A. S. S.

Nova Scotia.—"I am a mase and have recommended? inkham's Vegetable Comany women who were child-bear women who need a good i English and my husband is and he told me of Lydia E. hile in England. I would a copy or two of your little men's ailments. I have one p to lend. I will willingly rs from any woman asking getable Compound."—Mrs.: MAN, 24 Uniacke Street, va Scotia. Nova Scotia. - "I am a ma-

Not Sleep Nights ntario. - "I was weak and th pains and headaches, and th pains and headaches, and ap nights. I learned about inkham's Vegetable Commading the letters in the and tried it because I wanted I have got good results feel a lot stronger and am with such bad headaches be and am more regular; in weight all the time and and what kind of medicine. You may use my letter o others. — Mrs. JAMES 12 Dublin, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Redonday at the Strathroy 1 the United church morn

o others." — Mrs. 12, Dublin, Ontario.

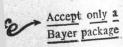
ning as usual. All wels McLean and Mr. Cliff attending the State fairs Detroit, Virginia and

Buchanan and daughter returned to Stratford afat the home of Capt.

Mrs. Paul Sullivan anbirth of a daughter on 28th-Audrey Pearl. Clarke and sons, Dougnley of Goderich, visited onage on Tuesday. Bourne and daughters, loan and Edythe, are week in Toronto.



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to the ake

day, tired, sticky; ff to the Lake.

forget a good sized et of Sandwichessed stacks and stacks when you make 'em ir ideal

lwich Loaf

even, perfect-cutting rich in food-value.

VELLS READ

Phone 73

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1925

A. C. Anderson (Drugless Pract (Chiropract Nervous, Chronia Standing Alim and Long and Spinal ree at Office. Consultation

By EVELY

"Imagination, my "Imagination, and the Co.

"But Barton has Merison an

gloomy, nervous

trip. He has no /

nust be so

him."

groaning in hiramner,

won't mingle wine l usual, and he pour garden sighirelle

him,"

"Well, I have ploted cannot find onsin grower ease," assert bushels of cube the reactions not expect thowever, send oney, in to and I will give him and will brace him up.

Mrs. Grey was truly auxious ed from son, Six months out of coll da run youngest of three sons, his two

father was the wealthiest man in towh

their home model, almost luxuriolis, Barton had free swing, so far a, money was concerned, and his folks had asked him to spend a year at home

To the office of Doctor Marsh he

went, as directed by his mother, that

afternoon. He fidgetted around rest-lessly while the doctor was attending to another patient. He looked bored and ambitionless as the doctor, whom

he had known since childhood, sat down opposite to him.

I'm going to give you some medicine

as a matter of form, but it isn't medi-

"No, it would be a waste," declared

Barton, "Doctor, you're a good solld

friend, and I am going to make a con-

fession, and ask you to help me cut."
"Good for you!" applauded the doc-

"I came across a girl, a young lady,

on my outing trip, whom I am going to

win as my wife, or die of a broken

"Rubbish, Barton! But let us have

"There are none. I saw her twice at a distance. I have never spoken

to her, but, sure as love at first sight

is a reality, she is the only girl I shall

"The niece of a farmer named Dick-

son, a hundred miles away from here She is spending the summer on the

farm, working like all of them. Dainty

graceful, beautiful, she is a being to

idolize. Her people are sturdy, bred-

in-the-wool farmers who would scoul

the idea of encouraging her acquaint-

ance with an idler with only money

behind him. What I want you to do

is to tell my folks that I need a couple

of months of hard, practical work on

Helpful friend that he was, with

quite a tinge of romanticism in his na-

ture, Dr. Marsh entered into the plan

with Barton. And the latter lost no

time in carrying out his plans. He

left home wearing a common plain

suit of clothes. Two days later he was installed at the Hardy farm just

adjoining that of John Dickson, as a

common laborer, earning per month about as much as he had spent reck-

He had white hands, and there was

an air of dignity and manliness about

worth met him face to face she liked

There was not a part of farm labor in which she did not engage

him. She was the husiest mortal nos

seemed to love the exercise, and was

smiling or singing most of the time

Doubtless, reasoned Barton, she must

be some poor connection of Farmer Dickson. But what did that matter?

