

Watford Guide-Advocate

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WATFORD, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1920

\$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
In United States \$2.50.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

PREST-O-LITE Battery is second to none in quality and you save duty as it is Canadian made.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

Mrs. G. Chambers is erecting a cottage at Hillsboro.

The registration fee for letters and parcels is now 10 cents.

Men's Harvest Shoes \$3.00. Where can you beat it?—P. DODDS & SON.

One Good Second Hand Maxwell Car For Sale. Apply to D. A. Maxwell, Watford.

The name of Canada's new Premier is pronounced as though it were written Mee-en.

Improve our local columns by sending in the names of your visitors. All news items are welcome.

Food from the garden to the table is what the town gardener is just now enjoying and boasting of.

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Taylor left last week for London where the former has opened up a dental practice at 532 Dundas st.

The Masonic Grand Lodge will meet at Niagara Falls on July 21-22. Wor. Bro. Richard Williamson will represent Havelock Lodge, Watford.

All the Orange Lodges in the district were well represented at the international celebration of the Battle of the Boyne in Port Huron on Monday.

Sarnia has a new publication called "The Builder". The object of its publication is to boost the city and no attempt is made to record local events.

How doth the gentle laundress Search out the weakest joints, And always scrape the buttons off At most strategic points.

Men's Oxfords for \$3.00! Can you beat it? Other styles up to \$9.00. See them at once. Greatly reduced for July clearance.—P. DODDS & SON.

Brother's lost a button from his \$14 shirt. Mother's sewing fasteners on her \$40 skirt. Sister's nice and comfy in her \$80 fur. And father works like sixty for his \$30 per.

David Roche has retired from active business after a long career dealing with the public, having embarked in business on his own account in Watford May 1st, 1917.

After the holidays the Alvinston public school will be reduced to two rooms, instead of three as has been the custom. This move will save one teacher, as well as fuel.

David and Thomas Roche, after 25 years in the hotel business, have dissolved partnership. Thomas having purchased David's interest and will conduct the business in the future.

Henry Ford will accept the nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the third party, if tendered to him, it is announced by Charles F. Hoffman, personal friend of Mr. Ford.

Wong Chow intends opening up a Laundry in Taylor's Block next week and will be well equipped to handle all kinds of domestic laundry as well as shirts, collars, etc., for gentlemen. Open for business next week.

A telegram was received on Sunday by Mrs. F. J. Hughes, announcing the death of Mrs. Mark Wallace, of Spring City, Tenn., at the age of 70 years. Mr. Wallace, husband of the deceased, is a brother of Mrs. Hughes.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church will hold a Rally Day on Thursday afternoon, July 22nd, at 3 o'clock, on the lawn of Mrs. D. Maxwell, Ontario street. All the ladies of the Methodist church are cordially invited.

On Tuesday morning the planning and sawmills of D. J. McEachern & Sons, Alvinston, were destroyed by fire, burned completely to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 and is protected by about \$1,500 of insurance.

"The Triangular Life," will be the topic on which the pastor, Rev. T. DeCoursey Rayner, will preach on Sunday morning in the Cong'l Church. In the evening at 7 o'clock the monthly service conducted by the young people will be held. Everybody welcome to each service.

Calf Weaners is a new line that will be manufactured at the Wire Works here, for which there is a very large demand in the west. It enables the calf to run with the cow, and forces it to turn its attention to grass while the mother can also eat her grass in peace.

The members of the "Fellowship" class of the Methodist Sunday School entertained their husbands and wives Friday evening in the church basement. A dainty supper was served after which Rev. A. C. Tiffin and several conveners of committees gave short humorous speeches.

The long-looked-for legislation, requiring every motor vehicle to have its headlights equipped with anti-glare lenses or devices approved by the Ontario Highway Department, and that they be correctly adjusted so as to eliminate glare is to come into effect on the 19th of this month.

When you get a FORD car you not only get a better car but a more comfortable car—backed with Ford service.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

TIRE USERS who figure cost per mile and freedom from trouble insist on DOMINION TIRES—our specialty.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

Women's Oxfords \$2.00 to \$9.00 No Luxury Tax on these!—P. DODDS & SON.

"Stop my paper, there was something in last issue I did not like," said an irate subscriber to the great Horace Greely. "All right," said Greely, "but I want you to do something. When you get home take a pail of water, put your finger into it, withdraw the finger and look for the hole."

The population of the municipalities of Lambton county in 1919 as given by the Bureau of Municipal Affairs report are as follows:—Bosanquet 2138, Brooke 2528, Dawn 2492, Enniskillen 2908, Euphemia 1400, Moore 3300, Plympton 2737, Sarnia 2105, Sombra 2824, Warwick 2258, Alvinston 707, Arkona 418, Courtleigh 414, Oil Springs 598, Pt. Edward 984, Theford 592, Watford 1075, Wyoming 495, Forest 1418, Petrolia 2954, Sarnia city 12178.

July meeting of Tecumseh Chapter I. O. D. E., was held at the home of Mrs. Tanner. There were 12 members and 3 visitors present. Mrs. Fitzgerald, Vice Regent, presided. The Chapter report was read and accepted. The resignation of Mrs. Mitchell as Regent. Miss Marion Price, of St. Thomas, a very talented soloist, sang two numbers very sweetly and Mrs. Vera Fuller an instrumental played in excellent style. Refreshments were served on the lawn. A pleasant meeting closed in the usual manner.

POLARINE OIL bought at last year's prices enables us to sell any quantity at exceptional prices. Polarine needs no recommend.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

PERSONAL

Miss Mary Mansfield is visiting in St. Thomas this week.

Miss Elsie Weight, Detroit, is holidaying at her home here.

Mr. J. E. Tait, Stamford, spent the week end at his home here.

Miss Loretta Roche, Toronto, is spending her holidays with her parents.

Mr. James Craig left on Saturday for a week's visit with friends in Michigan.

Miss Eva Crummer, Sault Ste Marie, is visiting at the home of Mr. W. S. Fuller.

Miss Helena McIntyre, Dorchester, is visiting with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Roche.

Mr. Deloise Dodds returned to Windsor on Sunday after spending a week at his home here.

Mrs. J. E. Jackson and two children, Ted and Clarence, spent the week-end with relatives in Sarnia.

The editor of the Guide-Advocate left on Monday for Manitoba to spend a week or two with a son and daughter at Waskada.

Mrs. J. H. Willetts left on Tuesday for her home in Monroe, Mich., after a pleasant visit with relatives in Watford and Sarnia.

Mrs. F. G. White and Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Mann, Chicago, and Mrs. L. C. Mann and Mrs. Paul L. Odle, Port Huron, visited Dr. and Mrs. Newell this week.

Miss Mimiely leaves this week for an extended trip to the Western provinces and states. While away she will visit relatives and friends in Vancouver and Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Cochrane and daughters, Misses Myrtle, Anna and Mr. Lillian, and Mr. E. Smith, of Dutton, motored to Watford and spent Sunday with relatives and also visited this week in Sarnia and Port Huron.

BROOKE

Miss Maud Coke has been engaged to teach in S.S. 13.

Miss Reta Palmer is visiting relatives in London this week.

PREST-O-LITE Battery is second to none in quality and you save duty as it is Canadian made.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

The name of Miss Maud A. Coke appears in the list of successful school examinations who passed the Normal school examinations.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Saunders and Mr. and Mrs. John Holbrook motored to Woodstock and spent the week end with friends and relatives in and around there.

POLARINE Oil bought at last year's price enables us to sell any quantity at exceptional prices. Polarine needs no recommend.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

A very pretty wedding took place at one o'clock on Saturday, June 29th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McNally, Alvinston, when the latter's daughter, Hazel Bertha Moore, became the bride of Mr. Alexander Betterly, of Belmont, Ontario. Rev. R. G. McKay officiated in the presence of a number of immediate friends and relatives, and the wedding march was played by the bride's sister, Mrs. J. O'dell of Sarnia. The bride was becomingly attired in white silk georgette with veil, and wore a beautiful pearl necklace and bouquet of roses, the groom's gift to the bride. Some of the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Betterly, parents of the groom; Mrs. Judge Stevens, of Cleveland, Ohio, a cousin of the bride, and the Misses Harrison of Watford. After dinner the happy couple set out on an extended motor trip and after visiting Niagara and Muskoka are to make their home at Belmont. They have the best wishes of their many friends.

