

TALK

NZA OR GRIP
L. SMITH.

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LIOT.

uctioneer
of Lambton.

all orders, reasonable
be left at the Guide-

CAL.

L. PH. B. M.D.
B. M. A., England,

of Lambton,
d. Ont.

ext door to Merchants
street, one block east

ERS, M. D.

D. ONT.
FIER) OFFICE—Main
by Dr. Kelly. Phone
o Street, opposite M
ills Phone 13B.

ALL. M. D.

ONTARIO
spital, London,
office formerly occupied
and, night calls phom

CAL.

HICKS.

IVERSITY, L. D. S.
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rk. Orthodontia and
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L. D. S.
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Surgeon.

CUDDY

Surgeon,
ONTARIO VETERIN-
try a Specialty. All
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of the Guide-Advoca
11 cat 40c 50c

FARM

attle and
Sheep
registered cows
affords for sale
calf ten months
shearing rams
r sale or hire at
Can spare a few
lbs.

erwood P.O.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—Mrs. E. R. CHURLING, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—Mrs. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



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AGENT FOR
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Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance
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If you want your property insured,
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WATFORD - ONTARIO

GOOD WORK

PROMPT ATTENTION

REASONABLE PRICES

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

RESIDENCE—ST. CLAIR STREET

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 52 p.m.
Accommodation, 112.....5 16 p.m.

C. Vail Agent Watford

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Destitution in Near East

Supplies Great Problem

And Also Provides Lesson

DESTITUTION in the Near East is ably described in the Christian Science Monitor. It says the statement made recently to the eastern bureau of that paper by Dr. James L. Barton, of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, as to the present and future needs of the committee, if the destitution prevailing in the Near East is to be adequately met, or even mitigated, is deserving of the utmost attention. It is not only that the call to relieve the necessities of those peoples is urgent to the last degree. The matter is important also because any just appreciation of the situation cannot fail to bring with it a fuller realization of the obligation which is of necessity being laid upon the Allies to relieve the distresses of the war. There is a call that this work of relief shall be done on an unparalleled scale, and those who will contemplate the situation with any care will recognize the fact that the call will be more insistent than ever now that the war is over. The belief that war conditions came to end over night, on the conclusion of peace, is a misconception that persists, and, if for no other reason, because they do much to dissipate this belief the figures afforded by Dr. Barton are peculiarly valuable.

It is, however, the immediate appeal of Dr. Barton's statement which must claim first place. The figures are eloquent. In Asia Minor alone, Dr. Barton estimates that there are some 3,950,000 refugees, of whom about 935,000 are within reach of the distributing forces of the committee. These people are, for the most part, destitute; that is to say, they are without food, clothing, or houses, and many thousands of them are wandering about a countryside which has been swept clean of every edible root, or are crowded into towns and villages where only the wealthy can obtain food. To meet the most pressing needs of these refugees will cost about \$60,000,000 a year, and that when the work is carried out in the most economical and far-sighted way, insuring that every beneficiary shall do as much as he can toward his own maintenance, and that he shall become self-supporting at the earliest possible moment.

When this is done, however, only the veriest fringe of the matter has been touched. "We must take a look forward," Dr. Barton says, "into the developments of the next twelve months, and there is every reason to believe that political, military, and other changes will, within the year, render accessible the larger portion of all the 3,000,000 that are just now inaccessible. Unless we are at this time to save and provide for this large number. The cost of doing this will be \$200,000,000 a year."

Now, it is well to face the facts of the situation, just as they stand, the Monitor says. The urgent needs of the Near East are pretty accurately known, but the destitution of the Near East must be only a very small

part of the desolation obtaining throughout immense areas of Europe, areas concerning the conditions in which little or nothing is known. From Russian Poland, however, from Bosnia-Herzegovina, from Serbia and Roumania, from immense sections of European Russia, to say nothing of Belgium and Northern France, something more than rumors have come showing a state of deliberately imposed destitution and deliberately created desolation such as the world has never known since the days, seven centuries ago, when the Mongol hordes swept out of Asia and over Europe, spreading ruin and rapine broadcast.

It is not easy to grasp what this means. But if the cost of ministering to the needs of the comparatively small number of refugees in the Near East is, as it is, one-fourth of the entire national expenditure of a country like the United Kingdom in peace time, some idea may be obtained of the cost which will be involved in meeting the needs of that vast army of destitute which at the present time is inarticulate. Now this is, of course, very far from being an argument for pessimism. It is, however, an argument for a fuller recognition of the great fact that "the old order is not passing; it is already passed"; that the world will no more be able to return to pre-war conditions than the beanstalk can return to its seed, that after the cost of the war will come the cost of reconstruction, and that whilst this is being met the great work of rebuilding values, in the truth, what exactly the result will be, no one can precisely say, but toward the achievement of the best result the importance of facing facts cannot be overestimated.

