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Shorthorn Cattle
—AND—
Lincoln Sheep

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ANIMAL TOILETS.

Cleanliness Rules and Some Creatures Wash Each Other.

Most animals love cleanliness. We have all seen sparrows fill their feathers with dust and then shake themselves until they are clean. This is one of their ways of washing. And we have all watched the cat lick herself till she is spotless and shining. For her toilet the cat makes use of her tongue, tail and her paws. A cat's tongue is rough, having all over it tiny horny papillae that are directed inward. Pussy brushes herself all over with her tongue, using the hard rough pads under her paws upon those parts that are beyond the reach of her tongue. Her claws she uses as a comb to take tangles and matted foreign substances out of her fur. She also picks her teeth with her claws.

The cat uses the pads of her feet like a sponge, moistening them with saliva and passing them repeatedly over her head and face. Finally, to complete her toilet, she gives herself a few whisks with her tail.

Some animals wash each other. Condors, vultures and eagles after a feast of carrion fly to the nearest water and splash about in it until their feathers are clean. The care that animals which live together in communities take to keep their homes clean is astonishing and is well seen in the nests of moles and especially among the bees and ants.—New York World.

SAFETY FROM FIRE.

A Method For Insuring Escape From a Crowded Building.

In discussing the best means of emptying a loft or factory building of its occupants in time of fire or panic, H. F. J. Porter, expert on safety from fire and known as the father of the fire drill, points out a method for solving the escape from a crowded building.

This method is a fire wall so arranged on a building as practically to bisect it. This wall must be continuous from cellar to roof and be provided with doorways on each floor, closed by automatic fire doors. The building must be designed with two sets of egress facilities of ample proportions, one set located on each side of the wall accessible from each floor.

No fire is at all likely to occur on both sides of this fire wall simultaneously, unless it is of incendiary origin. Should a fire occur the alarm sounds, and the occupants of the building on the side where the fire is merely have to pass through them and be perfectly safe.

A fire drill will empty either side of a building so equipped, no matter how many stories high, in a minute. The refugees remain in the safe side of the building until the fire has been put out, or they may at any time without haste use the egress facilities provided there, which would be free from smoke or fire.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

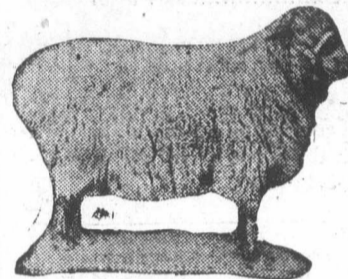
It is usually safe to say that when a child is pale, sickly, peevish and restless, the cause is worms. These parasites range the stomach and intestines, causing serious disorders of the digestion and preventing the infant from deriving sustenance from food. Miller's Worm Powders, by destroying the worms, corrects these faults of the digestion and serves to restore the organs to healthy action.

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

RAISING WINTER LAMBS.

Ewes Must Be Bred Early to Secure Profitable Results.

Any one within a radius of 150 miles of a large city, on investigation, is very likely to find a well established market for specially fed winter lambs, writes R. L. Adams in the Country Gentleman. These lambs, often called hothouse lambs, are marketed when not more than ten or twelve weeks of age, after having been heavily fed from time of birth and rushed along in growth to reach the market at weights of from thirty to fifty pounds.



The Tunis sheep, as its name implies, had its origin in Africa. These sheep are noted for their early maturity, their prolificacy (rearing two sets of lambs per year) and yielding a fine and long staple of wool. The cross of the rams on our mutton breeds yields an improved fleece and excellent mutton. The cross of the Tunis and Merino makes an excellent sheep for every purpose. The Tunis ram pictured is an excellent specimen.

Placed on the market during December, January and February, they command prices as high as \$15 apiece, with \$10 to \$12 a common quotation.

In order to turn off these lambs ewes must be bred in May or June so that the lambs will be dropped in October or November. This is an off season for usual breeding, but good results are obtained with pure bred Dorset or with ewes that are the result of crossing Dorset rams with Shropshires or Merino ewes.

The ewes are kept in good condition throughout their period of pregnancy, the extreme in feeding that will cause the putting on of too much fat being carefully avoided. Following the birth of the lamb a ration containing plenty of succulence is provided to insure a heavy flow of milk. As soon as the lamb is old enough to nibble a little, feeds are provided in a lamb creep that will exclude the mature sheep.

In feeding the lambs greatest stress is placed upon wheat, bran, cracked corn and ground oats, with a little oil meal or soy bean meal. The lambs are given as much as they will eat, frequent changes of feed being practiced to prevent the lambs from tiring of one kind. The production of winter lambs

is essentially a cramming process and the final result depends upon the feeder's ability to force the lambs.

CLIP TUSKS OF PIGS.

Needle-like Teeth Should Be Removed Soon After Birth.

Every little pig should have its tusks clipped off when one hour old or sooner. It is not too late to do some good if they are quite good size, writes R. A. Hayne in the National Stockman. Catch a little fellow and look at the needle pointed teeth on each side above and below.

Have a care while looking, else he will treat you as he does his mates and often his mother when she suddenly jumps up while the pigs are tussling for their places at dinner. When the sow does this a pig has cut her udder with one of those tusks. Look at the lips and noses, faces and eyes of pigs a few days old and see the sores and scars from these same teeth. Cut them off, save all this pain and have larger, growthier pigs.

