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Directly Zam-Buk is applied to a Wound or Sore, Pain is Soothed, Inflammation Disappears, and Healing Starts.

Zam-Buk is so penetrative and so powerfully antiseptic and germicidal that nothing else has ever been known like it. This result is attained by the unique character of Zam-Buk's rare herbal ingredients and the scientific way in which they are refined and blended together.

Zam-Buk first ensures that the flesh is medicinally cleansed before healing begins. For instance the cut, scald, burn or wound that is dressed immediately with Zam-Buk never festers.

Likewise, Zam-Buk speedily gets to the root of Skin Diseases. There are no "breakings-out" again when Ulcers, Eczema, Poisoned Wounds, Boils, Bad Legs, Ringworm, and Scap Disease have been treated and cured by the Zam-Buk method.

Of all Druggists and Stores, 50c. a box, 3 for \$1.25. If you have never tested Zam-Buk, a 1c. stamp (for return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, will bring FREE TRIAL SAMPLE.

Zam-Buk

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

Shorthorn, Angus Hereford, Holstein Ayrshire, Jersey

Farmers and stockmen desiring to purchase purebred registered males and females, individually or in lots, should communicate with the Secretary of the Lambton County Pure Bred Livestock Breeders' Association.

Up-to-date lists of the pure bred livestock for sale in the county kept on hand. Expert assistance will be given to all parties desiring to purchase herd sires. Parties desiring to list their animals should communicate with the Secretary.

W. P. MACDONALD, Petrolia, Ont.

INSURANCE

J. H. HUME.

AGENT FOR WIFE, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT COMPANIES. REPRESENTING Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance Companies.

you want your property insured, call on J. H. HUME and get his rates. —ALSO AGENT FOR—

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(Established in 1875)

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CHANTRY FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LINCOLN SHEEP

For Sale, some extra good shearing and two-year-old rams. Good selection of lambs—either sex. Must reduce stock as I have sold one farm.

ED de GEX, Kerwood P.O.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford station as follows:

GOING WEST
Accommodation, 11.11 a.m. 8.44 a.m.
Chicago Express, 11.11 a.m. 12.47 p.m.
Detroit Express, 8.31 a.m. 6.48 p.m.
(a) Express, 5.11 a.m. 9.11 p.m.
(c) Express, 15.11 a.m. 10.10 p.m.

GOING EAST
Ontario Limited, 8.00 a.m. 7.38 a.m.
Chicago Express, 8.00 a.m. 11.16 a.m.
Accommodation, 11.00 a.m. 2.28 p.m.
Accommodation, 11.20 a.m. 5.45 p.m.
(a) Stops to let off passengers from Toronto.
(c) Stops to let off passengers.

C. W. VAIL, Agent, Watford.

TRACTORING ON FARMS

A Survey of the Tractor Situation in Ontario.

Many Uses of the Machine on the Farm — Ploughing, Hauling and General Belt Work — Speed a Great Factor in Its Use.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IN order to secure as complete authentic information as possible concerning the tractor situation in the Province, Messrs. P. C. Cannon and J. A. Steele of the Ontario Agricultural College, under the direction of the Physics Department of the College, prepared a questionnaire which was replied to by over one hundred tractor owners in Ontario. As far as possible, all phases of the tractor situation were covered in this questionnaire in order to determine with the greatest possible accuracy information re the future place of the tractor relative to other means of securing power for the farm. The following information backed by the statements of over one hundred farmers owning and operating tractors will possibly be of interest both to those owners and to others who are contemplating the supplementing (not replacing) of horse power with tractor power. The chief advantages of the tractor as a power machine would appear to be listed in order of importance as follows: Speed, belt work, work done at the proper time (especially ploughing), labor saving, hot weather worker, economy, improved work. The quickness with which work can be accomplished with the aid of a tractor has possibly been given the premier place of importance on the above list, due to the necessity of speeding up production during the past five years. This condition is likely to obtain for some years to come until the returning sanity of the nations of the world results in a returning to the principle of seeking happiness from producing and living rather than gaining and existing.