WARWICK.

Presto-O-Lite Battery is second to none in quality and you save duty as it is Canadian-made.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

Miss Hope Taylor left Tuesday for Pelly, Sask., where she has secured a position as teacher.

Miss Ida Lucas, Strathroy, spent last week with her friend, Miss Irene Westgate, fourth line east.

Mr. Robt. Willoughby, Main Road, spent Sunday in London the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Howard.

Owing to the wet weather the garden party under the auspices of Grace Church 4th line, has been postponed until July 30. Have you seen our shoe bargains for July clearance? Come in this week and let us show you how to save money.—P. DODDS & SON.

Miss Donna Tanner left last Wednesday for a month's vacation in Muskoka. She was accompanied as far as Toronto by Miss Anna Auld.

When you get a FORD car you not only get a better car but a more comfortable car—backed by Ford service.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

Miss Jean Bryce of Biggar, Sask., and Miss Maud Williamson, fourth line west, spent last week with their aunt, Mrs. Alex. Westgate, fourth line east.

Mrs. John A. Morgan and daughter, Lucille, of Duluth, Minn., returned home on Saturday after spending the past six weeks with relatives in Warwick and Plympton.

Evening service will be held in Zion Congregational church on Sunday at 7:30 p.m. when the pastor, Rev. T. DeCoursey Rayner, will speak on "A Visit to Four Gardens." Everybody welcome.

A special meeting of the Warwick Women's Institute will be held in the Town Hall, Warwick Village, on Thursday, July 22nd, at 2:30 p.m. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.—Sec-Treas.

A pleasant surprise party at which Miss Hope Taylor was the guest of honor was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Baird last Friday evening, when about thirty friends from Knox Presbyterian church gathered to bid Miss Taylor farewell, who is leaving for the West shortly. A very enjoyable evening was spent and a dainty lunch served.

Mr. J. W. Moore, Mrs. Hugh McKenzie, and Mrs. Fortune, Mrs. W. A. Adams, son, Robert, motored over to Springfield to attend the 10th annual Moore reunion which took place on the spacious grounds of Mr. Wm. Moore. Great care was evidenced in the artistically decorated lawn and flags floating in the breeze.

Relative to the number of some 300 partook of the bounteous repast provided by the hostess and her assistants, then followed a program of sports which was greatly enjoyed. All returned feeling it was good to have been one of the 300.

POLARINE Oil bought at last year's price enables us to sell any quantity at exceptional prices. Polarine needs no recommend.—R. MORNINGSTAR.

Death of Mrs. Mary Jane Clark

There passed from this life to the hereafter at Portage la Prairie, Man., on June 27th, 1920, Mary Jane Tompkins, widow of the late Thomas House Clark, in her 88th year. (The late Mrs. Clark was born in Eastern Ontario in the year 1832 and was the second daughter of the late Eliza and Mary Tompkins. She was married to Mr. Clark in 1836. He predeceased her four and a half years ago. From early womanhood Mrs. Clark was a devout and consistent member of the Methodist Church. They spent all their married life in Watford and district and left here about five years ago in order to be near their children in the declining years. She was in her usual health until about a month ago when she took to her bed. She sank gradually and fell asleep peacefully.

Deceased leaves to mourn her loss five daughters and three sons, namely, Mrs. T. W. Prout and Mrs. Norman Wismer, of Portage la Prairie; Mrs. Wm. Collier, of Souris, Man.; Mrs. T. H. Collier, of Edmonds, B. C.; Mrs. James M. Denham, of Gilbert Plains, Man.; E. S. Clark of Ladouce, Alberta; Ira H. Clark of Seattle, Wash.; and Albert E. Clark of Alton, Sask., also 46 grandchildren and 45 great-grandchildren. Three sisters residing in Ontario also survive.

Rest at last; poor tired spirit, Can we mourn you loved thee well; Safely reached that blissful heaven, Though it's hard to say farewell. Sweet the sleep you so much needed, Free from suffering, care and pain; Looking on this life so peaceful, Could we wish thee back again.

BORN

In Warwick, on Saturday, July 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCormick, a son.—Samuel Clayton.

In Bosanquet, on Saturday, July 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Elliott, a daughter.

DIED

In Plympton, on Tuesday, July 6th, George, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Kemp, in his 16th year.

In McGilvary, on Tuesday, July 6th, Herbert Taylor, relict of the late Geo. Taylor of Bosanquet and Ravenswood, aged 80 years.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK

There will be no issue of the Guide-Advocate next week, July 23rd. It is customary for all week-day newspapers to take a week or two holiday every summer, in order to clean up the accumulation of job work and get working conditions down to normal. Correspondents will please remember this notice and get their favors in early for the following week. The office will be open as usual to receive subscriptions and job work.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Watford, Ontario. Minutes of a special meeting of the Watford Board of Education held in the Library Board room on Tuesday evening, July 13, 1920, at 7:30.

All the members present, also Miss Mitchell and G. A. Ballantyne. A communication was read from the assistants of the High School staff asking advances in their salaries. Mr. Ballantyne and Miss Mitchell also addressed the Board on the same subject.

After consideration by the Board it was moved by Dr. Howden, second by Dr. McGillicuddy, and carried, that we increase the salaries of our assistant High School teachers three hundred dollars each.

McKercher-Fitzgerald, and carried, that we adjourn.

D. Watt, Secretary.

DAD'S SQUIBOGRAPHS

After saving daylight for two days Victoria decided it was a waste of time.

No game laws in Turkey will be popular that include a closed season for Armentians.

Housewives take some comfort out of the fact that they do not have to sprinkle sugar on potatoes.

The man who is looking for something with a "kick" in it, can find it by buying a \$20 pair of shoes.

With toastless breakfasts, spudless dinners and sugarless teas the simple diet is becoming simpler every day.

Unlike coal or ice there is no close season for a sugar shortage. It is as liable to happen in July as December.

July came in like a perfect lady and if it succeeds in controlling its naturally hot temper will make many warm friends.

A bill before Congress provides for issuing seven and eight cent coins. A list of articles they would buy would be brief but interesting.

Two hundred London women teachers resigned last year to get married. Cupid is one young idea that does not have to be taught how to shoot.

If the heavy tax recently imposed on racing in Ontario was applied to political races it would help to pay the running expenses of the government.

After netting about eighteen millions on one year's business an American rubber company decided to stretch a point and declare an extra dividend.

A vote was taken by the students of an Ohio ladies college on the question of wearing "bungalow aprons" resulted in a large majority in favor of georgette waists.

A Kentucky paper, which has apparently entered the field of science, has worked out a simple plan to reach the North Pole. It is to plant there a five-gallon demijohn full to the cork, and the thirsty will do the rest.

Entomologists report that the grasshopper menace in Manitoba is not as serious as anticipated. As a result of the cold, wet weather the "hoppers" are afflicted with rheumatism and lumbago and have no more "hops" in them than a bottle of American beer.

The Martians overlooked the opportunity of their lives when they failed to recognize our friendly efforts to communicate with them. Regardless of how wise they may be there are a number of persons on this old planet prepared to tell them a few things they never heard of.

The Late Dr. Jas. Hutton

Dr. James Hutton, the first physician and druggist of Forest, died at his home Friday July 2nd in his 82nd year. He was one of the best known doctors in Lambton County and took an active interest in municipal affairs as well and served for many years as councillor, a member of the high school board and a magistrate and coroner. He was first president of the East Lambton Farmers' Loan and Savings Company. About 10 years ago he gave up his practice and had been an invalid for the greater part of that time. His wife predeceased him some years ago. Four children survive, Mrs. Chas. McDonnell, of Hensall; Mrs. Elizabeth Walters, of Forest; Mr. (Dr.) D. C. Wilson, of Parkhill, and James, of Warwick.

Serious injuries were sustained by C. C. Gill, a well-known Derham Township farmer. While riding a hay rake in the hayfield he was kicked by the horse he was driving, his right leg being broken below the knee.

CHOP STUFF

Prisoners in Middlesex jail live on 15 cents a day.

