

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrborg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Guide-Advocate

Watford, Ont.
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Shorter periods 12 cents per running inch.
Advertisements will be allowed a change of matter every two weeks. Weekly changes can be had at a slight extra cost. Copy of change must be in printer's hands by Tuesday noon.
Labels and advertisements:—1st insertion per line, 10 cents; subsequent insertions 5 cents each time per line. Actual measure 14 lines to the inch.
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AUTHORITATIVE CARDS—\$6.00 a year.
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W. C. AYLESWORTH, Publisher.
T. HARRIS, Editor.

Guide-Advocate

WATFORD, JANUARY 24, 1919

NOTE AND COMMENT

The price of wool has, since the signing of the armistice, dropped from 25 to 30 per cent. The remainder of the Government orders for blankets and army uniforms has been cancelled which is the direct cause of the decrease in price.

Bruce County Council passed a resolution asking the repeal of the Moratorium Act now that the war is past. While it may have been of value to honest folk who were not able to finance affairs as of yore, in other cases it was a refuge for dead-beats who were able to stave off the payment of honest debts. We think, with Bruce Co., that the usefulness of the law has been served and it should be cancelled.

Not a cent should be left to the Kaiser and his family and all persons convicted of illegal acts in this war or of bringing it on. Their whole property should be confiscated and used for reparation to those suffering more directly from such acts. The idea of Hohenzollerns and war-making junkies enjoying any property for the rest of their days, while men, women and children in millions are going about maimed and destitute through their murderous conduct cannot be endured.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WINTER DAIRY HINTS

Cleanliness and Succulent and Concentrated Feed Essential.

Grass is the Natural Feed of Cattle—Make Winter Feed as Much Like It as Possible—A Ration for Laying Hens Which Has Brought Results at the O. A. College.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE whole question of winter care of dairy cattle may be summed up in one word—comfort. In order to obtain this, the cattle require a comfortable, clean, well-ventilated, well-lighted stable. The stalls, where animals are tied, should be of proper width and length to accommodate them without discomfort; and also be so constructed as to keep them clean without too much labor on the part of the person in charge. Plenty of bedding is needed, and an absorbent such as cut straw, shavings or sawdust, to take up the liquids which cause so much dirt and discomfort to both animals and attendants. A cement gutter behind the animal having the required amount of absorbing material placed in it daily, after cleaning the stable, is the best plan of keeping stable and cattle clean. If there be some shavings, sawdust or fine straw scattered along the passage behind the cows, it assists in cleanliness and lessens labor.

Feeding.

The natural feed of cows is grass. The feeder of cows never goes far astray if the winter ration is made, so far as possible, similar to that of grass. This is got by using shag and roots, mixed with the dry, bulky fodders, like straw and clover hay. The mixing may be done by the feeder, if he has time to do so; or, it may be done by the cow before and after eating. The cow carries a wonderful mixing apparatus in her stomach, and so far as this part of feeding is concerned, she can do the necessary work of mixing feeds. Mixing before feed is given to the cow, often adds to its palatability and hence usually pays.

In addition to the succulent and dry bulky feeds mentioned, a cow giving milk requires a certain amount of concentrated feed in the form of meals, such a ground oats, oats and barley, wheat bran, oil-cake, or cottonseed meal. Standard Dairy Feed fills the bill excellently in this regard.

Watering Cows.

Next in importance to feed, comes water for milking cows. When cows are producing large quantities of milk they must have large quantities of water. This may be supplied in the stable, or in a trough outside. In fine weather, animals are better for being a short time outside in the fresh air daily, and they can be conveniently watered at that time. In very cold or stormy weather, they should be watered inside.

Comfort, cleanliness, succulent feed, along with a reasonable amount of concentrates, and plenty of water and fresh, pure air, are the main things required by animals giving milk in winter.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Feeding Laying Hens in Winter.

In order to lay well a hen requires a surplus of food above body maintenance. That is a hen must be in good flesh, not thin. A good laying hen is seldom very fat. The yolk of an egg contains considerable fat. The white is mostly muscle forming food and the shell largely lime. There must be a supply of these over and above what is required to daily maintain the body.

