

**Discouraged**  
 and plaint of women who  
 so low that work drags  
 back aches, dragging down  
 feelings, dispa  
 pale and weak  
 little things  
 annoy and "every  
 thing goes wrong."  
 Look the other  
 way just a minute  
 and see what Dr.  
 Pierce's Favorite  
 Prescription has  
 done for more  
 than a million wo  
 men in the last  
 fifty years.  
 What it has done  
 for others it can  
 do for you.  
 A helping hand  
 to lift up weak  
 tired, over-taxed  
 women—that's  
 Dr. Pierce's Favorite  
 Prescription. It  
 gives you just the help  
 you need. To be had in liquid  
 form, 50 cents, at all drug  
 stores.

...ine that's made especial  
 men's strength and to cure  
 an invigorating, re  
 e; soothing cordial an  
 e; purely vegetable, no  
 perfectly harmless.  
 cure a trial pkg. by send  
 Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 i, ONT.—"A few years ag  
 e nervous break-down.  
 ins in my head and would  
 kache. I was ailing for  
 ra. Had doctored but did  
 cured of the ailment. As  
 Pierce's Favorite Prescrip  
 r more good than any  
 r took. It built me up and  
 every way than I had fo  
 lously."—Mrs. L. Heath

...s the time for  
 gs and your wed  
 not be complete  
 you have one of  
 ss.

**I. Lovell**  
 CONFECTIONERY  
 CREAM PARLORS

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 e any Automobile driv  
 VE US A TRIAL - you  
 service and prompt  
 all trips day or night.  
 eful Drivers  
 UNABLE RATES

**TICK BROS.**  
 WATFORD

**IRANCE**  
**HUME.**

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 NT AND SICK BENEFIT  
 MPANIES.  
 PRESENTING  
 eliable Fire Insurance  
 ompanies  
 r property insured.  
 UME and get his rates.  
 ) AGRN FOR—  
 h and Canada Permanent  
 no Saving Co.

For C. P. R.—Ticket  
 in Manitoba, Northwest  
 abia

**AMBTON**  
 Mutual Fire Insur  
 Company.

lished in 1875)

STON PRESIDENT  
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 ITE } FIRE INSPECTORS  
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 EBBY, MANAGER AND  
 SEC. TREASURER  
 DRAN, Wainstead P. O  
 and Plympton.

**PLAY FAIR.**

**DON'T JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS.**

What is the difference between remedy and cure? Any disease which is liable to recur cannot be indefinitely "cured." You may dispel the germs from the system—but that is simply remedying it.  
 A man suffers for years with Rheumatism. After trying numerous treatments without success, he takes Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules, and is restored to perfect health again.  
 A year or so later Rheumatic symptoms appear again. What does he immediately conclude? That it is his old trouble returned; that the medicine he took had only a temporary effect; that he will never again be well. This impression is the one we wish to eradicate—because it is entirely false. Whenever Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules are given a fair trial they remedy Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuritis, Neuralgia, or any of their kindred diseases.  
 T.R.C.'s won't make you immune from the above diseases. They will remedy them and drive them from your system, but whenever you feel an attack coming on, start using T.R.C.'s again.  
 Sole Agents for Watford, J. W. McLaren, druggist, the Rexall Store, or if you live out of town mail \$1.01 to the above address or to Templeton's Limited, 142 King street west, Toronto, and capsules will be sent postpaid.

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**WATFORD SHAVING and HAIRDRESSING PARLORS**  
 Hot Baths and Laundry agency in connection.  
 Dry Cleaning a Speciality.  
 Razors Honed.  
**W. N. FLEETHAM - Proprietor.**  
 Successor to B. E. Fulcher.

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 FORMERLY OF NAPIER) OFFICE—Main Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kelly. Phone 13 A. Residence—Ontario Street, opposite Mr. A. McDonnell's. Night calls Phone 13 B.

