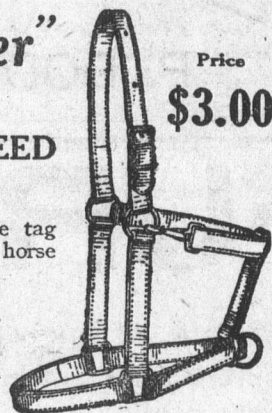
If you cannot attend write for information about a home study course.

"Broncho Buster"

This is a **Griffith GUARANTEED HALTER**

This halter has a guarantee tag attached to it. If you have a horse that can break it inside of one year the makers will repair or replace it free of charge. It is made three-ply, with a tough rawhide centre.

We have a halter for every horse. Come in and look them over.



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Ford

WE represent the most thorough and up-to-date motor car factory in the world, turning out the best all-round car on the market today—the most adaptable to every need of every class of people.

The Ford Service organization, of which we are a branch, is the most extensive as well as the most intensive organization of its kind in existence, consisting of over 3000 Service Stations in Canada. It is our duty to uphold the high ideals of the Ford organization in this territory, to deliver cars as promptly as possible, to give quick and thorough repair service and courteous treatment to all customers.

TOURING, without starter.....\$ 675
TOURING, with starter.....\$ 775
COUPE.....\$1100
SEDAN.....\$1200
RUNABOUT.....\$ 610
TRACTOR.....\$ 790
War Tax and Freight extra.

R. MORNINGSTAR

JOB PRINTING OF QUALITY AT THIS OFFICE

BIG CROP WAS WASTED

NEITHER GROWER OR CONSUMERS HAVE PROFITTED.

Amount of Fruit In Niagara Orchards In 1920 Established Something Like a New Record, But Shortage of Sugar and Supplies Caused Much Waste and Outcome Was Unsatisfactory.

The fruit season just finished has been the most disappointing to growers and consumers of any in the past many years, and its effect is certain to be noticed for at least another season. Never in the history of fruit growing in the Niagara Peninsula was there so much waste of good material as there has been this season and it is doubtful if would-be consumers were ever more poorly supplied, even though the demand was not at all in keeping with the prosperous condition of the class of people usually looked to to account for the bulk of fruit crop in a season when the crop is heavy, and prices reasonable.

Since the first fruit of the season began to mature, a series of adverse conditions has occurred so far as both grower and consumer are concerned, and the result is that the bountiful crop has proved no greater benefit to the country than would have a very ordinary, or even a poor crop. Beginning with strawberries, the package shortage prevented efficient distribution, and to this was added the high sugar price, which became most evident when sour cherries began to come to the market, and continued through the plum season, making plums a drug on the market because people could not afford the expense of canning them. As a result of conditions when the crop was at its height, thousands of trees of cherries were left unpicked, and though plums were cleaned up fairly well, it is doubtful if the growers more than cleared expenses on the crop, in the face of prices that were no higher than those of pre-war times, when labor cost little more than half what it does now. Small fruits probably paid all who had them to sell, mainly because the supply was entirely too small for the number of consumers to be supplied. The production of strawberries and raspberries has got to a stage where it is so far behind the possible demand, that the amount of fruit available is only sufficient to provide for immediate consumption, and preserved fruit of that sort is becoming a thing of the past so far as the average consumer is concerned. Black currants, always a luxury, are now beyond the means of all but the rich.

The most that can be said about it by one who is not acquainted with all the underlying reasons, is that it was most unfortunate, that when a slight drop in sugar prices occurred, just when the season for best canning peaches brought a phenomenal supply of cheap fruit within reach of those who desired to preserve as large a supply as possible, the supply of glass jars gave out. It is commonly remarked that it is impossible to continue with the manufacture of glass during the warm weather of account of the tremendous heat taken off by the furnaces. But, if this is the case, surely the manufacturers of glass jars for preserving fruit have learned long before the weather gets too warm.

