

Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

## What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

# ZIN

## SHOE POLISHES

THE BIG VALUE BOX

Pastes for Black, Tan, Oxblood and Brown Shoes  
White Cake and Liquid for White Shoes

THE F. F. DALLEY CORPORATION LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

# Ford

## 1920 ADVANTAGES

- Has deep, wide, luxurious seats, with plenty of room.
- Unsurpassed in anything near its price in riding qualities.
- Has very high grade heavy upholstery.
- Has roller bearings in front hubs.
- Has double bulb headlight system, which is more efficient than dimmer type.
- Has a magneto to furnish ignition independent of storage battery.
- Repair parts can be had almost anywhere at very little cost.
- Has real service behind it which has never been attempted to equal.
- Can always resell a used Ford to better advantage.

Orders are still coming in faster but just now I am getting a good bunch every week. Will be able to give fairly prompt delivery. Once you are in the 1920 Ford the decision is made:

**R. MORNINGSTAR**

USE THE GUIDE-ADVOCATE "WANT COLUMN"  
Office Forms and Stationery at The Guide-Advocate.

## RAPE AS FORAGE CROP

IT MAKES IDEAL PASTURES FOR SHEEP.

Nothing Equals This Food for Ewes and Lambs During Nursing Period—It May Be Sown at Successive Intervals During the Year and Always Proves a Quick Grower.

Rape is the ideal forage crop for sheep. It not only lends itself admirably to intensive systems of sheep farming but it yields more and better green food to the acre and at less expense than any other crop in the long list of succulent summer crops. It does the flock over the dry, not season, when grasses are dead and fields brown, and it continues to grow and furnish luxuriant grazing late in the fall. It is extremely feasible to sow rape for fall pasturing and turn the flock on to the succulent plots when the common pastures are exhausted or destroyed by early frosts. Nothing equals it for the ewes and lambs during the nursing periods, and for weaning lambs it is incomparable, carrying them from mother-milk to self-sustaining lambs with scarcely a sign of shrinkage. Rape is unexcelled as an autumn food for starting mutton sheep and lambs on the profitable road to full grain feeding.

The feeding value of the rape cannot be too highly exploited; it is not a feed of week or month, but may be sown at successive intervals so as to provide continuous pasturage from early June until bleak December. One acre of rape fed in connection with a limited grain ration will produce as many pounds of mutton as two thousand five hundred pounds of corn and oil meal. Growing lambs and breeding ewes make greater gains in live weight on less supplemental grain feed when pastured on rape than similar lambs and ewes on clover pasture.

A field of rape and sufficient portable fencing to provide a safe and fresh grazing area on the occasion demands will be of great value in maintaining the breeding ewes and conditioning the lambs into that desired quality and excellent condition so important on the market. The portable fences permit of frequently changing the ewes and lambs that are being conditioned to new areas of the rape fields as soon as the crop is consumed. When first turned in upon a field of rape sheep and lambs should become gradually accustomed to the change and allowed to have continued access to it, unless in time of storms, and when once removed, care must be taken not to put them back upon it when hungry. If the sheep get a moderate amount of grain feed in the morning before they are turned on the rape field the danger of bloat and digestive derangements is to some extent lessened. Access to salt and to other kinds of pasture crops is desirable when the flock is pastured on rape. Two kinds of rape seed are upon the market; one is the summer, or biennial rape. The summer rape is not suitable for grazing, being grown commercially on a small scale as a food for birds. One should insist that Dwarf Essex seed be supplied. The usual cost of rape seed is about eight cents per pound. As a rule, three or four pounds of Dwarf Essex seed per acre, sown in rows twenty-eight inches apart will give the best results. Rape thrives best on a rich, fertile soil and better yields always result on land that is well manured and fertilized and given thorough preparation before the crop is sown. If planted in rows and cultivated it will produce a maximum growth of forage.

Rape is a quick, rank grower. If the moisture conditions are favorable for the seed to germinate quickly the field will be fit for grazing in seven weeks after sowing. Soils having a cold, wet subsoil are not suitable for rape. I find that the crop does best on an easy-working clay loam, well under-drained and rolling enough to prevent standing water in case of excessive rainfall. Land intended for rape production should be ploughed early and thoroughly prepared before seeding. Newly ploughed land never grows good rape, as the moisture evaporates too rapidly and the growth and development of the plants are checked.

Rape can be very successfully grown if sown at the last cultivation of the corn crop. We have seeded one or two acres of rape with corn for several years and find that a large crop of forage can be secured in this manner without additional preparation of the soil. Where the corn crop is removed and put in the silo the land is soon ready for pasturing. When the rape plant is about twelve inches high it is ready to turn on to, and if not grazed too closely it will continue to produce forage until frozen down late in the fall.

Rape is an efficient weed destroyer. Where one desires to check the growth on a badly infested field the preferable plan is to sow rape before the weeds mature. This thorough tillage of the soil at this time materially checks weed growth and the heavy foliage of the rape shades the ground so that the weeds seldom grow and mature a seed crop the same year. Ordinary frosts and cold snaps will not interfere with the edibility of rape. The sheep may

be pastured until cold weather comes, sometimes as late as December. To prevent a waste of forage, plans should be made to stock the forage pastures sufficiently to utilize all of the forage possible before weather conditions prevent the flock from remaining outside.

Many corn belt farmers find it possible to fatten sheep and lambs on rape sown in corn fields at the last cultivation. A few years ago I visited a farm on which the owner sowed Dwarf Essex rape on a twenty-acre corn field and turned in a band of ewes that had passed their maternity usefulness. These ewes made good gains in weight with very little grain feed and returned a fine profit.

