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EYES GETTING
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Your eyes are either getting better or they are getting worse. If your eyes need correction, any delay in getting glasses is slowly but surely damaging them.
Do not hesitate to wear glasses if you need them. You can select a style which is becoming, and the comfort to your eyes will be well worth while.
Have you had your eyes examined lately?

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INSURANCE
THE LAMBTON FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Established in 1875)
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WILL ANSWER ANY WOMAN WHO WRITES

Montreal Woman Finds Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Montreal, Quebec—"I was a sufferer for three years, not able to do my housework. My husband was discouraged, for I was no better and had had the doctor all this time and nothing helped me. I was always sleepy, had no appetite and suffered with my left side. My mother in England recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because it had helped my sister, so I have been taking it. I am now able to do my housework and I can not praise your medicine too highly as I have great hopes for the future. I will tell anyone who writes to me what good it has done me."—Mrs. E. MASSON, St. Henry P. O., Montreal.
For nearly fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been helping women just as it helped Mrs. Masson; oftentimes after doctors and other medicines failed. If you are suffering from disagreeable symptoms caused by some female weakness, try this splendid medicine. It is a woman's medicine for women's ailments, and can be taken in safety by any woman.

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ELLIOTT Business College
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Is well known throughout Canada for high grade work. Its courses of training are unsurpassed. Enter now. Handsome catalogue free.
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Central Business College
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FREE MAIL COURSE
The leading Commercial School in Western Ontario offers a free course by mail to those who purpose entering Business College in September. By "home study" you can shorten your school term. Our graduates are meeting with success. Write at once for particulars.
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Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

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GOOD WORK
PROMPT ATTENTION
REASONABLE PRICES
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
TIME TABLE
Trains leave Watford station as follows:
GOING WEST
Accommodation, 111.....8.42 a.m.
Chicago Express, 17.....12.40 p.m.
Detroit Express, 83.....6.51 p.m.
(a) Chicago Express.....9.11 pm.
GOING EAST
Ontario Limited, 80.....7.48 a.m.
Chicago Express, 6.....11.22 a.m.
Express.....2.28 p.m.
Accommodation, 112.....5.58 p.m.
(a) Stops to let off passengers from Hamilton and east thereof and to take on passengers for Chicago.
C. W. VAIL, Agent, Watford.
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.
Is your subscription paid in advance?

CULTURES FOR SILOS

Helping Out Poor Fodders Turned Into Ensilage.

Lactic Acid Cultures Now Applied—Good Fodder Requires No Treatment—Sealing the Silo—Make a Compost Heap of Garden Rubbish.
(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Attempts have been made to control or direct acid bacteria. Bacillus lactis acidii has long been known to be beneficial in silage making, and its product, lactic acid, is found to the extent of one per cent. in well made silage. Experience has demonstrated that the addition of bacillus lactis acidii in quantity to the fodder as the silos were being filled gave good results, particularly so when the fodder material was past the best stage for making high-grade silage. The addition of the bacillus lactis acidii in quantity to the more or less spoiled fodder provided an active agent to check and override the other bacteria present and thereby control the fermentative process, and bring the silage mass to a fairly uniform condition with lactic acid predominant in the silage.
Add Lactic Acid Culture.
This addition of lactic acid culture to the fodder at the time of silo filling is easily accomplished by securing a small quantity of a pure culture for lactic acid, from a creamery as a beginning. The pure culture obtained from the creamery is placed in a three-gallon can of clean skim-milk. This is placed in a warm position for three days, it can then be added to more skim-milk, increasing the bulk sufficiently to have one gallon for each load of material that goes into the silo. This skim-milk culture carrying a vast number of bacillus lactis acidii is sprinkled over the cut fodder, as the silo filling proceeds.

Good Fodder Requires No Culture Treatment.
If the corn is in prime condition for silage making at the time of ensiling, nothing is to be gained by adding culture, however its use is strongly advised if the corn or other fodder is a bit off in condition due to damage through unreasonable weather, delays, etc.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Sealing the Silo.
Several methods of sealing the silo after it has been filled have justified their use. What is wanted is a heavy blanket of material on top as near airtight as possible. A Minnesota writer says:
Some times weeds or heavy green grass are run through the cutter as a finishing layer. Some prefer to pack the ears from the last two or three loads of corn used so no grain is lost, and allow the corn itself to make the airtight layer needed to preserve the silage below. At any rate, it is a good practice to tramp the silage around the edges at intervals of three or four days for about two weeks. This helps to prevent the settling away from the wall, which often occurs.
Spoiling at the surface may be prevented entirely by covering the top of the silage when filling is completed with a layer of tar paper cut to fit snugly around the walls and overlapping between the strips. If this is used, it is advisable to weight it with some green material of some kind or with boards. Most farmers, with the ears removed and with proper tramping is more economical than the use of paper.
In filling the silo the usual recommendation is to keep the surface higher at the sides than in the center and to do most of the tramping near the wall. The last two feet had best be kept about level with the same amount of tramping in all parts of the silo.

