

FACILITIES FOR EXPORT OF GARDEN PRODUCE

In order to facilitate the export to the United States of market garden produce from Ontario, on which an embargo now exists on account of the European Corn Borer, officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will be stationed at convenient points in the Province of Ontario, who will be empowered to issue certificates. At present none of the following can be sent across the border from Ontario points unless accompanied by a certificate showing freedom from the pest: celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, spinach, oat and rye straw, chrysanthemums, asters, cosmos, zinnias, hollyhocks, gladioli and dahlias.

Intending shippers of these products will obtain prompt inspection by notifying the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Port Stanley, Ontario, which is the headquarters for the work.

"PIGGLY WIGGLY" GROCERY STORES

The Piggly Wiggly Canadian Corporation has been organized to open up chain stores in Canada of the type of the "Piggly Wiggly" stores which have been in operation for the past six years in the United States. It is planned to open up considerably over 100 stores in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario within the next three years. The start will be made in Montreal very shortly and a number of stores will be opened in Toronto almost immediately. It is proposed to provide funds for the opening of these stores through the sale of \$1,000,000 of stock, preferred and common, which will be offered to the public. These stores although only a short time in existence have increased to 752 in the United States with a turnover in a year of \$76,000,000. They started at Memphis, Tenn. The general plan is a self-service grocery store, the customers being handed baskets as they enter the store, going round and picking out any goods they choose that are prominently displayed, and then paying their bill as they reach the other end of the circle. There is no delivery system and the average number of clerks in each store has been kept down to three.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF CANADA, 1922

Farmers throughout Canada are reminded that this month (June) the Dominion and Provincial Governments will make their annual collection of the areas sown to field crops and of the numbers of farm animals alive on the farm. For this purpose, following plans which have been in annual operation since 1918, a simple card-board schedule, with instructions signed jointly by the Dominion Statistician and the Deputy Minister or other officer of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, will be issued to as many farmers as can possibly be reached through the agency of the teachers and children of the rural schools. The returns received, when compiled, will form the basis for the estimation by provinces of the areas sown for 1921 to the principal field crops and the numbers of farm animals alive on the farm at the date of enumeration on or about the 15th of June.

The returns thus requested by the Dominion and Provincial Governments are intended solely for the purpose of estimating agricultural and live stock production, first in the interests of the general body of Canadian farmers; secondly for the information and guidance of other interests allied to and dependent upon agriculture (interests represented by statesmen, economists, bankers, grain dealers, transportation agents and others); and thirdly for reporting to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome (to which Canada is an adhering country) in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals which influence prices, and consequently affect the interests of Canada, now the third largest wheat-growing and the second largest wheat exporting country in the world.

Farmers who do not receive the cardboard schedules for returning their acreages sown and their numbers of farm live stock by the middle of June should make immediate application for same to either the school teacher of their local school district, or the Department of Agriculture of their province (in Quebec the Bureau of Statistics at Quebec) or the Dominion Statistician at Ottawa. Positive assurance is given by the Dominion and Provincial Governments that the returns asked for are not used in any way for purposes of taxation. Only totals are used for the purposes of estimation, and all individual returns are kept inviolably secret. In cases where farmers may prefer to do so, the returns may be mailed free under seal direct to the Dominion Statistician at Ottawa, no postage stamps being necessary.

One of the most effective vermifuges on the market is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

LAWYERS AND THEIR WILLS

It is a remarkable and even astonishing fact that some of the most eminent British Judges have been incapable of making a valid will. Lord Halsbury, who died the other day at the age of 98, and who as Lord Chancellor for nearly 20 years was called upon to determine cases of appeal of all sorts, left a will on three half-sheets of notepaper so faulty and defective that it was only after various kinds of circumstantial evidence that the Court would admit it to probate.

Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst, both of them Lord Chancellors made wills that gave rise to great litigation, while Lord St. Helier, who for years was the presiding judge in this very Probate Court, was deplorably remiss about his own will. The list of Judges is quite long whose testamentary dispositions have caused endless trouble.