The Lambton Creamery has installed machinery for making ice cream.

C. W. Stewart has been elected by acclamation to the Forest council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Thomas.

The death occurred on Monday, of this week, in Zone township, of Mrs. Elizabeth Vance, relict of the late James Vance Sr., aged 91 years.

The Wills-Lee Motor plant which will start production at Sarnia about August 1st, will make an eight cylinder car which will sell for about \$3,000. A production of 10,000 cars is planned for the first year.

Sarnia ratepayers to-day defeated a by-law for a \$300,000 duplicate water main system from Point Edward to Sarnia and a by-law providing for an additional \$20,000 towards the purchase of a municipal paving plant.

The Imperial Oil Co., struck a strong flow of gas in the deep well being drilled at Oil Springs Wednesday morning. It is estimated the flow, which was struck at 1912 feet, is 600,000 feet a day. The well is about 100 yards north and west of the Fairbank well which struck gas at 1908 feet. The Imperial Oil Co. will continue drilling to the granite.

Frank Bell, Brooke, was the plaintiff and John Moore, Dawn, the defendant in Petrolia police court last week, when the former accused Moore of taking ten head of cattle that were grazing on the highway and which, he claimed, were being herded by his son, to pound. The defendant denied that the cattle were herded. The magistrate reserved decision in order to see if he had jurisdiction to sit on the case.

Garnet Peters of Florence met with a painful accident a few days ago. He had taken the car out of the garage and had proceeded a distance of probably four hundred yards, when a front tire exploded and the car turned turtle, throwing garnet under it, sustaining a cut artery in the wrist. Garnet was somewhat weak from loss of blood and somewhat bruised, but is doing nicely. Gordon McIntyre was with him in the car, but fortunately escaped without injury. The car has a broken top and wind shield.

WATFORD PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following is the result of the recent promotion examinations. Names are arranged in order of merit.

JR. IV. to SR. IV.

Burton Roberts, Stanley Bennett, Donald McKercher, Carmen Harper. Recommended—Ella Pearce and Josephine Carroll.

SR. III. to JR. IV.

Passed on year's work—Maxine Rogers, Doris Kelly, Mary Connolly, Sadie Harper, Eleanor McIntosh, DeCoursey Rayner, Mildred Fulcher, Roy Cooke.

Passed on examination—Beverly Dodds, Jack Kinell, Gordon Kelly, Elsie Goodman, Reta Stephenson, Frances Lovell, Lloyd McGillicuddy, (Marjory Prentis and Reta Dodds) equal.

JR. III. to SR. III.

Passed on year's work—Doreen Millar, Olive Lovell, Donald Prentis. Passed on examination—Edith Styles, Alex. Rapson, Marjory Stephenson, Julia Osborn, Earl Shaw, Melvin Routley, Richard Rogers, Gordon Jackson, Edwin MacNally, Mac McIntosh, Alice Pearce.

II. CLASS to III. CLASS

Passed on year's work—Violet Smith, Vance Kersey, Muriel Howden, Mary McGillicuddy, Billie Vail, Helen Irwin, Alberta Lovell, Constance Kelly, Resignae Stapleford, Marguerite Kersey, Marjory Callahan.

Passed on examination—Edward Logan, Melvin Hastings, Boby Chambers, Edna McIntosh, Fred Piercey, Dorothy Edwards, Beth Letherland, Fern Roberts, Eva Newell, Ora Kersey, Lizzie Spalding.

I BOOK TO II BOOK

Year's work—Cecil Hollingsworth, Elizabeth Watson, Robert Bruce, Leslie McIntosh.

I TO II BOOK

On examinations—Gladys Jones, Henry Newell, Edith Weight, Llewellyn MacNally, Elaine Irwin, Margaret Bayley, Dyle McIntosh, Ross Kersey, Harvey Stapleford, Marguerite Collins, Ariel Routly, Carmen Spalding, Frank Jackson, Hanley Millar, Dorothy Kersey, Gordon Rayner.

JR. I TO SR. I

Edward Jacklin, Henry Thomas, Avery Dodds, Bernice Brown.

CLASS I TO FIRST BOOK

Doris Howden, Elmer Doan, Ivan Caley, Margery Hicks, Claire Caughlin, Marion Roberts, Bertie Kersey, Irene Jones, Charles Edwards, Keith Hollingsworth.

CLASS II TO FIRST BOOK

Vena Routly, Jack Caley, Mabel Spalding, Gladys Newell.

CLASS III TO CLASS I

Allan Brown, (Margaret Sharp, Grant Lovell) equal, Laird Stapleford, Kenneth Rayner, John Hollingsworth, Kathleen Smith, Ernest Phair, Laura Doan, Lloyd Roberts.

CLASS IV TO CLASS II

Keith Aylesworth, Jessie Prangley, Elmer McIntosh, Mary Pearce, Elmer Kersey, Fred Jackson.

THE MISERY OF BACKACHE

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Meaford, Ont.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for backache, and I also had a female weakness. I felt dizzy and nervous, and was without energy. I had to force myself to do my work, and was always tired. Saw a Pinkham advertisement which induced me to take the Vegetable Compound, and my back gradually stopped aching and I felt lighter in spirits. I am recommending the Vegetable Compound with pleasure to all I meet who complain as I did."—MILDRED BROOK, Meaford, Ont.

Woman's Precious Gift
The one which she should most zealously guard is her health, but she often neglects to do so in season until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women. If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

SAVE THE FARM TEAM

MAKE THINGS AS EASY AS POSSIBLE FOR HORSES.

Tillage Implements Aught to Be Kept in Good Shape When They Are Being Used, and Experience Proves That Proper Adjustment and Sharpening of Cultivator Teeth Will Pay.

Pretty nearly any boy is considered wise enough to be put in charge of a team that is set to work at cultivating the summer fallow, and more often than not the boy or some green hand is allowed to see to the entire work, including the fixing up and running of the machine. It is taken as a matter of course that the inexperienced man should bring his team in from the fields in a fagged out condition and that, after a few days, the horses should have lost something like 100 pounds each despite the best feeding and such care as they are used to at other times of the year when they manage to maintain their condition in spite of hard work. This trouble with the team is not all due to hot weather, nor is it always due to bad driving. One of the important points in working any kind of farm machines in the field is to have the machine in the best possible condition and though the cultivator is a simple arrangement of teeth on a frame, there is every chance that the team will suffer if some care is not given the matter of sharpening these cultivator teeth from time to time. The green hand cannot be expected to attend to the matter except under instruction.

clean job, the teeth or shoes should all cut at about the same depth," says the Canadian Power Farmer, in regard to the care of the heavy cultivator, and it is pointed out that the teeth of the machine should be in condition to cut all the weeds and other growth that they may meet in their regular work on the summer fallow. Further, with regard to the operation of the cultivating machine, the Power Farmer says:

"In most cultivators the teeth are hinged by some means to the front member of the frame, and the required depth is obtained by tipping the frame. In some cases this is done by means of levers, while in others the brackets into which the poles fit are provided with three or four holes so that the frame may be tipped to the required angle and held there by means of the bolt through the bracket at the pole. The shovels are then levelled by means of the lifting lever. If these two adjustments are properly made the shovels will have a tendency to sit level on the ground and cut at a uniform depth. While, if an attempt is made to regulate the depth entirely by means of a lifting lever with the frame set in its highest position, the point of the shovel will have a tendency to come up out of the ground, and it will be found almost impossible to keep them down at the required depth, regardless of the amount of pressure put upon them. The pressure put upon these shoes should be just enough to keep them at the required depth.

Probably the most important factor in connection with the successful operation of the cultivator is the condition of the blades. A blade which does not clean will have a tendency to push the dirt and growth ahead of it before the edge of the blade

has a chance to cut. For this reason, new blades should have the paint or varnish removed from them. This may be done by applying a solution of lye with a cloth on the end of a stick. This lye should not be allowed to lie on them for any length of time, as it may eat into the metal.

"If it is found that some of the blades do not clean properly, they should be scraped off with a wooden scraper, the same as is done with a plough mold board. If the edges of the blades are allowed to become dull they will not cut the growth, but will merely push it to one side and leave it in condition so that it may proceed to grow again. These blades may be sharpened either by grinding or by drawing them out as is done with a ploughshare. The main consideration is to have the cutting edge the lowest part of the blade."