A pair of small, stiff steel pincers is the thing to do the job. Have a pine stick six inches long, one inch wide and half an inch in thickness, round the edges and put this in the pig's mouth like a bit. Sit on the ground or a low stool, set the pig on his rump between your knees with feet toward you, hold his nose and stick with one hand, hold his body with your knees and clip his upper teeth off clean and smooth with gums. Don't pull them out. Then turn him with back toward you and cut out lower ones the same way. Now he is disarmed, no more sore and cut lips and eyes, and the mother will let him still till all are fed.

Lung Worms in Swine.

Lung worms is a disease which it is almost impossible to treat successfully after a pig is once badly infected. The application of preventive measures is about the only treatment that can be recommended. The spread of the disease might be largely controlled by the use of crude oil applied to the floors of the buildings, thus killing the eggs. Frequent changes of bedding and litter and the burning of all this material is also advisable. In a badly infested herd it will be a good plan to change the lots entirely, starting on fresh ground.

Birds of Distinction.

The crow and the bird of paradise were talking about fame.

"Why, you are so homely you are only known to the farmers," sneered the proud bird of paradise. "Now, I am so beautiful I have my feathers on the hats of the society women."

The crow laughed sardonically. "That may be, my friend," he chuckled, "but I have my feet under their eyes."—Chicago News.

Dark Days.

There are a number of daylight darkneses recorded in history, among them being those in B. C. 295, A. D. 252, 746 and 775. There was a dark day in England in January, 1807, and another on Oct. 21, 1816. There was also a dark day in Detroit on Oct. 19, 1762. On May 19, 1780, there was such atmospheric gloom over Hartford, Conn., that the legislature adjourned for the day.

Now He Reminds Her of It.

"Ha! I've a good joke on my wife."
"What is it?"
"She wouldn't give me a letter to mail because she was positive I'd forget it, and then she carried it around three days in her shopping bag."—Boston Transcript.

His Task.

George—With the assurance of your love I could conquer the world. Grace—That will not be necessary. All you have to do is to conquer papa.—London Tit-Bits.

Success is sweet, the sweeter if long delayed and attained through manifold struggles and defeats.—A. Bronson Alcott.

Making Matches.

The manufacture of matches is a complicated and elaborate process, in which are used a succession of ingenious machines and devices which must work at all times with the utmost precision and delicacy. It is now possible to turn out from a single dipping machine about 600,000 square matches an hour. A green log is made into matches and packed for shipment in less than two hours.

Asthma is Torture. No one who hasn't gasped for breath in the power of asthma knows what such suffering is. Thousands do know, however from experience how immeasurable is the relief provided by that marvellous preparation, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. For years it has been relieving and curing the most severe cases. If you are a sufferer do not delay a day in securing this remedy from your druggist.

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PETER McPHEDRAN, WANTED, P. Agent for Warwick & Wapton.

A Lesson From the Clock

A CLOCK that strikes is better than a non-striking clock. It tells us the time through our ears as well as through our eyes. It saves our steps. It signals, spurs us on, arouses us, speaks to us in the dark and from far away. It is useful far beyond the usefulness of the silent clock.

So with a business that advertisers. A shop or store that sends out its message to us in the form of advertisements in our newspaper serves us far beyond the shop or store that is silent—that must be visited before its service or merchandise can be known.

The shop or store that advertises saves our time and money, etc. Speaks to us at the right time, arouses us to attention, and stirs us to action. We buy more as the result of advertising, and we buy from advertisers.

To the Merchants of Watford

Put a striker—an attention-getter, an arouser, a stimulator—on your business. In other words—advertise. Strike often and regularly by weekly advertisements in the Guide-Advocate.

Answer the Call of Advertising

ACKLES.

profits the Toul-en varieties of equal. few chicks and than a lot of ed youngsters. grains are the altry. Feed well, is no waste. al is one of the t can be fed to Cracked rice is ad, though it is ed.

for ducklings is r parts bran, one half part beef hamp clean sand salt. Mix with a crumbly state.

ESE IS PROFITABLE

of geese little if any is needed. They sel-elter of buildings, all of the time in s of cold or storm-ays well to provide place to which the ey wish, but these y large in size and y and roughly con-

sture must be sup-ling a stream, pond best, though suffi-it a swimming place quired.

that the geese be-certain tract of land ed with a low fence-vever, free range is given where condi-

successfully hatch-nd reared in brood-1 method is used al-

s reasonable protec-fer tender grass and rithout much atten-e to grow them on n that found on a ds is not a satisfac-velop slowly and factory weight. require the services A mash mixture of



ltrymen recognize eese as being pure use, Embden, Afri-uptian and the wild mong these the Tou-rgest and is a fine so White Embden is market bird. It poss-age of white plu-a big factor in profit y, since white goose strong demand at goose shown is an

bran and one-third little beef scrap add-day, is about all they e moist mash three vatch them grow.

abundance is posi-und green feed must pply of grass is limit-y of shade and pro-dden, chilling show-

to four months the ave reached market r three weeks before ce them to eat heav-ornmeal in the mash s two-thirds of the

are killed by bleed-nd striking on the club. They are pick- the first joint of e upper half of the

must be used to insure before shipping. furnishes a good mar-summer months hotels s are especially good