

JANUARY CLEARANCE

A number of LADIES' COATS made from the season's popular Velours, Silvertones and Plushes. These are correct in every detail and contain many of the season's smartest and best selling models.

- Ladies' \$20.00 Coats for...\$15.00
- Ladies' \$25.00 Coats for...\$18.75
- Ladies' \$35.00 Coats for...\$26.25
- Ladies' \$45.00 Coats for...\$33.75
- Ladies' \$55.00 Coats for...\$41.25

Specials in Men's Fur Coats

- Men's extra quality Black Dog Coat.....\$35.00
- Men's Siberian Beaver Coat.....\$39.75

Elastic Knit Underwear at \$1.50

10 dozen only, high grade Elastic Knit Underwear, containing a high percentage of wool. Per garment.....\$1.50.

Highest grade Overalls at \$2.75

Walkers' or Leather Label, standard and union made overalls—the best made and heaviest quality produced in Canada. Blue, black or stripe. \$2.75 per garment. —Compare these prices.

A. Brown & Co.

PHONE 24

"The Store That Satisfies"

WATFORD

New Year Greetings

MAY 1920 BE FULL OF PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS FOR EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US.

T. Dodds & Son

The Guide-Advocate "Want Column" is consulted by everyone. The cheapest form of advertising.

A Right
MERRY XMAS
and a
HAPPY
NEW YEAR
to all.

J. W. McLaren

where it is level enough for dragging chains to be attached. Then they drag the logs down to the nearest floating creek, often six or seven miles away. An elephant can handle from fifty to seventy logs per season, which lasts from about the first of June till the end of February. Then it becomes too hot for them to work, and they go into rest camps until the next rains. The elephants do their best work in floating streams, working the timber with the current, releasing logs from jams and rolling the stranded logs back into the water. The elephant drivers have a special "elephant" language which the animals understand—a special elephant vocabulary with such terms as "Push sideways," "Roll," "Pull out," "Stop," "Lift your chains." It is very interesting and exciting to watch the elephants at work in high water. They are magnificent swimmers. When they swim from bank to bank, herding the logs that require their special attention, you see nothing of them, except the tips of their trunks through which they breathe, and the mahouts, or drivers, who are generally in water up to their waists. If a big stack of jam breaks suddenly where elephants are working they know the danger of being overtaken. They trumpet and clear off to either bank or swim down stream as fast as they can go. I once saw an elephant working at the head of a jam slip off a rock and get swept under the stack. We all believed that he was a goner, but every now and then we were surprised to see his trunk come up through the logs, suck in a long breath and disappear. The trunk would re-appear each time further down stream. He finally emerged at the foot of the jam, very much blown, but otherwise none the worse for his accident. But he would not go near a pile of timber in high water for a year afterwards. This particular work is called "hunding."

Queer Superstitions.

Some curious conclusions have been reached as the result of what are called the "preferred numbers" of the inhabitants of different countries, says an exchange. The basis of the investigations had to do with the various denominations of money, postage stamps and other mediums of value.

It appears that nearly all races evince a marked preference for the numbers two, three and five and their multiples. The Mohammedans, however, avoid the use of the number three. Among the French and other Latin peoples two and five are more popular than three, while the English prefer two and three and the Germans three and five.

The Chinese are said to resemble the Latins in their choice while the peoples of India have a strong liking for two. The number seven is most used in the Slavic countries. The higher numbers are not much used except in Spanish speaking countries, as eleven in Salvador, seventeen in Mexico, nineteen in Spain. The people of Hawaii are said to be fond of thirteen.

The Office Code.

"What's your push-button code?"
"One ring—my stenographer breaks off conversation with the handsome bookkeeper."
"Yes?"
"Two rings—she pats her hair into place."
"Go on."
"Three rings—she finds her notebook. When I get thoroughly mad, she arrives."

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE.

Buds That Never Mature Give the Grain Curls.

What makes the bird's-eye maple? That is the question which is often asked when a beautiful piece of furniture made of this wood is displayed. There have been a number of theories, but the real reason is simple.

The favorite theory has been that sap suckers, by pecking holes through the bark of young maples, make scars which produce the bird's-eye figure in the wood during the successive years. Bird-pecked hickory is often cited as an analogous case, yet who ever saw bird's-eye figures in hickory, though the bark may have been perforated like a colander by the bills of energetic sap suckers? The effect of bird's-eye in maple; the wood is discolored and unsightly. Some attribute it to the action of frost, but no such connection between cause and effect has been shown to exist.

The explanation of the phenomenon is simple, and a person with a good magnifying glass can work it out for himself. The bird's-eye figure is produced by casual or abnormal buds which have their origin under the bark of the trunk. The first buds of that kind may develop when the tree is quite small. They are rarely able to force their way through the bark and become branches, but they may live many years just under the bark, growing in length as the trunk increases in size, but seldom appearing on the outside of the bark. If one such bud dies, another will likely rise near it and continue the irritation which produces the fantastic growth known as bird's-eye.

It is said the Japanese produce artificial bird's-eye growth in certain trees by inserting buds beneath the bark.

Y.M.C.A.