NEURALGIA

If you know the nerve-racking agonies of Neuralgia you will bless the day that

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

were discovered. This famous remedy is absolutely guaranteed to give relief to sufferers from Neuralgia. Send for free sample to Templeton, Ltd. King St., Toronto. Doctors recommend them, and reliable druggists everywhere sell them for 25¢ a box. Local Agent—J. W. McLaren.

BEE DISEASES.

European and American Foul-brood Cause Losses.

Bee diseases are of two kinds: Diseases of the adult bee, which, happily in Canada, have so far been of a transient nature, because no effective treatment is known, and diseases of the brood, of which there are three. American foul-brood, European foul-brood and Sacbrood. Since each of these three diseases is treated differently, and since the first two cause great loss when neglected, it is important that every beekeeper should be able to recognize and distinguish them so as to treat the serious ones effectively and without delay. The diseases affect the larva or worm stage of the bee.

In American foul-brood the larva just after capping, becomes a coffee colored mass which is so tenacious or viscid that it will rope out sometimes to a length of several inches if a tooth pick be inserted into the cell and withdrawn, and it has an unpleasant glue-like odor. The mass dries down to a scale that adheres tightly to the lower wall of the cell. The capping of the cell containing the larva is usually discolored; it is often irregularly perforated, or it may be removed altogether.

In European foul-brood most of the larva are stricken before they are capped over. They lose their shape and collapse at the bottom of the cell, appearing as if they had been melted and turning to a light straw or grey color. The decayed brood has a slightly sour smell to which is sometimes added a strong odor of putrefaction. The mass ropes out either not at all, or but little, and the dried scale is easily detached.

American foul-brood is treated by shaking the bees into a clean hive containing frames fitted with foundation without any of the honey and taking away the combs of brood and honey which contain the spores of the disease. The bees must not be allowed access to the honey unless it has been boiled for an hour, although it is fit for human use. The combs may be rendered into wax. The hive should be disinfected by scorching.

European foul-brood is treated by introducing young Italian queens and keeping the colonies strong and well supplied with stores. This disease will spread very rapidly during a honey dearth in late spring and early summer. In severe cases, the colonies should be left queenless for one or two weeks before the Italian queens are introduced.

Sacbrood usually disappears after a few weeks and calls for no treatment.

Soil for Tobacco.

Soil characteristics play a very important part in the yield and quality of all farm plants, but especially in this true of the tobacco plant. While the fertility of soils is the most important factor in tobacco crop yields, there are other factors that play a very important part in determining the quality and hence the market value of the crop.

During the past four seasons, field and parts of fields prepared, manured, planted and cultivated in the same way and at the same time and of practically the same fertility as yields, have been identical, have shown marked variation in the quality of the cured leaf. In this article, the word quality is being used to mean ripe, good color, good texture and good quality—in a word, good tobacco in every respect. Soil samples have been taken from these areas and the mechanical analysis or composition has been determined for the flue-cured, White Burley, and Cigar Tobacco districts.

The finest quality of White Burley has come from sand and gravel loams which contain not less than 65 per cent. of sand and from 3 to 15 per cent. of clay. Clay, clay loams, and muck soils have not been satisfactory for producing a good quality of White Burley tobacco.

The finest quality cigar binders have come from the fine and very fine sandy loam soils containing from 2 to 6 per cent. of clay, 10 to 25 per cent. of silt and the remainder fine and very fine sand.

For the best cigar fillers, the soil should be slightly heavier. The foregoing refers, of course, to soils so situated that the drainage is good.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose, in

It is Dangerous to Use Counterfeit Parts for the



BY allowing your garage man to use imitation parts in repairing your car you not only invite repeated repair bills and more serious breakdowns, but you actually endanger your own life and the lives of others. Cheap and inferior parts used in connection with the steering control are liable to cause accidents of a very serious nature.

You Risk Your Life When You Use Imitation Spindles

In a recent test the tensile strength of the genuine Ford Vanadium Steel spindle arm was found to be over 100% more than that of the counterfeit machine steel part. The arms were submitted to shock, and the counterfeit arm broke at a pulling force equivalent to 11,425 pounds applied to a cross section. The same pulling force applied to a corresponding cross section of a genuine Ford spindle arm did not even change its original size or shape. In order to separate the genuine spindle arm it was necessary to apply a pulling force of 25,000 pounds.

The spindle arm is one of the vital parts entering into the control of a car, and by using spurious parts in such places, Ford owners are risking lives and property.

You are merely protecting yourself and avoiding repeated repair bills when you demand genuine Ford parts.

Genuine Ford Springs versus Imitation Springs

Genuine Ford front and rear springs are made of Vanadium spring steel having a tensile strength of 210,000 pounds per square inch, and an elastic limit of 200,000 pounds. Every genuine Ford spring is tested in the factory. - Front springs are subjected to a pressure of 1,850 pounds. In the fatigue test the average genuine spring will stand 60,000 strokes before breaking. Rear springs are subjected to a pressure of 2000 pounds and the average genuine spring will absorb 40,000 strokes before breaking.

Imitation springs are generally made of carbon steel having a tensile strength of only 130,000 pounds per square inch and an elastic limit of only 115,000 pounds. In ordinary service they soon flatten out.

Only Genuine Ford Parts Can be Used with Safety

Look for the Sign

Genuine Ford Parts For Sale Here

Ray Morningstar

DEALER

WATFORD

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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.

Guide-Advocate

WATFORD, JULY 16, 1920.

The Young Folks on the Farm

An eastern farm paper prints a long series of verses purporting to be the explanation by a farmer's son of why he left the farm and went to the city. The gist of his argument is found in the following:—

I left my dad, his farm, his plough,
Because my calf became his cow;
I left my dad—'twas wrong, of course—
Because my colt became his horse.
I left my dad to sow and reap,
Because my lamb became his sheep;
I dropped my hoe and snuck my fork,
Because my pig became his pork.
The garden truck that I made grow
Was his to sell and mine to hoe.

The verses give a true picture of the old days, but it is a picture of the past and not the present. Ontario farmers are learning to take their sons and daughters into partnership, for the reason that neither son nor daughter is likely to leave a going and profitable business. Only when the boy has been treated as a hired worker, and received little aside from his board and clothing, will the lure of the city and regular wages be strong enough to take him from the farm.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinion expressed by correspondents.]

TO THE EDITOR:

At the next general election, we shall have to choose a course for the future. That choice involves both external relations and the means by which we expect to pay our way. No more vital matters have ever depended on the result of any election. The more the voter informs himself and casts aside prejudices, the more likely he is to help in arriving at a sound and workable policy.

External circumstances and the play upon them of interests remote from ours have hitherto decided our destiny without our knowledge. The American Civil War, our South African War and the World War are cases in point.

Most wars are made possible by some underlying condition so important that hostilities prefer to stake everything rather than make concessions to opponents.

The Southern States exported cotton and were not manufacturing. The North was largely manufacturing and cheap freight carriers were not yet known. Cotton was the exportable cash crop that paid interest on debt and put the Union funds in Europe for most purposes.

The South could live with free trade to cash its trade within the Union. The North had no such choice. With its vast system of unobstructed internal trade, there was no future before the north comparable with that promised by the Union.

This promise time made good and incidentally showed that the South would have done better not to have elected for secession. At the time, however, the South thought it could separate without disadvantage and the North knew it could not let the South go. Except for this underlying circumstance, the war could not have happened, and the passions, politics, literature, eloquence and military glory of that epoch are best understood when it is borne in mind.

It was the Civil War and the way it ended that brought about Confederation. The end found France with an army in Mexico trying to set up an Empire under the auspices of Napoleon III., and Great Britain had one in Canada. There were in American minds grievances against both. The French in Mexico were a menace and a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Against the English were claims for ships sunk by the Alabama and for enormous indirect damages for interference with trade. General Grant was at the head of 98,000 well equipped and victorious soldiers. Napoleon III. withdrew from Mexico and Great Britain largely withdrew from Canada her troops and stores, retaining the naval stations.

Some disposal had to be made of Canada. She was exposed to be the scene of a battle if the Alabama claims were not settled and the indirect claims amounted to a sum impossible to pay except as tribute to a conqueror.