**W. G. SIDDALL, M. D.**  
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 Formerly of Victoria Hospital, London.  
 OFFICE—Main street, in office formerly occupied by Dr. Brandon. Day and night calls phone 26.

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**Auctioneer**  
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**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
**TIME TABLE**  
 Trains leave Watford Station as follows:  
 GOING WEST  
 Accommodation, 75 ..... 8 44 a.m.  
 Chicago Express, 13 ..... 12 31 p.m.  
 Accommodation, ..... 6 44 p.m.  
 GOING EAST  
 Accommodation, 80 ..... 7 38 a.m.  
 New York Express, 61 ..... 11 16 a.m.  
 New York Express, 18 ..... 2 47 p.m.  
 Accommodation, 112 ..... 4 56 p.m.  
 C. Vail, Agent, Watford

**Teachers' Pay in Nova Scotia**

**PUBLIC** interest requires that teaching should be made an attractive and honorable vocation. This can be done only by making it remunerative and desirable. It is not properly remunerative in any case, at present. In most instances, mere pittance are paid. Therefore, in some way, teachers' salaries must be increased so as to bring them into more or less accord with those enjoyed in other callings.

Unfortunately a wretchedly low standard of remuneration has been set for all instructors, in church and school or college. In consequence, the upward movement may be slow and difficult; but it must be begun at once. Our public is not otherwise ungenerous. It has learned to give freely during the war; and can surely be impressed with the idea that another war must be waged in perpetuity—that against ignorance—if the state is finally to be "saved"; and that the necessary "sinews" must be provided, as in all wars, if victory is to be achieved. It may and should involve a degree of effort and sacrifice which can be felt; but what good is ever to be attained without such effort and sacrifice?

Heretofore the people of Nova Scotia, in the main, have been letting their schools exist on the mere crumbs which fall from their tables. School rates, in the average rural section, are frequently less per head of family than the head of that family, if only a pipe smoker, ordinarily expends on tobacco. There are municipalities in which the rate per head of the population or contributions to the foreign mission funds of a single denomination sometimes reach an amount in excess of the total annual county fund for education! Surely this is a case of supposed charity beginning very far from home! The rate assessed annually for school purposes in each county municipality was, until lately, the beggarly sum of thirty cents per head of the population. It is now, we are informed, 35 cents. Can the expression to make one "look like 30 cents" that is, as near as possible, have come from this educational assessment?

The province contributes just \$60 annually towards the support of each licensed class D teacher, \$90 for each C and \$120 for each B; and from \$150 to \$180 for a few class A's, under closely restricted conditions, apart from class A's or academics, employed in County Academies and other secondary schools. The County Academies receive, on their own account, prescribed annual grants. Whatever other funds are required for the support of schools must be levied directly on the sections employing teachers. And the sections, as we have already pointed out, are in many cases so small, and the taxable property so limited, that the burden of providing greatly increased salaries would be almost unbearable.

The extent of general assistance which any section can receive varies according to the class of teacher employed, from \$60 to \$90 and \$120 a year, plus the county grant, averaging probably less than \$50 for each school, or a total, say, of from \$110 to \$140 and \$170 per annum. Many sections have not more than a dozen rate payers; some very considerably less. In addition to paying the teachers' salaries, sections have to provide school houses and maintain them. They have to furnish fuel, apparatus and insurance, and employ janitors. A percentage is allowed to the school-tax collector on the amounts collected. It will readily be seen from these facts that the possibilities of materially increasing teachers' salaries, under the present system, are limited.

Let us suppose that a section of twelve ratepayers employs a grade C teacher, who will in most cases have a degree of scholarship and training low enough, in all conscience, and undertakes to pay a salary of \$500, or a little over \$40 a month, which, in all conscience, in these times—is too low—and yet is nearly double the usual amount paid—being less than a kitchen maid receives, when board is taken into consideration. How will the ratepayers of the supposed section stand in the matter? Leaving out of account entirely all the minor charges mentioned above, which together may come to quite a sum, they will be liable for the \$500 agreed to be paid. They will receive towards its payment \$140 from both province and county, likely less rather than more, which will leave \$360 to be levied on the twelve ratepayers, or \$30 a head at least. This, be it remembered, will be for school purposes alone, and entirely apart from all municipal and other taxes, which are by no means light.