A new and interesting picture of Y.M.C.A. work in the war finds its way into print in the story of a private in the Tzecho-Slovak army, which was part of the Russian forces, and later fought against the Bolsheviks. To these Tzecho-Slovak soldiers, the writer says the Y.M.C.A. workers were known as "our uncles from America," and they "lived with us like our own boys and kept us jolly in the most difficult times." The particular "uncle" who was with the private's company had traveled in Bohemia before the war, and put his observation to good use in making Bohemian sausage and smoked meat until "the whole army wanted uncle's sausages." Throughout this Tzecho-Slovak army the "uncles from America" earned the gratitude of the institution that had sent them overseas, and every one of them, says the grateful private, has been kept on the roll of the regiment that he "uncled."

China and the Y.M.C.A.

That the "Y" hut of war-time days in France is a good thing which should be preserved and copied in China is the decision arrived at a conference of some 69 Chinese Y.M.C.A. secretaries who were appointed to work among the hundreds of thousands of Chinese coolies employed as laborers in France. It was the first time that any of them had come in contact with the work of the association and they have been impressed by the work accomplished that they have decided to carry on the work of the association, which now reaches chiefly the higher classes, among the coolies and others. China was well represented at the conference. Delegates came from widely separated parts of the republic, such as Manchuria, Shanling, Kiangson, Chi-Li, Hupeh and many other places.

Noted Chinese Engineer.

Jeme Tien-yu, better known among Chinese as Chan Tien-yu, died recently at Hankow. He was the builder of the Peking-Kalgan railway, the only purely Chinese railway, and has held many important posts in connection with China's railways and the ministry of communications. In building the Kalgan road he made a record for efficiency and success in doing good work at small cost not yet equaled by a foreign engineer in China in any large undertaking. He was American-trained.—Far Eastern Bureau Bulletin.

Welcome Troops With Song.

In Frankford, Pa., the war community service has organized singing groups to welcome home the boys and to have the groups participate in the great peace celebration which is scheduled for May. The groups will be divided into adult community units, female industrial units and children's units, and will be so distributed about the town that the total number of voices will number about 10,000.

ems So.

"You frequently see a doctor at the head of a South American republic."
"They are evidently experts at feeling the pulse."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

EORN

In Plympton, on Monday, Dec. 22nd, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. George Kilmer, a daughter.
In Plympton, town line, on Nov. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Steadman, a son.
In Bosanquet, on Dec. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Monger, a daughter.
In Bosanquet, on Dec. 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Campbell, 8th con., a daughter.
In Watford, on Tuesday, Dec. 23rd, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Williams, a daughter.—Elsie Edith.

MARRIED

In Hamilton, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1919, by Rev. Dr. Dougal, Lois A. MacKenzie to Carlton S. Yerkes of Petrolia.

DIED

In Forest, on Thursday, Dec. 18th, Wm. Scott Sr., in his 86th year.
In London Township, on Sunday, Dec. 21st, 1919, Mr. John Brock, formerly of Wyoming, in his 72nd year.
In Forest, on Thursday, Dec. 18th, 1919, Mr. Wm. Scott, sr., aged 86 years.
In Petrolia, on Sunday, Dec. 21, 1919, Wm. Balls, in his 82nd year.
In Warwick, on Friday, Dec. 26, 1919, Margaret E. Campbell, aged 84 years, 3 mos., 26 days.

Stanley V. Clark, son of John Clark, of Ravenswood, and Pearl E. Frayne, daughter of Mr. Eli Frayne, of Kinnaird, were quietly married in Theford on Dec. 10th, by the Rev. C. J. Moorhouse, of the Methodist church.

Sernia and Winnipeg, Man., were in direct communication on Wednesday, when a message was received from that city by the Goodison Thresher Company over the long distance wire. This probably is the first time that direct communication has been made in that city at such a distance, which is approximately 1400 miles. Every word of the conversation was distinctly heard.

PIGMIES.

All of Them Appear to Have Same Racial Traits.

Pigmies, apparently of a single racial stock, are scattered over many parts of the world, and nobody can give a plausible guess as to how their distribution was accomplished. Wherever found they seem to be the earliest people—veritable aborigines—and all of them are much alike physically, though different somewhat in complexion. They are suspected to be more ancient than any other race now surviving on the globe.

To this race belong the so-called "monkey men" of the mountainous interior of India. Likewise the pot-bellied natives of the Andaman islands, in the Bengal Gulf, who are said to "look like babies all their lives." These latter wear their hair in frizzly tufts and adorn themselves with necklaces made from the bones and teeth of defunct relatives.

In Madagascar are the Behosy, black dwarfs, who when pursued jump from tree to tree like monkeys. They are so timid that sometimes they die of fright when captured.

In Ceylon are found the Veddahs, of whom not more than 2,000 are now left alive. Few of them are able to count up to three. They are of the same pigmy race, and unquestionably they were very anciently a numerous people, inhabiting that island when visited by the earliest of prehistoric explorers.

The bones of pigmy people are plentifully found on the island of Formosa, where doubtless the last of them were wiped out by the Malays some centuries ago. Formosa is really a northern member of that great archipelago which we call the Philippines, though separated from the latter politically. Hence it is not surprising to find dwarfs of the same race to-day inhabiting Luzon and Mindanso, where they are called Aetas.

The Elephants of Siam.

The elephants are our chief standby in Siam and without them teak could not be worked, as it grows in such inaccessible places that no hauling machine could be brought near the trees, says Abby Beatrice Praeger, in Asia Magazine. Elephants can climb like cats. It is marvellous to see them pick their way up and down steep slopes, but sometimes they lose their foothold. One of our elephants fell down a steep river bank last year, hit her head against a rock and broke her neck. The work of the elephants consists in climbing up to the fallen trees and pushing or