It was believed at Washington that Great Britain would withdraw all troops and stores and arrange for a plebiscite throughout Canada as to union with the States. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador, was the source of the belief. The plebiscite and the union would be a payment in full of the Alabama claims. Meantime Canada was Federated and was to undertake her own defence.

An alternative plan was based on General Grant's humanity and common sense. It involved throwing overboard the indirect claims and payment of the direct only. The indirect damages were ruled out of court at the Geneva Arbitration by the adroit and friendly action of the American representative. Canada remained in a state of suspended animation politically until her future was decided as it then was by the liberty of action which President Grant allowed to the representative of the United States on the Arbitration Commission at Geneva in 1872.

Not contemplating any foreign wars and recognizing both the power and the good will of the United States, Sir John Macdonald did not at any time spend upon troops or armament more than a nominal sum. His emphatic refusal of money to the Soudan Campaign and Cartwright's saying "Canada owes nothing to Great Britain except a good deal of Christian forgiveness," can best be understood in the light of what had happened. Canada's existence and her being the battlefield in a quarrel not of her

making both hung in the balance and were decided by the action of others. She had no decisive word as to her destiny.

The Boer War arose out of a private and money making ambition. Going north from Cape Town along the high lands which stretch to the Soudan were Cape Colony, the Boer Republics and Rhodesia, the latter being a private speculation with a charter, stock, and bonds and the temptations and difficulties incident to that kind of an enterprise. The Boer Republics were the seat of great mining companies that wished for forced native labor in the mines. The Rhodesian Company would be benefited or at all events better advertised by being on a trunk line railway. Hence the Cape to Cairo cry and the Jamieson Raid. The mining interests and the Rhodesian Company fell out just as the raid started because the former wished to preserve and dominate the Boer Republics and thus make their own labor conditions a thing they were not likely to be able to do if the Republics become Colonies.

These intrigues and the interests behind them were wholly remote from Canada and we were ignorant of them except through highly colored labors of the Boers and their Government as furnished gratuitously to our press by the propaganda of their adversaries. The raid, however, led to the South African War which mattered enormously to us. That war did what Jamieson failed to do and what the mining interests were adverse to doing. It wiped out the Boer Republics. It did not produce a Cape to Cairo Railway nor forced labor for the mines. As is often the case, the conquerors stepped into the troubles of the conquered and could not find any new solution. Kruger beaten and dead had his judgement vindicated by events. The Dutch majority had to be recognized as predominant. No forced labour was available for the mines. The railway, after twenty years, is yet to come. From beginning to end of this war, Canada's part was to furnish troops, not to consider the policy that led to it nor the conduct of it nor the final solution.

The world war is recent. In the diplomacy that led up to it, Canada had no part. Without full details it is known that the situation was brought about in which if Russia went to war, France had to go in. If France went in, England had to go in, and so had Canada. Of military and political conditions in Russia, we knew nothing. Sir Edward Grey admits he did not know of the agreement between France and Russia, but only what passed between France and Great Britain. Canada did not even know that, but France and Russia knew both ends. The action of the Russian War Office in disobeying the Czar's order to stop mobilizing precipitated the German declaration of war. The moral responsibility is not here the question. The point is that for years it lay in the power of anyone who could gain the ear of the Russian autocrat to dispose of Canada's future and the lives of thousands of her citizens.

Sir John Macdonald, as is well known, desired to call Canada a Kingdom, not a

Dominion. It was not a mere fancy as to names. He foresaw many many risks and would have made provision against them. As a Kingdom, Canada would have ranked with other Kingdoms. It would have conducted its own foreign affairs. Its subjects would not have been Canadians in Canada and British subjects outside, but Canadian subjects within or without. Last but not least, no one serving her could have been in doubt that his sole duty was to her. It would not have been possible as it is now for an able and conscientious public servant to feel that it is his duty to place the Empire first and Canada second.

No words are strong enough to impress upon the voter the importance of making up his mind as to our status as a nation and being represented by someone, who thinks as he does. The situation created by the Peace Treaty is an artificial one, giving weight to some factors, ignoring others. France insisting on her position in Europe with a diminished population and relying partly on negro troops may not receive the sympathy she did as the victim of 1870. The seventy-five millions of German speaking people even if split up over several states are still the most important commercial group on the continent. For centuries they held back the Slav from Europe. Now large Slav states have been created in Central Europe, whose racial affiliations are with Russia. The heading off of German enterprise from the west and from over sea must result in a change of the role hitherto played by the Germans and they may cultivate these new Slav States and Russia as well.

We can only see dimly what is emerging from the Peace Treaty and only the high spots through the fog, but enough to see a very unstable and doubtful future. We have with a diminished population and the same possibilities for trouble as went with the Cape to Cairo cry. Here are independent states on the route just as were the Boer Republics. The only difference this time is that it is oil and not gold mines.

The Poles are making the first use of their liberty in conquering countries two hundred miles beyond the limits of Polish-speaking lands. As their country was a battle ground twice over, they must get the sinews of war from one or other of the great powers who so recently pledged us to peace.

The French show their disregard for the League by enforcing their own views of the Treaty with their own troops, and of public opinion by using negro troops. They show us what future they look for by introducing conscription in their negro colonies.

A turn of the wheel and we may be off again to prop up the watered stock of Land or Oil Companies in Persia to save the Poles from their own folly or to put down French Militarism in Central Africa. A little social recognition among prominent and piable people, a little suppression of truth and expansion of falsehood in the news, the bait of large gains spread before profiteers and a slight im-

perialistic bias at Ottawa would be enough. A timed outburst in a subsidized press appealing to our compassion showing us moral obliquity in the intended enemy and lauding the fighting capacity of our young men would fire the mine. We should never forget that the appeal pretended to have been made from Johannesburg to save the women and children there, an appeal with which our press wrung the country's soul with horrible memories of the Indian Mutiny was signed in Cape Town a month before hand, the date being left blank so that Dr. Jamieson could fill it in to correspond with the starting of the raid.

No oil field or gold mines in any country have ever produced two billions of dollars in five years or supported half a million of troops. If the people who can do these things are too simple to suspect false news, too inert to wish to understand foreign events and at the same time susceptible to flattery and social influences, they may expect to be exploited. Most Canadians say "never again," but to be safe, we need abroad something different from a desk in the office of a British Ambassador, we need to get our information at the source and to weigh it ourselves, knowing how it was come by.

Any political party can afford to make "entire and direct control of our Foreign Affairs" a plank in its platform. All candidates should be made to pledge themselves to it.

C. S. CAMPBELL,
Bedford, P.Q., May 30th, 1920.

WANT COLUMN.

USED PULLEYS and Belting for sale. Bargain prices.—G. CHAMBERS EST.

LOST—On July 6th, from near Arkona, 1 bay mare, 1 bay horse, pacer, no shoes.—W. R. HOLMES, Arkona.

Found—Several weeks ago, a gold stick pin. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad. Apply to Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Huron st.

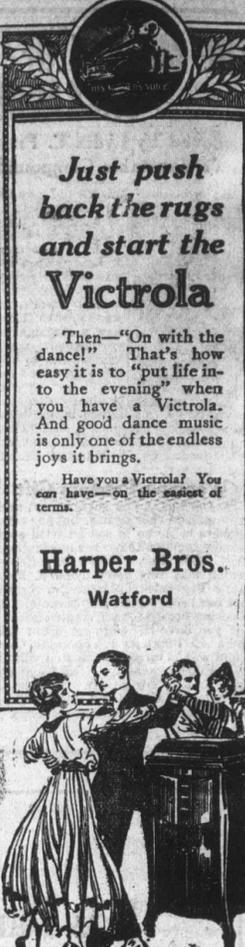
MRS. LOWRY will have a house on St. Clair st. to rent at the end of July. Also three dwelling houses for sale. Apply by letter to Watford postoffice. 3

LIVE HORSES BOUGHT at the highest price, also injured horses.—LETT Bros., fur ranchers, lot 18, con. 13, Brooke; Rural phone 48-21. Watford P. O. Phone messages at our expense.