One of the most striking instances of the faultiness was that of the first Lord Grimthorpe, a leading lawyer of his day. His hobby was clock-making, and "Big Ben" at Westminster was due to him. He left some twenty million dollars, and instead of limiting his will to one document he set down his desires on odd sheets of paper, about 200 in number, together with 400 minor documents explaining his wishes. This is how a writer describes the result:

Whenever a thought struck him on the subject he would scribble it down on a pad, initial it, date it, and file it away for future reference. The sorting out of all these scraps and data from among the huge masses of his papers entailed no end of trouble and confusion. Two years elapsed before it was possible to determine therefrom and by means of corroborative evidence, what he really wished to have done with all his money. It was in that sense the Court of Probate ultimately directed the settlement of his extensive property.

It is puzzling to ordinary people why these eminent lawyers failed to observe the most ordinary rules governing valid wills.

If one be troubled with corns, he will find in Holloway's Corn Remover an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

FINANCIAL VALUE OF FRUIT STORAGE EXPLAINED

W. J. Bragg (Durham West) presented an important report to the Legislature Thursday afternoon on the apple industry. Heading a committee, which for the last year, has been investigating this question, and coming mainly from one of the leading apple producing counties of the province, his resume of the report created a great deal of interest.

A feature of the investigation was that the important thing about storing apples is to get them chilled to slightly above freezing point within from 24 to 36 hours after they come from the trees. This is more important than that they should be kept cold later on. This means small cold storages close to the orchards instead of big storages near the markets. A storage plant was conducted at Brighton last summer with excellent results, not only financially, but in getting apples to the consumers. Apples shipped from it gave good satisfaction.

It turned out that celery kept better when chilled immediately after being taken from the garden. Five thousand baskets of plums were kept in the storage for over a month, the market price advancing in that time from 20c to \$1.25.

The report urges the Federal Government to take steps to assist in scientific handling of fruit, better shipping facilities and steps to counteract unfavorable conditions in the British market, suggesting that the Provincial governments of the Dominion co-operate in this.

The thanks of the House were expressed to Mr. Bragg by Hon. Howard Ferguson, H. H. Dewar and Hon. Manning Doherty. Mr. Doherty said he had been in communication for some time with the Federal Minister of Agriculture to have the subsidies now given to cold storages extended to those owned by co-operative companies of fruit growers. He had every confidence that the act would be extended to provide for this.

Mr. Doherty said he was convinced that the only way for Ontario to deal with the apple industry is to organize first strong co-operative companies of fruit growers to guarantee the handling and proper storage of the fruit. Then the most adequate shipping facilities and the best time for shipping should be worked out. Finally, when this had been put on a strong basis, they should attack the adverse circumstances in the British market. The great difficulty over there is that there is no way of regulating the supply. The minister explained that the day he visited the exchange in Liverpool, 10,000 barrels of Canadian apples were thrown into the market. He had arranged to place Ontario apples in cold storage in England this season, when Canadian shipments are heavy, and so avoid a price slump.

The presence of some British Columbia and Western States apples in the fruit stores of Ontario cities to the exclusion of fruit from this province has caused no little concern in the Ontario apple districts. This was evidenced in the discussion.

A FAMOUS SWINDLE RECALLED

One of the most picturesque and successful of swindlers of the Nineteenth Century was John Ernest Worral Keely, who induced the credulous public to part with five million dollars in the belief that he had solved the problem of perpetual motion, and had invented a motor that would revolutionize industry. Like most of the other fakers, Keely died poor, owning only the house he lived in. Like them, too, he did not have to wheedle their savings from the investors. They fought to give him their money. Police were summoned to keep them in line. At length he had to announce that only a certain limited number of shares would be sold each day. People stood in line to buy their allotment, like people stand in line to buy tickets for famous hockey or baseball games. The stock was issued with a par value of \$50. Swiftly it soared to \$200. Then it dropped to a dollar a share, and after that became worthless, except as waste paper or as a souvenir.