The saving of hauling costs and the "convenience" of the tractor as a source of power for grinding and silo filling seems to have appealed strongly to a large number. Had the significance of the third mentioned item on the list been better understood, especially on farms where the land is heavy and difficult to work, it would no doubt have headed the list. Too much stress cannot be laid on this feature of the usefulness of the tractor. Condition of the soil with respect to tilth is the first and foremost problem to be looked after when greater production is the aim and object of the agriculturist.

Had the number of men on the farm been equal to the task, there is little doubt but that the tractor would still be considered mainly as a luxury to be possessed only by those who had made good on the farm, and not by those who are using it as a means of making good. The fact of his always being "behind with the work" has driven many a man to buy a tractor in order to feel for once in the last five years that he has caught up with the work, and can have an hour to discuss with his neighbor the latest information relative to farm or city conditions. Many men have procured tractors exclusively for the belt work which they are able to do with it. These, combining their own work with some custom work, have made the tractor a paying proposition.

The fact of having work done at the proper time, including early fall ploughing, and getting the crop in during the short available time in the spring is perhaps the most important feature in tractor efficiency. It takes the peak load off the horses and permits the farmer to get rid of the horses which are kept for this purpose.

In the majority of cases where tractors are used, it results in a decrease of man labor. There is a wide difference, however, in the estimate made by various individuals as to the saving in man power; and ranges in extent from "making it easier" to a "man's yearly wages." As a hot weather worker the tractor has no rival. Thousands of horses were ruined last year due to the effect of heat. The tractor works on regardless of the temperature, and it is, on this account, even more in favor during the hot spring and early fall seasons.

As far as economy in tractor operation is concerned, there are few farmers who keep accurate records in connection with operating costs, and it is therefore very difficult to give definite information in this respect. In only six cases out of one hundred is there any definite statement made that the tractor is not a profitable investment.

In cases where the tractor is handled by experts it is an accepted fact that the land where the tractor has been used is in a better state of tilth than where horse power is used. This is mainly or entirely due to the fact that the ground is covered oftener in tillage operations since the extra speed of the tractor makes this possible.

The next few years may see either a marked increase or decrease in the number of tractors sold in Ontario.

standardize the make of machines which are to hold their place on the Ontario farm. Better design of parts to give greater efficiency and greater accessibility will be necessary if the tractor is going to hold its place as an efficient labor-saving device on the farm.—W. C. Blackwood, O. A. College, Guelph.

Live Stock Observations.

Under certain conditions fall colts are just as satisfactory as those foaled in the spring of the year.

A little care in handling feed and keeping racks repaired will be more than repaid by the higher grading of the wool in the spring.

THE STORING OF CROPS

How to Keep Over Fruit, Roots, Cabbages, Celery, Etc.

All Specimens Should Be Sound and Healthy—Careful Handling Very Important—Hints on Fall Work In Field and Garden and Among Live Stock.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IN the storing of roots, tubers, cabbage and celery it is a comparatively simple matter if the materials are sound to begin with. Although the decay-producing bacteria, yeasts and molds are always on these they cannot do any injury until the materials are first damaged in some way as by bruising, heating or freezing. After such injury has been done the decay bacteria and molds are able to feed on the damaged tissue and as a result of this action decay or rot takes place and gradually spreads until all is spoiled.

Therefore, in storing roots, tubers, cabbage or celery, it is necessary—

1st. To have only sound, healthy specimens.

2nd. To handle with care so as not to bruise or otherwise damage the tissues.

3rd. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place where there will be no danger of either over-heating or freezing.

Overheating or freezing will usually kill the living tissue of which the roots are composed, after which they will readily decay as a result of the rapid multiplication of bacteria and molds in the dead tissue.

In the storing of such fruits as apples and pears which can be stored without canning we have to prevent the development of molds and yeasts. These are always present on the surface of the fruit. Bacteria do not damage fruits as they do vegetables or nuts on account of the sugar and acid nature of the fruits, which is not satisfactory for bacterial development, but is just what is needed for molds and yeasts. But even molds and yeasts will not develop on sound apples and pears that are properly stored. If, however, the fruit is damaged in the picking, handling or packing, then the bruised spots enable the mold spores or yeast cells that are on the surface to germinate and grow and multiply, and when once they get a start they will continue to spread even through the sound healthy tissue and from fruit to fruit until the whole pack may be spoiled.