WORK WANTED—All kinds of repairs done to Furniture, Cabinets, etc., or Upholstered. Bring your work to me or I will call for it and give estimate. Terms reasonable. Phone 85j. jllf J. TOMLIN, Erie St.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR S.S. No. 17, BROOKE. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, to E. H. SHIRLEY, Sec., R.R. 3, Watford.



Just push back the rugs and start the Victrola

Then—"On with the dance!" That's how easy it is to "put life in to the evening" when you have a Victrola. And good dance music is only one of the endless joys it brings.

Have you a Victrola? You can have—on the easiest of terms.

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Home Portraits, Groups, Residences and general view work.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED dly

1400 yards
IRISH LINEN TOWELLING
42c per yard

CLEARING OUT
ALL SUMMER
LINES--PROFITS
THROWN TO THE
WINDS

5 Dozen only
Men's Work Shirts
\$1.50

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
BLOUSES MIDDIES SMOCKS
DRESSES SKIRTS

This Lot of Goods at a Big Discount
10, 15 and 20 percent. Reductions

In some cases the goods have just come to hand a little late for the season. Supply your needs now. Big stock to choose from. Smart Styles. Come early—start now. Look over this fine collection. Take your pick—and save money.

5 doz. Samples
Balbriggan Underwear
for Men, sizes 32 and 34, Drawers only
49c per garment

Panama Hats
20 percent. off
Large Stock

Big Table of
Wash Dress Goods
33c yard

WATCH FOR THIS! **WATCH FOR THIS!**

In the next issue, July 30th, we will tell our friends and customers in this space how they may receive absolutely free 1 share of 8% preferred stock in the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, makers of Carhartt Overalls.

SWIFT, SONS & CO.

Every 10c Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

"—that certainly is Good Bread!"
"Whose make is it?"

"Why, LOVELL'S of course!"

Try it
You'll like it, too!

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AGENTS FOR
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REPRESENTING
Five Old and Reliable Fire Insurance Companies
you want your property insured, call on J. H. HUME and get his rates.

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IS NOTED THROUGHOUT CANADA for high grade work. Great demand for our graduates. Open all year; enter now. Write for Catalogue.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

SUMMER TERM COMMENCES JULY 5th.
GENYRA Business College
WATFORD, ONT.
This is the school which has experienced instructors, gives thorough courses and assists graduates to high grade positions. The demand upon us for trained help exceeds the number graduating. Commence your course with us at opening of summer term on July 5th. Get our free catalogue.
D. A. McLACHLAN, Principal.

CHANTRY FARM
Am now booking orders for eggs from Canada's Best Dorkings and Black Leghorns—winners of most prizes at C. N. E. 1919, also bronze medal and special ribbons for male and female Black Leghorns, utility pens cheaper. Special prices on 50 or more Leghorn eggs.
ED de GEX, Kerwood P.O.

MRS. LAURENCE TRIES HER HAND.

By KATE TUCKER.
(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The bugbear of Doctor Laurence's life as general practitioner in the small town of Crawford was cases that are generally known as "nervous." He was courageous and versatile, as most small-town doctors have to be. He would go his rounds fourteen hours out of the twenty-four during epidemics; would go with steady nerve through operations that would have tried a more celebrated surgeon; he would listen patiently to the queries of young mothers over their infants' teething difficulties—all that sort of thing. But when a patient said "nerves" Doctor Laurence wished to give up.

Mrs. Laurence, however, had been reading up on modern methods of treating nervous disorders in the doctor's medical journals and in the popular magazines. Psychopathy was her latest hobby, and somehow, in spite of the five little Laurences, Mrs. Laurence always had time for some hobby.

"I really feel," she told the doctor one evening while the mother's helper, Vera, was patiently putting the younger two Laurences to bed and the older two were dancing an Indian war dance as a preliminary to putting themselves to bed, "I really think that I would have a positive talent for psychic healing. You know reputable doctors are taking it up now. There is a wonderful future for it. I don't see why you don't go in for that sort of thing. All the best doctors are doing it. Take Robert Ludwell, for instance. His case is purely psychopathic—perfectly absurd for you to look at the case in any other way. What you want to do is to get down deep at the root of the matter. He doesn't sleep and he's losing weight, not because he has overworked on that book of his, as you tell him, but because of some fear image that lurks in his mind. It is your duty to probe down till you find it, and then, through the force of your mentality over his, to dispel that fear image."

"So you said," commented Doctor Laurence, and then—"perfect bosh, perfect bosh." He paced back and forth before the living room open fire. "I wish I could do something for Robert, however."

There was suddenly an unusual note of pleading in Mrs. Laurence's voice. "Will you let me try?" she said, and apparently Doctor Laurence agreed, although if he did agree it was surely not because he had any interest in his wife's theory of psychic healing.

The first step in Mrs. Laurence's campaign to cure Robert Ludwell took place the next evening, when the doctor asked him to spend the evening at his house, without, of course, suggesting to him that Mrs. Laurence was going to administer her first treatment in psychic healing.

There was considerable confusion. Vera, the mother's helper, had been away on her very rare afternoon off. The twins refused to be put to bed by anyone else and their rebellion gave the cue to the older child to fall downstairs, with considerable injury to his tired feelings, but no great bruising. So dinner was late and the confusion still was discernible when Robert arrived.

There were intermittent walls from the nursery, a slamming of dishes in the kitchen and glimpses of the rather flush-faced, distracted Vera as she pursued the older children through the living room in her effort to pack them off to bed. But Mrs. Laurence was not one to be much ruffled by such mild domestic confusion, and eventually she managed to sit beside Mr. Ludwell alone before the fireplace and make the first probing.

She discovered one thing. He had a horror of boarding houses. He disliked boarding house coffee. He likewise had a horror of any sort of confusion. He intimated when Mrs. Laurence asked him point-blank why he had never married that possibly it was because he was a recluse by nature. He had to have quiet for his writing.

So Mrs. Laurence decided to invite Mr. Ludwell to leave his boarding house and spend a month at the Laurence establishment. There he would have no more boarding house coffee, there would be no more confusion, she was sure.

She was surprised when he accepted her and the doctor's invitation. She hadn't expected he would come so willingly. And the doctor was even more surprised.

"He says he wants to be away from confusion," gasped the doctor.

"I am sure you don't think there

is ever any confusion here," said Mrs. Laurence, "and the coffee is certainly better than the kind one gets in a boarding house." Mrs. Laurence was planning now for her system of psychopathic treatment on Mr. Ludwell. If she succeeded with him, she might take the work up as a career—she might become quite a specialist.

Meantime Doctor Laurence had been making observations, and he had observed a pair of pretty blue eyes which he had come to regard with something akin to fatherly affection. He noticed that at times those eyes turned a very soft limpid blue and then dropped in confusion. And then he would glance across the room, only to find a pair of supposedly melancholy dark eyes suddenly delve deep in a book or newspaper.

At times Mrs. Laurence was profuse in her apologies to Mr. Ludwell. At breakfast she would ask him how he slept. "I hope you didn't hear the twins," she would say. "They were up earlier than usual, and Richard fell out of bed. You may have heard him screaming in the night; not hurt, merely frightened." And you might have discerned her confusion, which was deep-seated because it had been part of her plan to have the Laurence household breathe that calm and quiet which would be the proper antidote for the boarding house fear image.

Then one evening you might, had you been hidden somewhere beside the side veranda of the Laurence homestead, have heard the following conversation. It was an evening when Doctor and Mrs. Laurence were attending some board meeting or other and Vera was at home to look after things, as usual. Mr. Ludwell, in spite of a previous engagement, had remained home also.

"Did you get any sleep last night at all?" asked Vera wearily.

"Some," commented Ludwell; "what was the row in the nursery?"

"Well, Richard woke up at eleven and decided it was a good time to bite his sister Bell's big toe. He has been waiting for a chance to get even. That woke the twins, and so it went on, and, of course, some one is always sure to wake at five, and then they begin again."

"Hard on you," said Ludwell sympathetically. "But there's this about it. When I do get a chance to sleep, I sleep hard. I never saw such confusion—the boarding house was Eden compared to this bedlam."

"Then why do you stay?" came a rather shy question that seemed to trail off weakly toward the end.