Beef for Export Trade.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, to call upon Canadian farmers to finish their beef animals for market. Too many light-weight animals have been slaughtered.

The beef carcass, in order to be favorably considered, should weigh at least 500 pounds.

His Labors.

A young registrant, claiming exemption, was asked, "How many people are dependent on you?" He replied: "Two, sah. Paw, he depends on me to find washin' for maw, and maw, she depends on me for to hunt wood choppin' for paw."

Do Not Mind Heat.

Oriental seem to be immune to the fierce heat of the fireroom in ocean steamers, and can endure for a great length of time temperatures that would speedily prostrate white men.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Japanese have built the world's tallest chimney, a reinforced concrete structure 570 feet high, which stands upon a hill that is 430 feet higher than the copper smelter which it serves.

Mary Pickford, the moving picture actress, has been offered a salary of \$1,500,000 a year.

THREE DARING EXPLOITS.

Deeds of Valor That Won Victoria Cross.

The London Gazette records the awarding of 15 new Victoria Crosses, of which three went to Canadians. The splendid exploits of the latter are thus officially described:

Lt.-Col. Cyril Wesley Peak, D.S.O., of a Manitoba regiment, for most conspicuous bravery and skilful leading when in attack under intense fire. His command quickly captured its first objective but progress to further objectives was held up by enemy machine-gun fire on his right flank. The situation being extremely difficult, Lt.-Col. Peak pushed forward and made a personal reconnaissance under heavy machine-gun fire across the stretch of ground which was heavily swept with fire. Having reconnoitred the position, he returned and reorganized his battalion, and acting upon knowledge personally gained, pushed them forward and arranged the protections of his flanks. He then went out under the most intense artillery and machine-gun fire, intercepted the tanks and gave them necessary directions, pointing out where they were to make for and thus pave way made for a Canadian infantry battalion to push forward. To this battalion he subsequently gave the requisite support by his magnificent display of courage and fine qualities of leadership. He personally led the advance and caused it to be continued although always under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, and contributed largely to the success of a brigade attack.

The second Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut. Charles Smith Rutherford, M.C., M.M., of Quebec, of a Quebec regiment, for the most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty. When in command of an assaulting party, Lieut. Rutherford found himself a considerable distance ahead of his men, and at the same moment observed a fully armed and strong enemy party out of sight of his men. He beckoned to them with his revolver to come to him. In return they waved to him to come to them. He boldly did this and informed them they were his prisoners. An enemy officer disputed this fact, and invited Lieut. Rutherford to enter the pill box, which invitation he indignantly declined. By masterly bluff, however, he persuaded the enemy that they were surrounded and the whole party, numbering 45, including two officers and three machine guns, surrendered to him. Lieut. Rutherford subsequently induced the enemy officer to stop the fire of a machine gun close by. Lieut. Rutherford took advantage of this opportunity to hasten the advance of his men to his support. He then observed on the right an assaulting party that was held up by heavy machine-gun fire from another pill box. Indicating an objective to the remainder of his party, he attacked the pill box with a Lewis gun section and captured a further 35 prisoners with machine guns, thus enabling the party to continue the advance. This officer's bold and gallant action contributed very materially to the capture of the main objective and the remainder of his party to all ranks in pressing hope of attack on a very strong position.

Acting Sergeant Arthur George Knight, late of an Albertan regiment, was awarded the Victoria Cross for the most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty, when after an unsuccessful attack Knight led a bombing section forward under very heavy fire of all descriptions and engaged the enemy at close quarters. Seeing that his party continued to be held up, he dashed forward alone, bayoneting several enemy machine-gunners and mortar crews and forcing the remainder to retire in confusion. He then brought forward a Lewis gun and directed fire upon the retreating enemy, inflicting many casualties. Sergeant Knight in the subsequent advance of his platoon in pursuit saw a party of about 20 enemy men in a trench, and he dashed forward alone, and having killed one officer and two non-commissioned officers, he captured twenty of other ranks. Subsequently he routed single-handed another enemy party which opposed the platoon's advance. On each occasion he displayed the greatest valor under fire at very close range, and by the example of his courage, gallantry and initiative was a wonderful inspiration to all. This very gallant non-commissioned officer was subsequently fatally wounded.