MAKE A COMPOST HEAP.
Save the Garden Rubbish and Make Cheap and Valuable Manure.
Garden waste, decayed vegetables, dead vines, weeds, and the organic rubbish that collects about the place during a busy summer may be cleaned up and put to work again through the agency of a compost heap. Start the heap by laying down a bed of stable manure which has not been burned or heated. The size of the plot will vary with the amount of refuse to be used; for ordinary uses, if the bed is made 8 feet long by 6 feet wide and 2 feet deep it will serve the purpose. Over the manure spread a two-foot layer of refuse and cover with another layer of manure. This last layer need be only a foot in thickness. Repeat the layers until all the waste has been disposed of and then cover the whole with a layer of earth.

If it is desired to add to the heap from time to time the top layer may be opened and the new material emptied into the hole thus made. This is convenient for the suburban home where there is no animal to consume the kitchen waste. In the spring the heap is well mixed with a fork and the compost is ready to be spread

on the garden plot. The weeding manure will effectively destroy any weed seed present and will also break down the structure of most of the materials that have been thrown upon the pile. The process may be continued indefinitely by simply adding enough manure to insure heating. Compost is especially valuable for use in hot-beds and cold frames.

A flock of scabby sheep will infect the roads, trails, sheds, yards, bed grounds, pastures, ranges, and the ground around the watering places. It is therefore important that the flock receive proper treatment as soon as the disease appears, before the infection becomes scattered.

TWO BAD INSECT PESTS

Play Havoc With Some Field and Garden Crops.

The White Grub, Larva of the June Beetle—The Wireworm, Larva of the Click Beetle—How to Deal With Them—Calf Feeding a Real Problem.
(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Much injury is done to certain field and garden crops by the two insects named above. Hints as to their control are given below:
The White Grub.
The White Grub working and feeding beneath the soil on grass roots, field crops and garden crops, destroys many thousands of dollars' worth of effort each year, much of the destruction in the corn and strawberry fields can be charged to this insect. Pasture fields, hay meadows and grain fields are frequently much reduced in value through the roots of the plants being nibbled off by this pest. The parent of the white grub is the June Beetle, usually very common as a night flier in late June and July. The female beetle usually lays her eggs in grass land, meadows, lawns, roadsides, fence rows, bush and such like places. The grubs hatch in twelve or fourteen days after the eggs are laid, they require two years to develop, living and feeding on grass and other plant roots until ready to pupate. The change from grub to mature insect takes place between the autumn of the second year and the following spring. Since these grubs live and feed beneath the soil for full two years it is impossible to reach them with poisons or sprays. Cultivation to break up the pupal cases or expose such to the weather or birds is the most efficient way to control. Old lands are usually heavily infested, and the crop following the first ploughing suffers heavily. A short rotation with deep autumn ploughing whenever possible, and not more than one year out of three in grass will keep the numbers down sufficiently to permit profitable crop production.

The Wireworm.
What is the matter with the crops? Much of the seed has failed to produce a plant and what plants have developed are weak and stunted. Scratch away the soil and look for the seed that you planted some weeks ago. If you find that the seed grain has been penetrated or partly devoured you will know that wireworms have been at work. You may even find "hard smooth shining slender cylindrical" six-legged larva at work boring and eating the seed. The wireworms vary in color from reddish to yellowish brown. The wireworm is the larva of a class of beetles commonly known as "Click Beetles" (Elateridae). These beetles frequent and breed in grass land. Fields that have been down in hay or pasture for a number of years are generally heavily infested and the first crop sown after breaking the soil usually suffers considerably. Tillage is the best agent to destroy the young beetles. A short crop rotation that does not include hay or pasture more frequently than one year in four is generally effective in controlling this pest. The ploughing should be done early in the autumn, and the land worked as much as possible before the hard freezing weather stops tillage operations. The stirring of the soil will break up many pupal cases and thereby expose the young or developing beetles to the cold and wet. All or many will perish, reducing the possibility of serious infestation on cultivated lands during the following season.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Calf Feeding a Real Problem.
It is well known to dairymen that calves under six months old make little or no gain on pasture alone, however good the pasture may be. Their feeding is a real problem. For this reason dairymen try to have the calves come in the fall so they will be ready for pasture in the spring. Spring calves or calves born in late winter should be kept in the barn during the summer if they are to make proper growth. It is well to have a small pasture or yard in connection in which they can run a few hours a day. In hot weather, the night is the better time for them to be out of doors.