"You don't suppose I'd leave you here, do you? And I'll tell you, Vera, that what has set me on my feet again after the exhaustion that followed getting out my last book in such a frightfully short time was because I felt that I wanted to know you. After I knew you and saw how hard you worked here, I felt I had to pull myself together so I could take care of you. I wanted to be able to offer you a home where you could get away from this confusion."

Then there was a silence, during which, if you had listened, you would have heard nothing. Then from Robert Ludlow: "How wonderful you are, Vera." And from Vera: "You—you are wonderful, too."

Robert and Vera left the Laurence household in more confusion than they found it. Confusion, of course, because the mainstay and prop in the guise of Vera was going. But then there was the satisfaction to Mrs. Laurence that she had succeeded amazingly well in this, her first effort in psychopathies.

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Fall Fair Dates—1920

Strathroy	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Petrolia	" 23, 24
Sarnia	" 27, 28
Glencoe	" 28, 29
Wilkesport	" 30
WATFORD	" 30, Oct. 1
Forest	" 5, 6
Bridgen	" 4, 5
Florence	" 7, 8
Wyoming	" 7, 8
Alvinston	" 12, 13

SCHOOL FAIR DATES

Sarnia Township Hall	Sept. 13
North Enniskillen, Petrolia	" 14
Bosauquet Township, Jericho	" 17
Warwick Township, Arkona	" 20
Warwick Village	" 22
Dawn Township, Rutherford	" 23
South Enniskillen, Oil Springs	" 27
Euphemia Township, Cairo	" 29

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Expeller, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

Wedding Stationery of the finest quality at The Guide-Advocate.

DRESS FOR THE LITTLE MISS



White crepe de shine and plaid ribbon make this a charming and dainty little dress for the small girl.

MIDDIES ARE IN WARM FAVOR

Garment is Comfortable and Pleasing, but Should Be Well and Correctly Made.

Nothing is so comfortable as a good old middy costume—and nothing looks so well on a young girl, if the middy is correct in style. But the "if" is very important. A badly cut, home-made looking middy is very poor style indeed and has a slouchy appearance that is depressing.

Some women can make presentable middy costumes on the home sewing machine, but it takes considerable skill. Careful tailoring must be put into such a costume—just as careful tailoring as would go into a cloth suit to be worn with one's best hat, white gloves and buttoned walking boots for a promenade on the avenue. Because a middy is a garment intended for informal wear is no reason why it should have the lines and general effect of a negligee or a bungalow apron—and too many home-built middy suits have just this effect. A really smart middy in the shops is not cheap, but the costume will endure a surprisingly long time and will come home from the cleaner's looking good as new. Middy suits are admirable for young girls and older women to wear for boating.

They are not correct—on women over twenty-five years old—for country club wear or even for tennis or other outdoor sports, but a woman of forty may wear a middy on yacht or motor cruiser and be quite en regle.

Comfortable as the middy blouse is, it should not be affected by the housewife as an easy-to-work-in morning costume.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

OLD-FASHIONED BIB APRONS
Accessory is Constructed of Contrasting Material; Embroidered When Fabric is Plain.

There is considerable use of little aprons on skirts, according to a Paris fashion writer. Madeleine de Madeleine, whose place on the Champs Elysees has met with even more success this spring than it experienced at its brilliant opening last year, and whose collection of early summer models is remarkably beautiful, show many dresses with little old-fashioned aprons with bibs. They do not make these aprons of the same material as the frock, as one might suppose, but use a contrasting material. If it happens to be an embroidered fabric no additional trimming is used, but if the material is plain, the apron is embroidered.

Among these models, too, is seen the 1830 sash and the short balloon sleeve. Some of the dresses having these are made with high collars, which seem to be favorites with these designers. It was Madeleine de Madeleine who introduced the high wire collar last spring, using it on evening dresses as well as on blouses.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

Women of Canada Who Testify

Tillsburg, Ont.—"Ever since I can remember, Dr. Pierce's medicines were used in our family at home and they never failed to give good results. The Golden Medical Discovery was used as a tonic and blood purifier and for bronchial trouble, and it proved excellent. I have personally taken the 'Favorite Prescription' to build me up when I was run-down and they both were very beneficial. Mother always used Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed for pain; it also was very good. I feel safe in recommending all of Dr. Pierce's medicines knowing them to be good."—MRS. CLIFFORD MITCHELL.

Central Butte, Sask.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery for a number of years and am pleased to recommend it as a blood purifier. I know it has no equal as I used it for my boy for tuberculosis of the knee joint. My neighbors and friends were surprised with the results; in fact, I do not think he would be alive today had it not been for the 'Medical Discovery.' I always keep it on hand for coughs as it differs from other cough medicines, instead of upsetting the stomach as most cough syrups do it is good for the stomach. I only wish I had known about Dr. Pierce's medicines sooner."—MRS. PERCY WOOD.

When you take Golden Medical Discovery, you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine that contains not a drop of alcohol or narcotic of any kind. Long ago Dr. Pierce combined certain valuable vegetable ingredients—without the use of alcohol—so that his remedies always have been strictly temperance medicines.

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Coroner County of Lambton.
Watford, Ont.
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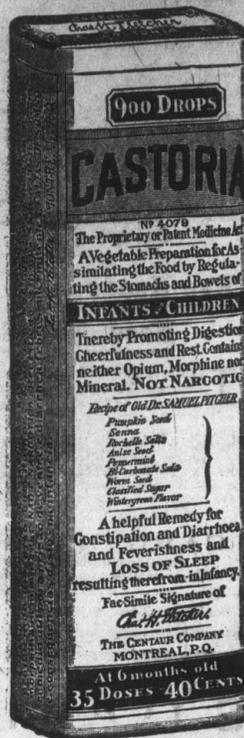
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SMUTS SPOIL CEREALS

ANNUAL LOSS IN CANADA IS OVER \$20,000,000.

Special Study Has Been Given to Their Control and It Has Been Learned That All But Two Kinds Give Up to Treatment With Formalin — The Methods of Procedure.

A somewhat lengthy article on the control of smuts of cereals, issued by the Experimental Farms Division, calls attention to the fact that at least \$20,000,000 loss occurs in Canada annually through the damage wrought by this disease of grain. Considering the fact that the trouble can be almost entirely overcome by the use of correct methods for the control of the disease in its several forms, it would seem as though it were the duty of every sower of grain to secure and follow advice regarding the correct methods of seed treatment, the cost of which by the way is not a circumstance compared with the saving that results.

The article points out that the smuts of grain that cause serious losses in Canada are the following: the loose smut of wheat; the stinking smut of wheat or bunt; the loose and covered smuts of oats; and the loose and covered smuts of barley and describes the appearance of the several kinds of smut so that they can be recognized. Whether recognized or not, however, these smuts should be guarded against as though they were present, that is to say, every seed of grain that is to be sowed should be treated as a precaution, regardless of the origin of the seed, as contamination may occur in most unexpected places.

All the smuts mentioned above except the loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley can be easily controlled by seed treatment with a solution of formaldehyde (sometimes sold as formalin). It is the safest and most effective treatment for use on the farm. It is easily applied and cost is low. The object of the treatment is to kill the smut spores that may be lodged on the seed and thus prevent the smut being carried over the season's crop. For this reason it is important that the solution reaches every grain of the seed treated.

The sprinkling method is commonly used for the treatment of the seed grain. One pound of formaldehyde is mixed with 40 gallons of water. While a stronger solution may be used it should not exceed the strength of one pint of formaldehyde to 80 gallons of water. Too strong a solution may seriously injure the germination of the seed. The grain to be treated may be placed in a wagon box or on a clean floor and sprinkled with this solution, using about one gallon to each bushel of grain, shovelling over the grain at the same time so each grain may become wet. The pile of grain should then be covered with canvas or sacks for two hours or more until the solution has killed the spores of the smut. The grain should then be spread out to dry. Seeding should not be delayed long after treatment.

For small quantities of the seed grain to be treated may be placed in coarse sacks and dipped in a barrel of formaldehyde solution (1 pound formalin to 40 imperial gallons of water, for five minutes. The grain is then allowed to drain and should then be piled and covered as in the sprinkling method. In the case of wheat affected with stinking smut it is best to pour the grain into a box or cask of the solution and stir until all the smutted kernels have risen to the surface. The smut balls then should be skimmed off. The solution cannot penetrate into the spore balls. Treat all containers to be used in handling the seed.