However, there are conditions within the control of the fruit growers that have been responsible to a great extent, for the unsatisfactory disposal of the peach crop this season. Much inferior fruit has been shipped. Fruit that is inferior in size, degree of ripeness, and general condition, made up far too great a proportion of the shipments arriving in Toronto, one of the principal markets. This resulted in a general low price being established, and consumers, having had experience of the low quality of the cheap fruit were afraid to bid higher for what looks like good fruit.

Size, which has a lot to do in determining the attractiveness of peaches to the average consumer, has been lacking in much of the fruit shipped this year. Growers can be found who are willing to admit that this lack of size could have been avoided by thinning the crop, but they claim that the cost of the operation looked as though it was too great to permit of a profit under average prices. Labor costs were high when the time for thinning arrived, and moreover, such a big crop as that of 1920 was not expected until the last moment. The big crop, after several years of short crops was responsible for much of the trouble in shifting the crop this season. It was because of lack of demand for baskets in the past two or three seasons, that many of the big manufacturers gave up making baskets; and it is possible that the same condition influenced the glass jar supply. In many sections, no special effort to distribute the crop was made until too late in the season, and last but not least, lack of production of fruit in the past seasons, has to bear some responsibility, with lack of production in other lines, for the increase in freight rates, which is no small item of expense in the fruit business.

Wedding Announcements and Invitations of the finest quality at The Guide-Advocate.

Painting Interior of Silo.

In painting the interior walls of the wood silo do not use lead and oil paint; use carbolineum or some other creosote wood preservative. One of our subscribers advised us that he painted the interior of his silo with lead paint and the paint came off in small scale. After feeding silage for some time the cows showed signs of poisoning and seven died. A chemical analysis of the contents of the stomachs showed that lead poisoning was the cause of death.

Automobile Outdoing Light Horse.
Light horse classes were never lighter at the fall fairs than this year. It looks as though the automobile had won the heart of the farmer in most districts.

Control of Insects.

Insects which attack vegetables may be divided into two groups—those which eat or chew the leaves or fruit, and those which suck the plant juice.

Biting insects may be poisoned by spraying the plants with poisonous solutions or by dusting them with poison powders. Potato beetles, flea beetles, cabbage worms, striped cucumber beetles and similar biting insects may be held in check by spraying the plants with arsenate of lead paste at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water. The spray sticks better, especially on smooth plants like cabbage, if a little soap or molasses is dissolved in the spray. The arsenate of lead may be obtained as a dry powder, mixed in a quantity of flour or air-blaked lime and dusted on the plants.

Sucking insects like plant lice may be held in check by spraying with soap suds, kerosene emulsion or to-



The Colorado Potato Beetle and "Slugs" or Larvae at Work.

bacco decoction. Most insects are also repelled to a greater or less degree by the presence of fine dust, which tends to close their breathing pores. For that reason, it is best to keep the surface soil well tilled to maintain a dry, surface dust mulch. Wood ashes, air-blaked lime, insect powder or tobacco dust sprinkled on and about the plants also help to keep down insects.

Most fungous diseases such as celery rust and potato blight, may be held in check by spraying with bordeaux mixture; four pounds copper sulphate; four pounds lime; 50 gallons water.

Where both insects and fungi are present, it is well to add two pounds of arsenate of lead paste to the 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture. This combination spray is to be recommended especially for potatoes to control the potato beetle and potato blight.

Canadian Holsteins for France.

A commission firm of Toronto has Secretary Clemens reports, received an order from the French Government to buy 150 Holstein bulls around eighteen months of age. It is rather remarkable that France should send across the Atlantic for Holstein bulls when the country of their origin is so close at hand, but it is undoubtedly due to the large records made on this side of the water and the reputation for producing ability which has been built up for Holsteins in Canada.

Caring for Tomatoes.

The chief advantages of pruning and staking tomatoes are:

1. A larger number of plants can be set on the given area.
2. The tomatoes will ripen a little earlier when plants are pruned and staked.
3. The fruit is kept off the ground, is clean, easy to gather, and less likely to decay.
4. The quality of the fruit is usually better on plants that are pruned and staked.

One of the most effective vermin-fuges on the market is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

Read the Guide-Advocate "Wants."