FOR feed, skimming, mixed whole oats and corn half and half, and clover or alfalfa hay, are always satisfactory rations. When there is a shortage of skim-milk or clover or alfalfa hay, some oilmeal will greatly add to the ration.
Calf scours are frequently caused in summer by unclean pails. Tin pails should be used, and they should be washed every day and set out in the sun.

U. S. Senator Gore on the Farmer.
The farmer cannot continue to sell his produce for less than the cost of production any more than he could live in a vacuum. Out of the reduced proceeds of what he sells, the farmer is obliged to pay extraordinary prices for everything that he buys. I believe that our national progress and prosperity are bound up with the progress and prosperity of our farmers. Any policy which crucifies the farmer will bear evil fruit, and will dry up the fountains of national prosperity.

Utilizing Unmarketable Potatoes.
Unmarketable potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give an increase in milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually and be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.

A TRADE BOOMERANG.
Canada Was Not Injured by U. S. Emergency Tariff.

A statement issued to the United States press by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, indicates the marked reactive effect of the United States emergency tariff upon what the United States sells to Canada. The statement makes it clear to United States manufacturers and exporters that the measure, instead of increasing and protecting United States trade, is having the opposite effect.

According to the statement, while Canada's total exports to the United States in 1921 fell to \$227,600,000, as compared with \$560,000,000 in 1920, a decrease of well over \$300,000,000, United States exports to Canada fell from \$921,000,000 to \$555,000,000, a decrease of nearly \$400,000,000.

The 60 per cent. reduction in the value of both Canadian exports to the United States and United States exports to Canada during the calendar year 1921, was partly attributable to an average drop in prices of about 27 per cent. Taking this into account, it will be seen that Canada exports to the United States and United States exports to Canada were each reduced in volume by approximately 45 per cent., as compared with 1920.

The reactive effect of the exclusion of Canadian goods from the United States by the emergency tariff, upon what the United States sells to Canada is clearly indicated. This is brought about by the necessity for a greatly decreased purchase in Canada of the coincident curtailment of Canada's ability to buy, and the greater surplus available for domestic consumption, the statement declares.

BELOVED BY ALL PARISIANS

Solemn and Sacred in Memory is the Square Known as the Place de la Concorde.

"The spot where France weeps," the Place de la Concorde, is one of Paris' greatest showplaces. Thousands died there in the blood of madness of the French Revolution; the allied enemies of Napoleon held a solemn Te Deum there in 1814; in 1871 the hated Prussian encamped in the beautiful square; later the same year it was the scene of fierce and bloody conflicts between the Versailles troops and the Communards, who had erected barricades at one of its entrances. Since 1871 until recently the statue dedicated to the city of Strassbourg had been continuously draped in mourning, and known as the "Lost Sister," keeping Alsace-Lorraine alive in the minds of Frenchmen.

It is a place of lovely fountains and statues. Originally it was intended as a center of commemoration, where statues and monuments might be erected to celebrate the memory of great Frenchmen and their deeds. There are in it now eight colossal statues, representing eight principal cities of France—Lille, Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Brest, Marseilles, Lyons and Strassbourg. There is now talk of erecting in it some immortal conception of the present conflict and its victorious outcome.

Efficiency Complication.

"You mustn't ask the telephone operator the time of day when your clock stops."
"Why not?" inquired the new subscriber.

"Because it takes up too much valuable time."
"But it takes up more of everybody's time when you get the wrong number once or twice before you can call up a friend or a jewelry store to make the same inquiry."

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M. Fitzgerald, Watford
tion is merely an electric not only has a filament is when the proper current but also has a spiral or wires called the grid sur-he filament and on the out-again a cylinder or plate which is termed the "plate". r description will be given nderful instrument later ing with receiving appar-suitable direct (undirect-ric current supply is con- the audion causing it to producing high frequency r current which can be ar-y in rapidity by the alter-apparatus used in conjunc-t. The strength of the high -current is caused to vary use of a transmitter which a similar function to that mitter of an ordinary wire when it causes the electric to fluctuate in accordance speakers voice. The electro-wave radiated by the aerial to this audion radiophone or will also carry the same following the characteris- high frequency current ex- aerial system. The wave by a continuous wave trans-uch as used in radiophone is very sharp and there-casting stations can open a wave length very near-me as the wave length of a ing radiophone station with-ference as compared to elegraph which radiated a wave and therefore require r difference in wave length e type can be heard when the apparatus may not be ex-urness of tuning is advan- or the radiophone when so roadcasting stations are in n within a narrow band of ighths.

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