There are some good smut machines for treating seed on the market. The best of these treat the seed in a satisfactory manner. They can be used profitably on the larger farms.

The loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley cannot be controlled by the formaldehyde treatment of the seed. If these smuts are troublesome, seed should be obtained from fields in which they are not present or from which the smutted heads have been removed before the spores are dispersed. These smuts can be controlled by treatment with hot water but it is not recommended for general use on the farm.

Plan for Cheapest Working.

In present times of high production cost, many farmers are finding that it pays to re-arrange their farms with regard to economy and efficiency of operation. It has been noted in a number of cases that well-arranged farms have brought a higher price on the market, particularly where there is easy access to the fields from buildings and highways. The Ohio Experiment Station finds that it takes an average of 53 working hours to produce an acre of corn on rectangular fields, containing 10 to 15 acres, while the time required in irregular fields of the same area was 61 hours. Where tractors and large horse-drawn implements are used, the advantages of the long and regular shaped fields are very evident. Many farmers are now draining wet spots, removing trees, stumps, and brush, and straighten-

ing fences so as to make their tractors operate the easier. In the olden days it didn't matter if it took a few more hours to do a certain job. With the present scarcity and cost of farm labor it does. Often the land reclaimed pays the expenses of re-arrangement the first year.

Oats Require Moisture.

Experiment station experts figure that it requires at least 300 pounds of water to produce one pound dry matter in oats. The greatest growth of oats comes during midsummer when the rainfall is at its lowest and evaporation greatest. Thus, oats draw heavily on the moisture retained in the soil.

Beef Rings.

One noticeable feature in the Ontario live stock situation is seen in the case of beef rings. While some of these rings are as active as ever, a number are reported as having gone out of business. One township in the eastern half of the province that was covered with "rings" twenty years ago is said to have not a third of the old number left. The difficulty in securing a killer and the objection to spending the time necessary to go after the weekly supply of fresh meat are given as the chief reasons. Another reason is that some of the carcasses have had to be destroyed because of tuberculosis, and difficulty has been found, where this occurred, in finding a suitable animal at the moment. In several cases farmers now kill a summer hog and share up with their neighbors, receiving their return when the neighbors kill. In other cases, with households smaller than formerly, because of help scarcity, they find it more satisfactory to buy such beef as they want than to belong to a ring.

U. S. Cattle Imports.

In 1919 United States cattle imports, mainly from Canada and Mexico, numbered 642,000, with a value of fifty-three million dollars, double the imports of one and two years ago.

Read Guide-Advocate Want Ads.

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'Fruit-a-tives' are made from fruit juices and valuable tonics—and are pleasant to take, their action being gentle and mild, yet always most effective.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Small but Potent.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

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10 dozen, sailor and negligé shapes 25c

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25 suits only, in brown, greens and greys. Smart, well-tailored garments in belted and waist line models. Sizes 25 to 39.\$28.50

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20 doz. ladies' fine sheer silkine-hose, in black, white, brown and grey. These compare very favorably with many 75c lines. All sizes.50c

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Made from strong good wearing Canadian tweeds. Sizes 31, 32, 33 and 34 only. Regular \$3.50, for.....\$2.25

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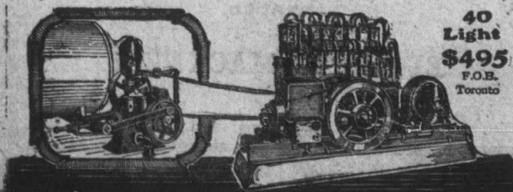
IN the best lighted farm homes, brilliant, clean electric light floods every room, cellar, stairways, stables, and other buildings at the touch of a button. These folks also have running water in bathroom, laundry, kitchen and outbuildings by turning a tap. No one turns the separator, grindstone, fanning mill, or churn—the "F" Power and Light Plant does all these jobs as quickly and easily as it pumps water.

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The Shields Appeal Case

At Osgoode Hall weekly court before Judge Lennox last week the following decision was given:—Re Shield: Shields v. London & Western Trusts.—W. E. Fitzgerald (Watford) for plaintiff, appealed from report of Local Master at London. E. St. C. Leitch (St. Thomas), for administrator of estate of James Shields, J. D. Shaw (St. Thomas) for L. & W. Trusts, administrators of W. B. Shields, W. Law for Annie Shields, et al. Appeal dismissed with costs. The question of who should pay the costs reserved until 20th September.

The case has to do with the distribution of the assets of the estate of the late James Shields, a prosperous farmer, who left 500 acres in the townships of Moss and Brooke. He also left five sons. To one of his sons he gave 100 before his death. Another farm of 100 acres was decided to another son by the administrators following the death of the father. The litigation grew out of the attempt of these two to share in the balance of the estate, the rest of the family arguing that the 100-acre farm represented their share.

NEVER FREE FROM TROUBLE

Border Between United States and Mexico Has Always Been Lawless Strip of Country.

The border between the United States and Mexico has been for a long time one of the most troubled, romantic and lawless in the western hemisphere. Not only do the Mexican revolutionists periodically start something by shooting or raiding across the line, but this border also affords one of the finest opportunities in the world for smuggling. A large part of the opium which is consumed by addicts in this country comes by way of the Mexican border, and an illicit business in arms and ammunition goes the other way.

In the old days stealing horses in Mexico, driving them across the river and selling them in the United States was a thriving industry and it is probably still carried on to some extent. In the old days it was known politely as the "wet horse trade," because the horses were often sold when they were still wet.

The border country is admirably endowed by nature for these lawless doings. It is flat, near-desert country, too dry for farming, but not too dry to support heavy thickets of chaparral and mesquite, which makes one of the densest and most impenetrable covers in the world. That part of the country which lies within the big bend of the Rio Grande is an especially dense jungle of this kind. It swarms with game. The desert white tall deer, the peccary, the wild turkey and the Mexican quail are abundant. This supply of wild meat makes it easy for a Mexican outlaw who knows where the water holes are to hide out for long periods.

Superfluous.
"How do you do, sir!" suavely saluted the gent at the door. "I am offering, to the few persons in each community who are of sufficient culture to appreciate it, a valuable literary work. This book—"

"Book, har?" interrupted Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "I had a book—forget now what 'twas about, though—for a good while, but about six months ago the baby took and gnawed it till it fell to pieces and wasn't no good on earth. No use to buy another'n till he gets old enough to understand what a book is fur."—Kansas City Star.

Preserving British Fruit.

American methods of fruit preserving, which are little practiced in Great Britain, are being brought to the notice of the rural population by speakers and writers, with a view to effecting a saving of the home-grown fruit that is likely to go to waste on account of the sugar shortage. Newspapers published in the country towns now-a-days carry articles explaining the sugarless canning process and suggesting that the work be undertaken locally on as large a scale as the fruit production of a district will warrant. It is pointed out that in view of the urgent need for conservation of all food supplies and the extreme shortage of sugar, the methods suggested present many attractions and some advantages over the home bottling and jamming of surplus fruit. The object is to preserve what would otherwise be wasted and to place it on the local markets at the season when fruit is scarce.

Fertilizers.

It must be borne in mind that fertilizers cannot, and will not, take the place of cultivation and good seed. They are not stimulants, but are direct food materials, and, applied judiciously and economically, either to make up the deficiencies of farmyard manure or in specialized intensive farming, good results will follow.

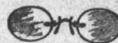
Keep Flowers on Farm Lawn.

Even if labor is scarce an effort should be made to have at least a few flowers and flowering shrubs on the farm lawn. Beauty has a value that cannot be measured in dollars.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that creditors and others having claims against the estate of CHARLES EDMUND STEWART, late of the Township of Warwick, in the County of Lambton, Farmer, deceased, are to send in full particulars of such claims together with the nature of security (if any), by mailing them to Cowan, Towers & Cowan, at Watford, on or before the twentieth day of August, 1920, and after the said date the executors will proceed to distribute the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice.

COWAN, TOWERS & COWAN,
Solicitors for Executors,
Charles E. Lester and Charles W. Stewart,
Dated this 10th day of July, A. D. 1920.



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