In summer a hen eats tender grass or green shoots, some whole grain, generally some ground grains, usually worms or insects, picks up some gravel or old plaster, and in doing so takes exercise. If she has to hunt all day for these, at times she does not lay very well because she is working hard getting something to eat.

We are feeding now, at the O. A. College a grain mixture of about the following: Seven parts of cracked corn, two parts of barley, two parts of good oats, one part buckwheat, and three parts of feed wheat. This is fed in deep litter night and morning, the hens going to bed with a full crop.

During cold weather it is advisable to feed a mixture of nearly half corn or buckwheat. A hen will do a little better on such feed. A mixture of two or three kinds of grain gives variety.

At noon, cooked waste house scraps, such as potatoes, cabbage or other vegetable trimmings, together with the table scraps, make a good foundation for a wet mash. These scraps are best fed in a crumbly state. Dry them off with whatever chop you may have. A mixture of shorts, barley meal, and oat chop in equal parts, is very good. We use a dry mash which is fed in hoppers. This is in front of the birds at all times. We are using Government

Standard Hog feed. We have used in previous years, very successfully, rolled or crushed oats.

These ground grains should contain fifteen to twenty per cent. of high grade tankage or beer scrap. Where milk is given as drink no meat scrap would be necessary.

Be sure to supply green and succulent feeds, such as waste cabbage, roots, clover leaves, or sprouted oats. There is an art to feeding. When feeding the whole grain night and morning watch the birds scratch. If they are very active feed liberally; if somewhat indifferent ease off in the amount for a feed or so. Keep the litter clean and sweet.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

APOSTLE OF ALASKA.

Remarkable Career of Wm. Duncan, Founder of Metlakatla.

With the death of "Father" William Duncan at Metlakatla, Alaska, a few days ago, there passed from the stage one of the unique figures of the world. Born eighty-six years ago in Beverly, England, of Scotch parentage, the self-styled "Apostle of Alaska" began his business life as a commercial traveler, but decided in 1857 to take up missionary work. That he was successful is attested by the colony that exists to-day on Annette Island, made up entirely of the descendants of Indians who were cannibals when "Father" Duncan went among them. There are even some of the original members of the colony still living on the island and practicing the arts of peace near where they performed the rites of superstition and savagery in their youth.

The story of "Father" Duncan's life is a romance of sacrifice and achievement. When he decided to become a missionary he was sent by the Church of England to Port Simpson, British Columbia. There he remained long enough to learn the Indian language, beginning to preach to the natives as soon as he had acquired the first smattering of their tongue. Later, with sixty followers, he founded a village, which he called Metlakatla. The colony of which the village was the centre flourished, but trouble with the Hudson Bay Company, which culminated in a bishop being sent out from England to take charge of the church, determined Duncan to leave Canada. In the early '80s he went to the United States and obtained a promise of sufficient land for his colony over the line in Alaska.

The Canadians refused to allow the Indians to remove any of their property from the country, so a new village of Metlakatla was built and equipped throughout. The rebuilding began in October, and in December, when a church and enough houses to shelter the people had been erected, the colonists gathered and swore allegiance to the American Government. Incidentally, they ceased to be members of the Church of England and became Presbyterians.

The village prospered and in the course of time became one of the most important in Alaska. Its population grew to about one thousand and the well-constructed, painted dwellings bore witness to the Indian's ability when properly trained. For many years the village contained no horses or wagons and the streets consisted of wide board sidewalks along which the inhabitants walked or rode bicycles, of which there were many in the colony.

The largest church in Alaska was at Metlakatla, and was also the largest library in the territory. A cannery employed 150 men and packed 10,000 cases of salmon yearly and the village store carried a stock valued at \$25,000. The Metlakatla Brass Band was one of the most famous organizations for any purpose on the island, which is about thirty miles long and eight or ten wide. It is said to be rich in minerals, but prospectors have not made much headway in investigating its resources.

The attention of the United States was attracted to the colony a few years ago by a dispute that arose between "Father" Duncan and the U. S. Department of Education over who should have authority in the education of the natives. The efforts of the Government officials were bitterly resisted and a serious fight seemed imminent. A settlement was finally effected and the king remained till his death ruler over the colony he had founded.