"Lest We Forget"

Made the Supreme Sacrifice

WATFORD AND VICINITY

Capt. Thos. L. Swift
Sergt.-Major L. G. Newell
Pte. Alfred Woodward
Pte. Percy Mitchell
Pte. R. Whalton
Pte. Thos. Lamb
Pte. J. Ward
Pte. Sid Brown
Pte. Gordon Patterson
Pte. F. Wakelin, D. C. M.
Pte. T. Wakelin
Pte. G. M. Fountain
Pte. H. Holmes
Pte. C. Stillwell
Pte. Macklin Hagle
Sergt. Clayton O. Fuller
Gunner Russell H. Trenouth
Pte. Nichol McLachlan
Corp. Clarence L. Gibson
Signaller Roy E. Acton
Bandman A. I. Small
Capt. Ernest W. Lawrence
Lieut. Leonard Crone
Pte. John Richard Williamson
Lieut. Chas. R. Hillis
Lieut. Gerald I. Taylor
Pte. Charles Lawrence
Lieut. Basil J. Roche
Pte. Alfred Bullough

SENSATIONAL SPEECHES.

Sir Auckland Geddes Reads Industrialism a Lecture.

The Canadian Bar Association owes its origin and rapid growth chiefly to the fostering care of Sir James Aikins, who, being impressed with the utility of the American Bar Association, has devoted his energies to creating a parallel organization in Canada. At the recent meeting held in Ottawa, two very sensational addresses were delivered which will have echoes up and down the land for some time to come.

Mr. W. E. Raney, the Attorney-General of Ontario, in moving a vote of thanks to Lord Cave seized the opportunity to condemn the main reasons urging this change: firstly, it is quite inconsistent with our new claims to full national status that Canadian courts should not be good enough to interpret laws made by Canadian legislatures; and, secondly, the heavy expense of Privy Council appeals imposes an unfair handicap upon poorer litigants and often forces inequitable settlements. Mr. Raney's daring venture was backed up by Mr. W. D. Gregory and received support from an unexpected quarter in Mr. R. B. Bennett. Naturally the Attorney-General brought down upon his head the stern disapproval of most of the delegates, though he probably reflects the opinion of a large majority of the general public. Sir James Aikins and other leading legal lights were obviously pained, but wisely held their peace and it was left to Mr. Hartley Dewar to make common cause with an unbending Tory. Mr. White of Pembroke, in expressing angry horror at what they considered the disloyal and improper proposals of the Attorney-General.

But if Mr. Raney behaved with impropriety, his crime paled its ineffectual fires beside the misdeeds of Sir Auckland Geddes. In Britain Sir Auckland is classified as a Tory and an Ambassador is supposed to have no political or economic opinions. But to the astonished association he delivered a speech which had a flavor of earnest radicalism, and while it gained him many fresh admirers, lost him some old ones. Consider the irony of the situation. Here has the Labor Department been spending funds on pamphlets seeking to prove that the country is honeycombed with Bolshevist agitation. And now along comes Sir Auckland and tells his audience in categorical terms that denunciation of agitators is about as profitable a pastime as swatting mosquitoes, and that just as malaria cannot be got rid of until the swampy pools in which the mosquitoes breed are drained, so industrial unrest will continue till industry is humanized and intelligent and drastic readjustments of the existing system come to pass. He also brushed aside the theory that democratic unrest is merely a temporary aftermath of the war and will soon subside. Sir Auckland knows better and gave a moving account of his discoveries as Director of Recruiting in Britain, which apparently made him a reformer. Without undue emotion he narrated how he found on every side terrible evidence of the evil effects of unbridled industrialism, the physical ill-being of millions, the ghastly overcrowding, the destruction of home life and the reduction to mental stupor produced for multitudes by the dull task of minding soulless machines. His measured indictment of industrialism will not secure him an early invitation to address the C. M. A. in session. But his speech made a deep impression upon his audience. He spoke with a Calvinistic force and sincerity and obviously has not only thought deeply and clearly upon all current problems but he also claimed for himself complete freedom of utterance when the opportunity to strike a shrewd blow for sane progress offers.