The burden of a \$500-a-year salary would be almost intolerable on a section of a still less number of ratepayers, which, on account of the limited number of its children of school age, would probably receive a considerably diminished county grant. It is perfectly obvious, therefore, that so to increase salaries in this province, as to make teaching an attractive and honorable vocation by

making it remunerative and desirable, something more practicable than either pious aspirations or moral suasion is requisite. There must be radical reform of our system in at least two ways. First, the number of sections must be reduced, and those remaining made much larger. Second, the method of support must be completely reformed. It seems to us that the sections should be responsible only for buildings, their equipment and maintenance, and that the cost of salaries should be assumed either by the province or the county municipality or by the two conjointly.—Halifax Herald.

**SOME OLD-TIME BIG CATTLE**

One English Ox, History Shows, Weighed 3,700 Pounds, Another 4,340 Pounds.

With all the modern improvement in breeds of live stock it may be doubted whether there is living today a steer or ox equal in size to some of the fat cattle of olden times.

In 1845 there was disposed of by raffle at Pratt's Old London Inn, in Taunton, England, a giant ox of the Devon breed that stood 19 hands high and weighed 3,700 pounds. But this one was not in it with the Durham ox which earned a modest fortune for its owner, John Day, and brought the now famous Shorthorn cattle into high repute a little more than a century ago. A writer in the Mark Lane Express described this extraordinary animal as having weighed when two years old 3,520 pounds, and when slaughtered at eight years old his carcass dressed 2,478 pounds, while his live weight at that time was stated to have been 4,340 pounds. He girthed 11 feet 1 inch just behind the shoulders. His owner exhibited him six years through England and Scotland, having a van for his conveyance about the country. It was in 1807 that Day's ox dislocated his hip and had to be killed.

Favorite, the sire of this bovine wonder, was made famous by the prodigious size and remarkably fine form of the steer. When Charles Colling of Darlington, who is regarded as the founder of the Shorthorn breed, sold all his cattle at auction in 1810, Comet, a six-year-old bull by Favorite, brought \$5,000, and six cows by him, some of them eleven years old, made an average of \$720, which was unheard of in those days and for many years afterward.

**Storm Steps Hanging.**

An eighteenth century execution on Kensington common was stopped for a time owing to a strange cause. On August 19, 1703, two days before the date of the execution, a heavy fog came over London, accompanied by thunder and lightning and torrents of rain. These conditions lasted for nearly 48 hours, and many people believed that the last day had arrived. When the time fixed for the execution arrived the assembled crowd cried shame on the sheriff for hanging a man when the world was coming to an end.

As he persisted in his preparations, they burst through the barriers and stopped the proceedings, shouting that the culprit might as well wait a few minutes, when the grand summons would come for all.

The sheriff had to obtain the assistance of a force of soldiers before the execution could be carried out.—London Chronicle.  
 All Was Not Lost.  
 "General," cried the orderly, riding up in great excitement, "our left wing is gone."  
 "Then it is no longer possible to fly," replied the general thoughtfully.  
 "However, we should not forget that our legs are left."  
 Thereupon he led the way.—Boston Transcript.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

**Fall Fair Dates—1919**  
 Strathroy—Sept. 15, 16, 17.  
 Petrolia—Sept. 18, 19, 20.  
 Sarnia—Sept. 22, 23, 24.  
 Wyoming—Sept. 25, 26.  
 Wilkesport—Sept. 25, 26.  
 Glencoe—Sept. 25, 26.  
 Bridgen—Sept. 29, 30.  
 Forest—Oct. 1, 2.  
 Florence—Oct. 2, 3.  
 Alvinston—Oct. 7, 8.  
 WATFORD—Oct. 9, 10.