Had he not enough of sordid means

It was when the two farms united

their working forces in having time

that Barton at last told his love to

Imogen. It was on top of a load of the new-mown provender that Imogen

was during a moonlight stroll just

after that when Barton thought it best to make a confession of his real

told him that she loved him, too

for both?

him, and the first time Imogen Wal-

lessly per day in past extravagance.

a farm. I'll do the rest."

with it! What is the trouble?

cine you need."

the details."

ever love."
"Who is she?"

"Now, young man," he spoke, "out

The ghost of some college lark?

ers married and settled in life.

before choosing a profession

Fall

dian wo

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Chicago Express, 6... 11.22 a.m.
Express ... 2.50 p.m.
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reat Britain will again have an anized exhibit at the Canadian ional Exhibition, arranged by the ish Federation of Industries the represents 1,900 manufacturestablishments with a capitalization of twenty-five billion dollars. micide an excellent prepar is Mother Graves' Worm Exterator. It has atless cihldren. It has saved the lives of a14-m

identity and prospects. And he would up with-"And I am so delighted with farming that I am going back home to tell the folks they can settle us down for life

on a lovely old 160-acre place we own. "I ought to banish you, I suppose, for deceiving me," scolded Imegen. mildly, "but you have become so seu sible and practical that I will forgive It takes all the romance out of it, for I have a fortune of my own, and simply came down to uncle and aunt to learn to be of some use in the world.

It was a new, buoyant rejuvenated

RD THINK STOCATE at fue ou

CHO inter that. It was a that his father and honored Walworth word "Gat over his affanced singular all imagination," Doe-Iris." I Mrs. Grey, with a "as wrong—it was Imo-

hest de er's husbaling sikes.

or not this fall. Town Yachts. this fall. I be answere indien can often dresses his yacht is well as sk on Sature, but, unfortunit for so innocordon, who are official of n tome on Lars.

Ath has returned was

he will be ul burglar. singing fore than a few and then she where. Oddry \$1,000 ad daring burarialo maintred her visit. Sarr week, on the Kent onths before anyone asthe crime with the myster-

to the crime with the myster-and put that had anchored late on are externing the second of the control of the People who will be the second of the control of the control

rminss in differentials kept his peculiar to cash checke Mersey, and annual are purported score of Lange in London. In a 1 managing to lat city a large pard. A managing to ing in toty a large pard. A mo-ing it were stolen andwever, did for wert one attempts ma between bare and ben in the Provi days when he

terbe y a ging rad birglars, who raid i the east ne to and west coasts for months. I st as we were getting on their trall they sailed away ith, and nothing hore was heard of them.

You can see how easily the trick is worked. A strange yacht puts into a harbor late in the day. She excites little attention, as she is probably only one of many. Previously, the burglary has been carefully planned to the smallest detail. It is carried out in the still hours of the night and by the time the world is awake the yacht has gone.

The pleasure yacht, too, is invaluable for the swindler who makes tradesmen and hotokeepers his dupes. He charters the vessel, paying part of her hire in advance, and then he begins a tour of seaside towns, swaggering ashore in immaculate yachting garb, and putting up at big hotels under a high-sounding, assumed name. He squanders money lavishly of first in order to disarm suspicion,

and then the way is clear for him.

Jewellers are his favorite victimsthough all are fish that come to his net -- and he makes large and costly purchases, offering bogus cheques to As often as not he will ten payment. der a cheque for a larger amount he owes, and will receive the balance in cash.

When he has exploited one placene must be quick about it before his cheques are returned dishonored-he vanishes mysteriously. A few days later he begins the same game a couple of hundred miles away.

Sometimes such a man will borrow

yacht without the formality of ask ing her owners' permission, and when she has served his purpose will to to sell her. It is difficult to get on the track

of such swindlers as their victims are frequently reluctant to give informa A yacht, too, affords a splendid means of escape to a man who has to fly from justice Many pleasure-yachts - very sump

tuous ones, too—are owned and char-fered by cardsharpers, who put in at various seaside resorts, strike up an acquaintance with a few gilded gulls. invite them on board, and strip them of everything.

The Six Poor Travellers.

