

HEADRESS IS FAD

Adornment of Hair Is Important,
French Modistes Believe.

Makers of Gowns Take Into Consideration What Is to Be Worn on the Head.

Headresses are receiving more and more attention from the greatest French dressmakers. In the past, writes a Paris fashion authority, the woman who wanted to complete her evening toilette by a headress was compelled to search through the shops for a suitable one, but this was not always easy to find. Often the only reward for such a shopping trip was the finding of a hair ornament that did not in the least carry out the idea of the costume.

Now the maker of the evening gown designs a headress to accompany it, so that it is no longer a matter of wearing anything that one may happen to pick up in a shop. As a result, the headress is becoming more and more important.

Poiret shows great art in these. M. Worth makes beautiful draped turbans without crowns to complete his evening dresses. He uses the chin chain as well as dangling earrings on his turbans, the whole adding a note of great brilliancy to the costume.

We may expect to see quantities of tulle and silks used in hats for some time to come, due largely to the ruined condition of the straw industry. Reboux combines tulle and lace with remarkable skill. A pretty example of



Reboux evening hat of black tulle and Chantilly lace. High Greek coiffure supported by a headress consisting of embroidered bands done in jewels and gold threads.

her method is seen in an evening hat which has the crown tulle draped over the hair like a cap and allowed to fall in two soft loops at the back. To this is set a delicately plaited lace trim.



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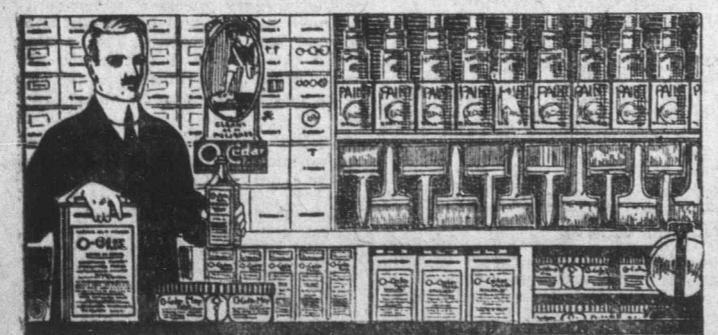
Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

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A new piece of good Furniture will add much to your comfort and satisfaction this winter

- Fumed Oak Diningroom Suites
- Parlor Suites
- Hall Mirrors
- Rockers
- Easy Chairs

Harper Bros.



Hints from Our Home Brightening Department

It's wonderful what a new coat of paint or varnish will do in brightening up the house. When you decide to freshen up the bathroom or kitchen with a coat of paint, or surprise that scratched chair and table with a sparkling coat of varnish, come in and see us. We have a complete line of paints, varnishes, brushes and everything for brightening up the home.

To keep the floors and furniture bright and glistening, we know of nothing better than the O-Cedar Polish Mop and



THE N. B. HOWDEN EST.

TUBERCULOSIS CHICKS

Pullets Having Tuberculosis Are Common in Ontario.

The Disease Chronic Rather Than Acute—Symptoms Described—The Birds Should Be Killed Off and Destroyed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

TUBERCULOSIS in chickens is very common in Ontario. There is not a county in the Province from which we have not received for examination hens either dead or, suffering from, this disease. Almost invariably a letter accompanies such birds stating that deaths are occurring in the flock at irregular intervals, the birds usually getting thin and lame before death. The following is a sample letter received:

"Jan. 12, 1920.

"Dear Sir.—Will you kindly investigate this fowl and let me know what is the matter and how to treat them. Out of 150 birds I have lately lost over a dozen. Some of them went lame on the start, some in right foot and some in left, and some just limped around without being lame. I have sold all my old hens and have now 120 pullets and thirty last year's pullets. They started this in early fall. Thanking you in advance,

Yours respectfully,

Examination of this pullet showed it to have been suffering from advanced tuberculosis. The liver, spleen and intestines were all badly tubercular. The immediate cause of death had been the rupture of a large blood vessel in the liver due to the development of tubercles.

Tuberculosis results in considerable financial losses to the poultryman, due to decrease in egg production and heavy mortality in the flocks where it is present.

The disease is chronic rather than acute. That is, it does not cause death suddenly, but takes time to develop, usually causing the bird to gradually lose flesh, turn pale around head, become listless, mopy, and frequently lame, while egg-laying is reduced to a minimum.

To be sure, however, that such a condition of birds in a flock is due to tuberculosis it is necessary to hold a post-mortem examination on one of them. The bird should be killed and opened up. If tuberculosis is present, the liver and spleen will be spotted with white or cream-colored spots varying in size from a small pin head to a pea or bean, and in number from a few to thousands. These are the so-called tubercles, each one a mass of dead tissue that has been killed by the action of the poison secreted by the tubercular bacteria which have developed there. These tubercles are frequently found on the intestines and in the lungs and bones as well as in the liver and spleen. A microscopic examination of a portion of one of these tubercles will show large numbers of tubercular bacteria.