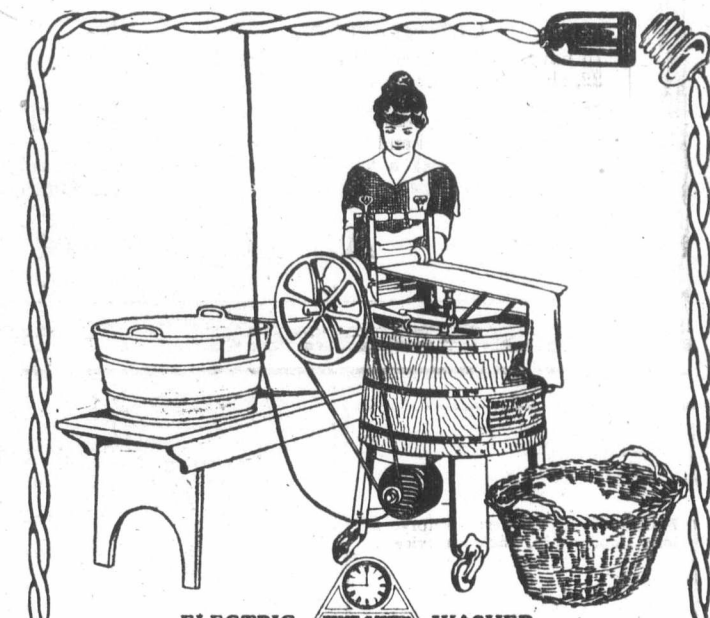
**CASTORIA**  
 For Infants and Children  
 In Use For Over 30 Years  
 Always bears  
 the  
 Signature of *Chas. H. Tutcher*

**Hot Blast of Volcanoes.**

Writing in the Monthly Weather Review, George N. Cole sets forth detailed arguments to prove that the hot blast which swept over the city of St. Pierre during the eruption of Mont Pelee, as well as similar blasts in connection with the eruption of Vesuvius that destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, the eruption of Taal, Sakurajima, etc., derived its heat from the sudden compression of the air surrounding the volcano, and not from conditions in the volcano itself. In other words, it was not, according to this hypothesis, an outpouring of hot crater gases that caused the destruction, but the dynamic heating of the air attending the propagation of the explosion wave.

**Nest of the Sunfish.**

"Sunfish venture close to the shore to lay their eggs and guard them," says Dr. E. F. Bigelow in "Om Nature's Trail," in Boys' Life. "This is a strange fact. They begin in the southern part of our country in April, and may be found farthest north in the summer, preparing a circular nest in the sand by removing all the twigs, plants and debris from a sunny spot about as large as one's head. Then by swaying her body the female fish removes the sand and gravel to a depth of from three to four inches. Exactly how is this digging done? Is some of the sand and gravel taken in the fish's mouth? Here is a problem for our good Boy Scouts to solve. It is interesting to note what cozy places these nests occupy. Such spots are sometimes like miniature houses as the aquatic plants are so close together at the top that one may well imagine them to form windows for sun parlors. When the young are hatched, the sunfish, like the bullhead, guards the nest against all intruders."



**ELECTRIC THE SAFER WASHER**  
**THIS IS THE SAFE WAY TO DO YOUR WASHING**

Many housewives prefer to keep the washing in the home. This is the safe and sanitary way. Clothes sent out to be washed are mixed with everybody's, and come in contact with contaminated linen. Also by keeping the washing in the home you can supervise it closely and often prevent the ruin of some delicate garment. Clothes last much longer when washed in the home.

With a Time Saver Electric Washer you can easily get all the washing done in your own home. It saves three whole hours on wash day and makes the day an easy one. Both washer and wringer are driven by electric power and run for 2c. an hour. It is moderate in price. It pays back its cost in a year in the saving of laundry bills or washer woman's wages. We have a machine in the store for you. Let us demonstrate it in your home. Phone or call.

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