The Keely motor was an utter fake, but it fooled scientists, or rather, Keely's amazing patter dumfounded them. He had a smattering of knowledge of various sciences, and an expert in one branch would be deluded by Keely posing as an authority in some other branch. He impressed the electrical engineer with the idea that he was physicist, and the physicist was left under the impression that he was an electrical wizard. One noted man he failed to bamboozle, Thomas Edison, on no account would he permit to examine his invention. Edison offered to give any bond demanded that he would not steal any of Keely's ideas, and asked merely that he be permitted to examine the wonder, so that he might give the inventor assistance in making it practicable. Keely barricaded his house when the Edison visit was impending, and announced that only over his dead body would Edison be permitted to enter.

Keely was a Philadelphian and a kind of jack of all trades. He was a cabinet maker and had a talent for machinery. He was conductor of a small band, and at one time traveled with a circus where he specialized in sleight-of-hand entertainments. He found an angel in Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, who financed his earlier experiments with his motor, and who was afflicted with a religious mania. It was her belief that what Keely had discovered and succeeded in harnessing was "the will of God." She advanced him money, and every now and then he issued an announcement that the work was progressing. The newspapers published these announcements, which appeared for some time before the motor was completed, and by that time Keely declared that he was satisfied, he had thousands of people believing in him.

Keely had a magnificent presence, if one disregarded his shirt and huge hands, which were usually dirty, but he had a noble commanding manner, and an astounding flow of words that nobody could understand. When uttered with the greatest emphasis, they simply dazed the ignorant, while the better educated were ashamed to admit that they did not understand what the great inventor was driving at. Keely never applied for a patent, but carried his great secret locked in his massive brain. Nobody ever learned anything about his motor. He habitually used a jargon. Asked after an incomprehensible demonstration to explain the theory of the thing, he said gravely: "It is simple, very simple. Simply the interchange of polar and depolar sympathy. Is that clear?" If it wasn't, it was as clear as any other explanation he ever offered.

Foiled Business Men. Men prominent in finance and the world of business were Keely's first victims. When he announced his discovery, a distinguished group of New Yorkers employed a patent solicitor to examine the machine. He reported favorably, and they at once gave him money to purchase Keely stock. This started the boom.

It took three years and expenditure of \$60,000 to build the first large machine. Then it was declared a failure. There were several other failures, but eventually a machine was produced with which Keely gave a demonstration which was considered a success. Stock was sold all over the United States and in Europe. But as time went by no machine capable of working was turned out. The stock holders demanded to know the secret. The courts held that Keely should divulge. He refused and was committed to jail for contempt of court. Little more stock was sold and there was no machine. Keely died of pneumonia in 1898, and if he had any secret, save that of extracting money from the credulous, it died with him.

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LEVEL CROSSING ACCIDENTS The railways of the United States and Canada are planning a campaign to reduce accidents at level crossings. It will begin next week. The grade crossing was comparatively innocuous until automobiles became numerous, and late parties—joyriders often—became popular. Now there are a thousand accidents a year at level crossings. In 1921, four thousand persons were injured in them. All the precautions in the world by the railways would hardly avail to prevent some of the accidents, because these arise from sheer carelessness by travelers on the highway; but most of them would be preventable if adequate alarm systems were installed. Electric bells, semaphores, and other signals are used on crossings near cities and towns, but in the country the "Stop, Look, Listen" sign is about the only warning, and it becomes stale. On many lines, there may be only one or two trains a day, and perhaps very few travelers on the road, yet a horrible smash-up occurs one day because no one had thought of an accident at that spot. Constant vigilance is the price of safety. It must be said for the railways that they have reduced accidents and fatalities on their own lines to far below automobile score, and in grade crossing accidents, the automobile drivers are as much to blame, on the average, as anyone. A "safety" campaign might help, but as long as automobiles are as common as they are, and driven carelessly, as they so often are, accidents at crossings are not likely to be much diminished.—Toronto Mail and Empire. Muscular Rheumatism Subdued.—When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated. Try Guide-Advocate Want ads.

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