These tubercle bacteria are the cause of the disease. They are so small as to be altogether invisible without the use of a high power microscope. They are not the same variety as those which cause tuberculosis in human beings.

Birds suffering from the disease give off large numbers of the bacteria in their droppings. Other birds in the flock scratching around and feeding with such birds pick up the bacteria with their feed and grit and so get infected. The bacteria are absorbed into the system with the food and get circulated in the blood and lymph streams until they get located in the tissues, more particularly the liver and spleen, where they rapidly multiply and secrete their poison. This acts on the tissue immediately around them, causing it to die and turn white and thus become a characteristic tubercle.

When this disease is found in a flock it is advisable to kill off all the birds. Then those birds which on examination do not show evidence of the disease may be used as food. Those that show the disease should be destroyed by burning or by burying deeply in quicklime.

The entire premises in which the birds have been kept should then be well scraped, cleaned and thoroughly disinfected by the application of a disinfectant wash or spray, as quicklime, zenoleum, cresol, etc. The runs should be well covered with quicklime and then ploughed in deeply. Even after such treatment it would be preferable to establish new runs on fresh ground and then re-stock from flocks that are known to be healthy.

Anyone suspecting the disease in a flock and wishing to have the case determined, should send a suspected bird, either alive or dead, express prepaid, to the Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph, when an examination and report will be made at once. An illustrated bulletin dealing with this disease may be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

WEDDING STATIONERY and cake boxes at the Guide-Advocate office.

Read Guide-Advocate Want Ads.

Wallop the Weeds.

Do not neglect to cut weeds on roadsides, in fence corners and waste places. And do not allow weeds to go to seed in hoed crops. A well-cared-for hoed crop will rid the field of many weeds, but a neglected hoed crop is a nursery for weeds and a source of contamination for every field on the farm.

Early after harvest cultivation will destroy many annual and winter annual weeds, such as False Flax, Corn Cockle and Wormseed Mustard. Plough shallow immediately after harvest and harrow and cultivate frequently. By shallow ploughing the weed seeds are kept near the surface and by the frequent stirring of the soil they are made to sprout, and having sprouted they are easily destroyed by further cultivation.

Fertilized Crops.

Should we apply fertilizers carrying quantities of plant food constituents exactly the same as the plant takes up? Suppose a common fertilizer for mulla is 2-8-3. When we analyze the crop we find the ratio of the plant food taken out by the crop is approximately 4-2-3. Now why the discrepancy between fertilizer analysis and actual crop consumption of plant food? First—Because much nitrogen is formed in the soil both by the bacteria on the roots of legumes and by the crop nitrogen gathering bacteria of the soil. There is, therefore, no need of adding all the nitrogen that the crop takes up, since nature in her laboratory—the soil—is manufacturing much plant food. Second—When it comes to phosphoric acid, immensely



Here is an Example of Well Fertilized Crop.

more phosphoric acid is necessary to be added than is found in the soil, because in the process of reversion much phosphoric acid is held by the soil and is not taken up by the growing crop. Third—Potash usually responds in quantity closely allied to that taken out by the crop; under certain circumstances potash may form insoluble compounds, as may phosphoric acid, in the soil, especially in soils where there is a lack of lime, but where iron and aluminum are present. Hence the necessity of keeping up the lime, otherwise we have a locking-up process which detours the soil from doing its best.

The plant needs a balanced ration. Study the special needs of the crop. If the crop is grown for bulk and top, such as grass and hay crops, nitrogen is the plant food to emphasize; on the other hand, if ripened grain is the product desired, emphasize phosphoric acid for root crops, nitrogen and potash are the plant foods necessary to emphasize.—Prof. H. O. Buckman, Cornell University.

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For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Littlejohn*

GRAND TRUNK 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.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

A Witness Testifies

SHE WAS WEAK AND NERVOUS

Brampton, Ont.:—"About five years ago I began suffering with woman's trouble. I became all run-down, weak and nervous. I was so completely down and out that I could not do anything, could scarcely dress myself. I had the doctor and took other medicine but without getting better until I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his Golden Medical Discovery. It was only necessary for me to take about three bottles when I was completely restored to health and strength and I have been in better health than I ever was before. I have had no use for medicine since, but should I need it I would take these same remedies, knowing them to be excellent."—MRS. HARRY KNIGHT, Jessie St.

OWES HER LIFE Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.:—"It is with great pleasure that I write the following and I hope it will help the many sufferers who do not know the good Dr. Pierce's medicines would do them if they would try them. "In regard to my condition, I will say that I suffered from childhood from a very weak back; I had the misfortune of having spinal meningitis when I was one year old and until I was 13 I did not see a well day. But a very kind lady told my mother about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and she got a bottle to try it. It did me so much good that mother got me 6 bottles. Recently I happened with a car accident and hurt my back badly. My doctor gave me up and said I would not live, but I still stuck to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and to my surprise in three weeks I was out of bed and better. I owe my life to it and nothing else, and shall never be without it. "If any sufferer wishes to write I will answer with pleasure."—MRS. NOEL BATHOLOMEW.

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