It is in demand.—So great is the demand for Dr. Thomas Electric Oil that a large factory is kept continuously busy making and bottling it. To be in demand shows popular appreciation of this preparation, which stands at the head of proprietary compounds as the leading Oil in the market, and it is deserving of the lead.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



Keep Them Smiling

Soldiers Home Coming Campaign

The "Welcome" sign still hangs high on the doors of the Salvation Army Hostels. Help them to keep it there! While our soldiers have need of the comforts—spiritual as well as bodily—DON'T shut the doors in the boys' faces—Keep them smiling!

The Salvation Army appeals for a Million Dollars for the boys who won the victory. This is the first time the Salvation Army has made a general appeal for its work. We urge you now, for the sake of the soldiers, and as a VITAL factor in the solution of Canada's Reconstruction problems, with the Homecoming of her boys, to give and to give liberally!

Our men in Khaki may not all be home for another year. While there is a company of Canadians in uniform over there or over HERE, there is work for the Salvation Army Lassie.

The weary waiting and the relaxed discipline spell dangers that MUST be guarded against. A happy smile and a comfortable body help to keep trouble at a distance. Do not let the Hostels shut for lack of funds!

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

"First to Serve—Last to Appeal"

A WORD ABOUT THE HOSTELS!—Have you ever been inside a Salvation Army Hostel? If not, ask a returned man about the Hostels in Paris, London, Toronto, Hamilton, or any others that he has stayed in over HERE.

Let HIM tell you about the REAL beds, the home cooking, the fried eggs, and hot coffee—and hot baths. If he knows you very well, he may give you a hint about the spiritual comfort the Salvation Army Lassies give these men far from home and all it means!

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE

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JAMES M. CHRISTIE
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Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Wheat Kernel Flaked Wheat and Barley, All Kinds Feed, Grain, Seeds and Poultry Food.

We Carry a Full Stock of

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND POULTRY.

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

AND THREE DIFFERENT MAKES OF CELEBRATED CALF MEAL

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

Gridding and Rolling Done While You Wait

PHONE 39

ROL Men and

27TH
Thomas L. Sw
15th, 19
Bury C. B.
L. Gunn N.
F. C. N. New
Alf Wood
Sid Welsh
M. Blondel
R. W. Bailey
R. A. Johns
C. Manning
F. Phelps
E. W. Smith
Ward, Kil
F. Wakelin
T. Wakeham
H. Waitstill
FRIN
Gerald H. E.

C. A. Barnes
Edmund V.
J. Burns
C. Blunt
S. P. Shanks
2ND
Lorne Luce
Chas. Potte

Percy Mital
Lloyd How
Geo. Pounts
Gordon H.
Hospital,
E. C. Crohn
Macklin H.
Stanley R.
Henry Hol.
1916
C. Jamieson

Wm. Mitchell
Ernest Law
1918.
C. H. Loyd
S. R. Whittle
Thos. Meyer
Vern Brown
Bill Brown,

Thomas L.
Fred A. Tay
Wm. Macna
J. Tomlin
Basil Saund
AL
T. A. Brande
Norman M.
Allen W. Ed.
Basil Gault

Nichol McI.
6th, 1917
3RD
Alfred Levy
Clayton O.
18th, 1917
R. R. Annett

R. H. Trenc
8th, 1917
Murray M. I.
Ambrose G.
Lieut. Ger
on Oct. 1
Austin Pott
Russ G. Clar
John J. Brov
1st

Surgeon F.
A.
Elgin D. Hi
Capt. L. V.
A.
Frank Elik
Arthur McI.
Henry Tho
Roy F. Acto

C. F. Luckh
Romo Ault
Walter A. R.
Clare Fulle
Edgar Preu
21st St. W.

Lieut. M. R.
Lieut. Leo
July 1, 1
J. C. Hill,
Lieut. J. B.

18
WEST
Reginald J.
James Phai
Russell Mc
Leo Dodds
John Staple
Mel. McCo
Tom Dods
Wellington
Lloyd Cool
J. Richard
Oct. 11, 1