One of the most curious of English hostelries is that known as the Six Poor Travellers, at Rochester. The story of the inn is inscribed, for all see, on a wall tablet, which bears the notice: "Richard Watts, Esquire, by his

Will dated 22nd August, 1579, founded this Charity for Six Poor Travel lers, who, not being Rogues or Proctors, may receive, gratis, for one night, Lodging, Entertainment, and Fourpence each." Watts, who was a rich merchant,

is buried in Rochester Cathedral. Certain portions of the inn have been restored since his day, but some of the rooms have remained unaltered for over three centuries, during which time hundreds of poor wayfarers have partaken of the founder's hospitality.

To benefit under this ancient be

quest, a person must apply for admission before 6 p.m., and steps are taken to ensure that the same recipient does not receive the charity on two consecutive nights. Each way farer, on being admitted, sits down to a supper consisting of a pound of beef, a pound of bread, and a pint

KING AND THE CHAUFFEUR.

Edward VII. Like to Be Answered Back.

Even kings like to be answered back, if we are to judge by a story of the late King Edward. It is related by Sir Henry Robinson in his book, "Further Memories of Irish Life." Sir Henry tells of a motor trip King Edward was making in the of Ireland, when he was much both ered by the awful, unexpected ridges or culverts on the roads. was a heavy one, carrying eight people, and Sir Henry travelled beside the King, to inform him as to places

they passed. The driver had no experience of Irish roads, and rushed a culvert on the Lough Ina road, giving the six of us in the covered Daimler a tre-mendous shock. The King tapped angrily at the window behind the driver, and called out, "Don't do that." But shortly there was another fearful bump, and the King, greatly exasperated, tapped again at the window and shouted, emphatically, "Do not do that." I knew that the worst culvert on the road was round the next turn, but I made sure the driver would see it in time, as it was over a little winding stream. But he never saw it, and took it at high speed just as the King was lighting a cigarette with his little silver flint box and fuse. The crash came, the King was shot up to the low roof of the car, his pot hat was bashed down over his ears, the cigarette was knocked flying out of his mouth, and the lighted fuse burnt his nose.
The King stopped the car and call-

ed the chauffeur. I didn't hear what passed between them, but an A.D.C. who did told me that after pitching into the chauffeur till language failed him, the King ended up by saying: "Well, why don't you say something? Eh? Why are you standing there like a fool with your hat off?

"Because your Majejsty is kind enough to speak to me," replied the trembling chauffeur.

Walking Undignified In India. The well-to-do, old-fashioned natives of India never walk, since, exercise is neither usual or dignified.

On state occasions they are driven in enormous, ramshackle landaus, drawn by ill-matched, badly groomed horses, whose silver—and even gold-mounted harness is repaired in a rough-and-ready manner with string.

A horde of rag, tag and hobtail retainers gallop alongside the vehicle.

On the other hand, the Indian of smaller means is centent to be carried in the palanquin of the country, a box-like affair which bears a strong resemblance to a sedan chair. A crimson velvet canopy, profusely em-broidered with tinsel, shields the ocbeasts of burden dant, armed with an ornamental office, heads the procession, and another servant walks by the side, holding up a gigantic umbrella or wielding a huge fly whisk.

Popular, too, is the elephant, it especially if the cap and saith (which partly obscure the animal) are made richly o.

by means of gold embroidery emerald-green ultra-marine or vivid pink velvet background. Incidentally, the motion of the palanquin is exceedingly uncomfortable. But the wealthy native, bent on "cutting a dash" in the eyes of the populace, does not mind temporary uneasiness, provided the onlookers are impressed with a sense of his importance. Besides, the mode of locomotion is customary.

Gargoyles.

The name "gargoyle" or "gurgoyle" (derived from the French 'gargouille," which originally meant the gullet or throat) is given in architecture to a carved stone figure usually having a grotesque appear ance-at the end of the spout which conveys water away from a roof and throws it clear of the walls of a building. Although the term "gargoyle" is generally applied to the gar-goyles of the Middle Ages, which took the form of strange looking beasts or men (or simply heads), with their mouths open to expel the rain water, yet gargoyles were employed in Egypt (where the sacred vessels, apparently, were washed on the tem-ple roofs), in Greece and in Pompeii. Dean F. W. Farrar wrote concerning the gargoyles of Westminster Abbey: "The projection of the gargoyles is a characteristic of the early English style. The gargoyles themselves, in their grotesque and fantastic ugliness represent the demons who are excluded from the sacred precincts.'