Canada's Food Exports.

In the twelve months ending September, \$1,363,749,000 worth of merchandise was exported from Canada.

Of this total more than \$604,000,000, well on to one-half, was made up of products of the farm, animal products accounting for \$163,488,000, and other agricultural produce for \$440,742,000.

The nearest approach to the value of farm exports was in manufactures, which represented a total of \$579,597,000. Of these we exported 172,000,000 pounds in the twelve months ending with September; of butter, 6,500,000 pounds; of bacon, 130,745,000 pounds; of beef, 98,716,000 pounds; of pork, 19,188,000 pounds; of canned meats, 5,994,000 pounds; of wheat flour, 10,229,000 barrels; of wheat, 105,234,000 bushels; of milk and cream, \$7,747,264, and of living animals, \$21,773,000.

NEW FIELD FOR TRADE

FRANCE WILL WANT GOODS FROM DOMINION.

The Great European Republic Has Been Deeply Moved By the Cooperation of Our Country in Winning the War, and Business Relationships Are Bound to Become Much Closer in the Future.

WITH Canada entering the period of reconstruction when war industries must be readapted to peace activities and new trade secured, it is encouraging to note the possibilities of greatly improved commercial relations with France. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Reconstruction Association at Montreal, Senator Beaubien emphasized the desire of the republic for increased trade with Canada's effective co-operation in the war," he said, "France seems anxious to show her appreciation of our efforts. Inspired by that desire, the Comité Franco-Américain, which is presided over by Monsieur Gabriel Hanotaux, and whose principal object is to extend to the fields of industry the close relations now existing between Canada and France on the fields of battle, has called the attention of its Canadian section to the great trade opportunity afforded in reconstruction work necessary to restore the devastated areas of France. It points out that many nations are already eagerly seizing this opportunity and strongly urges Canada to do likewise." The Canadian section of the Comité Franco-Américain has already recommended to the Government that an honorary commission, assisted by experts if necessary, be appointed to ascertain what Canadian products could be furnished for the work of reconstruction in France, particularly such products as can be standardized and provided in large quantities. The Canadian Association further suggested that this commission should negotiate with the French Government "with a view of having France, as a nation, purchase large quantities of such standardized products with the understanding that the orders for such materials would be handled by Canada in the same manner and through the same channels as war orders."

In supporting measures for greater trade with France, Senator Beaubien submitted some striking figures of our present exportation to prove that large orders can be secured from the republic. Within the last two years orders have been placed in Canada for very large amounts of metallurgical products. One enquiry received by a consulting engineer in Montreal was for no less than 250,000 miles of cable exceeding in price \$10,000,000. Tremendous quantities of material are required by the French state railways, including:

Wheels for locomotives;
Wheels for freight and passenger cars.
Straight axles for locomotives, freight and passenger cars.
Bent axles for locomotives.
Locomotive steam cylinders.
Cast steel lubricating boxes.
Cast iron lubricating boxes.
Iron, brass and bronze castings.
Round, flat and square steel bars.
Steel castings.
Steel billets, spring steel.
Helicoidal and spiral springs.
Steel shapes.
Spikes, cut and wire nails.
Iron fittings, spare parts for freight and passenger cars.
Copper and steel fire-box plates.
Rails, bars and splices.
Traction chains and hooks.
Drawn and seamless steel, copper and brass tubes.

During September enquiries were received at the French Chamber of Commerce for shoes, hardware, lumber, foodstuffs, canned goods, prepared furs, glassware for electric light, lard, bacon and smoked ham, toys, maple syrup and tree felling and cutting machines. The present demand for window sashes and doors alone in the devastated areas in France would supply a splendid market for Canadian factories, but as Senator Beaubien pointed out, prior to the war and even up to two years ago, the major part of ready-made wooden doors sold on the Canadian market were manufactured in the States; most of them came from the middle west, many even from the State of Washington. A substantial proportion were made out of Canadian lumber. In other words, American doors dominated the Canadian market despite the fact that these articles had to bear the extra cost of long railway haul and of Canadian duty which alone added practically one-third to their cost price. The reason for such an extraordinary state of things Senator Beaubien declared was the failure of Canadian manufacturers to standardize their products. As he said, "with their enormous markets the Americans can specialize in one product and by producing enormous quantities reduce cost price to a minimum." Standardization is one of the outstanding features of British and American trade preparations. The question should be given the earnest consideration of Canadian manufacturers.