Therefore in the storing of such fruits as apples and pears it is essential:

1. To have only sound specimens.

2. To pack carefully without bruising.

3. To store in a cool, well ventilated place where they will neither be overheated nor frozen.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

Hints for Field Work In the Fall.

Watch every opportunity for ploughing land in preparation for spring crops.

Select the best of the crops are carefully stored so as to avoid damage in case of an early winter.

When harvesting potatoes for storage or for market be careful to remove as much of the dirt and as many of the small, irregular, bruised or diseased potatoes as possible.

If manure is available it is an excellent plan to spread it over ploughed land and then place the soil into ridges about thirty inches apart by means of a single or double mould-board plough. This preserves the fertility, improves the sub-soil and leaves the land in excellent condition in the spring, especially for cultivated crops. Complete all ploughing which is required to be done in the autumn.

When practicable, gather and feed or burn all remnants of vegetable crops and other refuse.

Select the best of the growing crop some of the best ears of corn for seed for the following spring.

When filling the silo the third cutting of alfalfa might be mixed with the corn for improving the quality of the silage.

Fall Work In the Garden.

Harvest the late cabbage, cauliflower and celery; much of this can be put away carefully in storage and held until well on through the winter. Slight moisture and 36 deg. F. for roots, dry and cool for onions, and dry 72 deg. F. for winter squash.

well manured and deeply ploughed so as to admit the frost to mellow it. Cut off and burn the asparagus tops, and clean up the rhubarb bed for next year, giving it a coating of manure.

Take up some parsley plants, put them in pots or boxes and allow them to grow in the house.

Some counsel given early: All vines killed by frost should be cleaned up. Root crops except the parsley and salsify should be taken out before the ground becomes too wet. Squash and pumpkins should be gathered before frosted. On vacant ground sow rye at the rate of three bushel to the acre to give a green crop for ploughing down in the spring. Late celery should be killed up to start the bleaching process before it is put in storage.

October Hints for Live Stock.

Feeders can generally be selected to advantage this month.

Dipping ewes and lambs this month will clean them up, and make them comfortable and thrifty during the winter.

If ewes are given good pasture they will begin to gain, and be in best possible condition for breeding, ensuring more lambs.

Stables which are swept down and whitewashed after the fall threshing make more sanitary quarters for the stock during winter.

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lambton, at the office of the Village Clerk, Watford, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1920 at 5:30 o'clock p.m. to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the municipality of Watford for 1920.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at said time and place.

W. S. FULLER, Clerk of Watford. Dated this 12th day of October, 1920.

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Sarnia Business College

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\$525.00
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Call in at our store today—or any other day—and see this wonderfully simple Light & Power Plant. Every farmer needs power—both in the barn and house—also an abundance of brilliant, safe dependable electric light.

J. McKERCHER

Animals Ages.

Cats although said to have "nine lives," usually live about fifteen years. The hare, rabbit, and squirrel, if they escape the sportsman's gun, seldom outlive the seventh year. The fox, on an average dies off at fifteen, and the wolf lasts out to twenty years. Horses and donkeys will not often exceed twenty-five years, although Copenhagen, the Duke of Wellington's famous steed, lived till twenty-seven. Some wild horses, however, have even attained sixty years of age. Pigs have been known to live thirty years. Sheep average ten years, and to that period can breed and thrive well. But some extraordinary instances are recorded of rams having reached the unlucky thirteen, while a ewe is mentioned by Somerville as having weaned a pair of lambs when shearing for fifteen years afterwards producing single lambs for two years more. Cows average fifteen years of age. Bears rarely go beyond a score years, and the rhinoceros has been known to live through that age. Lions are reckoned long lived, but on an average they do not exceed twenty years. There are exceptions, however. Pompey, who died in the Tower of London in 1756, was nearly an octogenarian. After twelve years decrepitude usually commences in dogs, and increases so rapidly that by the fourteenth year they are burdens to themselves and people generally. Dogs have lived to twenty years of age.