Shade Trees In Pasture A shade tree here, and a shade tree

there, Should be left in our pastures everywhere.

They comfort the cows in the heat And contented cows are the cows that

BLIGHT CANKER

PAGE SEVEN

A BACTERIAL BRIGHT OF APPLE. PEAR AND QUINCE TREES.

Appearance of Affected Trees—How the Disease Develops -- Destroy Blighted Twigs-Insects Carry the Disease—How to Control Trouble.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

"Fire Blight," a most destructive bacterial disease of apple, pear and quince trees, is prevalent in many parts of Ontario, particularly in apple trees.

Appearance of Affected Trees.

Trees affected with this disease frequently present the appearance of having been scorched by fire, hence the common name, Fire Blight, The leaves will become a reddish brown and die and mummify. In some trees a few twigs only may be affected, in other cases practically every twig will be killed off.

Trees that are affected in this way in the early part of the season are either hold-over cases of the blight from the previous season or have been freshly inoculated through the blossom with the bacteria that cause the disease, by bees or other blossom visiting insects that have previously become contaminated by visiting trees that are hold-over cases from the previous season.

How the Disease Develops. When a contaminated bee or other insect visits a blossom for nectar or pollen, it leaves behind it some of the bacteria that cause the disease, and these multiply in the nectaries and pass on down the blossom pedi-cel into the bark of the fruit spur, where they produce a canker and kill the spur with other blossoms on it, then continue their progress within the bark of the twig causing canker and death as they go. The leaves on the twig then shrivel up, turn brown, and die giving the character-istic fire-blighted appearance to the

tree. Destroy Blighted Twigs.

If the blighted twigs are allowed to stay on the tree throughout the season the disease will continue to work on down the twigs, sometimes rapidly and sometimes slowly, until eventually it reaches the bark of the larger limbs, or the trunk of the tree, where it becomes apparent as a canker. In cases where the disease does not reach the bark of the thick-er branches or trunk before fall there is a tendency for the trouble to die out during the winter. But where gets established as blight canker But where it the bark of the branches and trunk cupant from the sun; several liverled the probability is that it will live minions—the number varying according to the bulk of the passenger—tion and begin to extend itself the nences. This in time brings commences. spear or with some other badge of about the death of the larger limbs and trunk as the blight canker spreads in the bark. We have known young trees to be killed out in one year with this disease, although older trees will sometimes live on for being considered that the atimal's years with the canker slowly develop-size and appearance add to the dig-ing until finally the tree either dies nity of those seated in the nowdah. or has to be removed for not giving paying crop.

Insects Carry the Disease.

During mid-season other insects as aphids, hoppers and borers are com-mon carriers of the disease from infected twigs to healthy twigs, either on the same or neighboring trees. In this way young suckers and watersprouts get infected, and, as in the case of the blossom-infected twig, the disease will pass on down the bark of the sucker or watersprout until it, reaches the trunk or large limb where a canker is produced leading to death of the affected part. Where the disease is active during

the growing season there is frequent-ly a gummy brown exudate ozing-out from the cankers. This e udate contains the causal bacteria in immense numbers. During min storms this exudate may be splashed to other parts of the tree, thus leading to fresh infections. How to Control the Trouble

To control and stamp out this disease it is essential to cut out all affected portions of the tree. In doing this, care should be taken to cut well below the visibly affected portion four to six inches, if possible, as the bacteria are usually well advanced beautiful the bacteria are usually well advanced beautiful the statement of th ed beyond the visibly cankered area in the bark. The saw, knife of shears used should be swabbed after each cut with a good disinfectant, e.g., corrosive sublimate 1-1000, for-malin, or five per cent. carbolic acid. If the canker is in the trunk or larger limbs the affected part should be removed by cutting well around the canker, two or three inches at least beyond the visible extent of the crin-ker. The wound should then be swabbed with the disinfectant and

swabbed with the displectant and then painted over.

The best time to cut out the disease is the first lime it is seen, as each infection, so lone to it is allowed to stay, is a centre for continued spreading of the trouble. All material cut away should be carefully gathered and burned—Prot. D. Jones, O. A. C., Guet in