### DANGER OF WASTE LANDS.

#### Cultivation Great Aid In Destruction of Grasshoppers.

More than the usual number of complaints of injuries from grasshoppers have been received this year, says L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist. In every case investigated, the insects have bred in waste lands or old pastures and from these breeding places spread to cultivated fields. This, of course, suggests one of the best methods of prevention—cultivation of waste lands. It has been found that if the eggs are buried five inches beneath the soil, the young grasshoppers from these cannot reach the surface and therefore must perish; hence, as eggs are laid in late summer and autumn, ploughing in October or early spring destroys countless numbers of the insects.

Wherever these steps have not been taken or are impracticable and the grasshoppers are present in sufficient numbers to cause much loss, they can be successfully combated without much expense or labor by the use of the "Poison Bran Bait," as follows:

Formula—Bran, 20 lbs.; Paris Green, ½ to 1 lb.; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges or lemons, 2 or 3 fruits; water, 2 gallons.

Mix the bran and Paris green dry in a tub or large receptacle or even on a cement floor, squeeze the juice of the lemons or oranges into the water and run the rind and pulp through a meat-chopper and add these also. Pour the molasses into the liquid and mix well. Then gradually add the sweetened water to the bran and Paris green, stirring thoroughly at the same time. Continue the stirring until all the bran is moist and will fall through the fingers like sawdust. This work, to save time, should be done the day before treating the fields. Then in the morning early between 5 and 6 o'clock, scatter the mixture very thinly around the borders of the crop to be protected, and also wherever the grasshoppers are present, treating all infested surroundings for about twenty rods back to prevent the grasshoppers coming from waste lands. Do not apply during rain and if showers follow an hour or two after the treatment, repeat the next morning. Usually, under favorable conditions, one treatment is sufficient, but sometimes a second or even a third application is necessary. As 5 lbs. of the poisoned bran is sufficient for one acre, the mixture should be applied very thinly after the manner of sowing grass seed—a single handful covering many square yards. The grasshoppers move about and thus readily find the substance. They are also attracted to it from a considerable distance.

Do not look for results until about two days after the work has been done. There is no danger to cattle or sheep when the bran is applied as directed, but poultry should not be allowed in the field for a day or two.

Where bran cannot be obtained, fair results may be secured by using the following substitute:

Sawdust, 20 lbs.; Paris green, ½ to 1 lb.; salt, ½ lb.; water, 2 gals.

The sawdust and Paris green are mixed dry, the salt dissolved in the water and the liquid then added to the poisoned sawdust, which should be carefully mixed until all is wet. It should then be allowed to stand overnight and applied just like the bran, early the next morning. Sawdust will not cover quite so much ground as the poisoned bran, the above amount being sufficient in our experience for not more than about 3 acres, whereas the bran will suffice for four acres.

#### Lime and Fertilizers.

Prof. H. O. Buckman, of the Soils Technology Department, Cornell University, at the recent Soil Fertility Conference held at the O. A. C., pointed out how the continuous use of sulphate of ammonia tended to deplete the lime, but where lime was supplied in sufficient abundance this form of ammonia-carrier became very important. The general impression is that acid phosphate leaves the soil acid. However, this is far from correct; indeed, general experience points to the fact that acid phosphate tends to leave the soil neutral or alkaline. The term acid phosphate is a misnomer and gives one absolutely the wrong idea.

There is great need for further advocacy of high grade fertilizers. Fertilizers well used will cause changes to take place in the soil, but these changes should be for the better and not for the worse. "My conclusion is that rational fertilizing consists in the adjustment of the composition and the amount of fertilizer to soil and crop in such a way that you should get paying results from your investment, and at the same time any change in the soil

should be a change for the better. This summary means a number of things—utilizing all farm manure, crop residue, green manure, the addition of lime and the rational use of well-prepared, well-balanced fertilizers to supplement the plant food of the soil."

#### A Few Words For the Silo.

Twice as much feed can be saved from an acre by using a silo as by cutting or shocking the corn and feeding it dry.

The silage-fed steer makes twice as cheap gains as the one fed on dry roughage.

A feed that owners of show cattle are not afraid to use in conditioning their stock for the show ring is not a feed that any stock raiser need be afraid to make big use of; ensilage is such feed.

The stave silo, if well constructed, is a good silo, and a good silo is worth a coat of paint and a roof.

Dairy farming without a silo means cheating the fields and the cattle.

#### To Stop Hogs Rooting.

Just as good as a ring in the nose for keeping hogs from rooting is a regular feed supply of a mixture of charcoal, sulphate of iron, sulphur, glauber salts, sal soda, rock phosphate, limestone and slack coal, according to a hog raiser who pastures his swine entirely an alfalfa.

# ZAM-BUK

PURELY HERBAL—No poisonous matter.  
ANTISEPTIC—Stops blood-poison.  
SOOTHING—Ends pain and smarting, etc.  
PURE—Best for baby's rashes.  
HEALS all sores.

50c box—All dealers.



## LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

Shorthorn, Angus  
Hereford, Holstein  
Ayrshire, Jersey

Farmers and stockmen desiring to purchase purebred registered males and females, individually or in car 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  
FIRE, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT COMPANIES.

Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance

you want your property insured call on J. H. HUME and get his rates.

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## PRANUDUN RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:  
GOING WEST  
Accommodation, 111 ..... 8 44 a.m.  
Chicago Express, 17 ..... 12 34 p.m.  
Detroit Express, 83 ..... 6 48 p.m.  
GOING EAST  
Ontario Limited, 80 ..... 7 38 a.m.  
Chicago Express, 6 ..... 11 16 a.m.  
Accommodation, 110 ..... 2 28 p.m.  
Accommodation, 112 ..... 5 20 p.m.  
C. W. Vail, Agent, Watford.

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.