

Half-Price Sale of MILLINERY

FRIDAY, JUNE 11th, we commence our Semi-Annual Half-Price Sale of all Millinery. Our policy of disposing of every dollar's worth of Millinery during the season for which it was bought is responsible for this sale at a fraction of cost price. Many have been waiting for this event and we would advise you to come early if you would save disappointment.

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"THE STORE THAT SATISFIES"

SUMMER SCHOOL opens July 5 and 12

Sarnia Business College

and merges into the Fall Term which commences September 7th.

COOL CLASS ROOMS HOURS 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Rapid advancement assured all students in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, English, etc.

LYCEUM THEATRE, WATFORD SATURDAY, JUNE 26

T. ECKARDT PRESENTS THE

MUSICAL ECKARDTS

SWISS BELL RINGERS
MUSICIANS VOCALISTS ENTERTAINERS
A TON OF MUSICAL NOVELTIES I

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT THE MILLER SISTERS

CLEVER ENGLISH JUVENILES
IMPERSONATING WORLD-FAMOUS
MUSICAL COMEDY STARS

ADMISSION: ADULTS 75c, 50c CHILDREN 25c
WAR TAX INCLUDED. PLAN OF HALL AT TAYLOR'S

LATE POTATO SPRAYING

Best Fungicides and Insecticides For This Work.

Bordeaux Mixture for Late Blight and Rot — How and When to Spray Effectively — How to Increase Crop Yields.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EARLY spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green or arsenate of lead protect potato plants from Early Blight and Potato Beetles. Later sprayings are required as an insurance against Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes, which is the most serious disease of potatoes in Ontario. This disease usually appears about the middle of July if the weather is at all damp. Therefore, it is necessary to begin spraying for it about the 10th of July. Bordeaux mixture is the only satisfactory fungicide for the control of Late Blight and Rot of Potatoes. A poison should be added when necessary for Potato Beetles, arsenate of lead paste, 3 1/2 lbs. to each 40 gallons of the liquid spray, or Paris green 2 lbs. to 40 gallons, or a mixture of 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead paste and 1 lb. of Paris green to 40 gallons. The number of sprayings required will depend upon the season, the wetter the weather the larger the number. In wet weather spraying should be done at least once every ten days or two weeks. Do not put off spraying because it looks like rain. If the spray is on the plants half an hour before the rain comes it will be dry and sufficient of it will stick to prevent infection which takes place during or soon after rain. Most of the failures to get results from spraying are due to the fact that the spraying is done after rather than before rain. Thorough spraying only is effective, and this requires sufficient Bordeaux mixture. For the late sprayings from 75 to 100 gallons or even more should be applied per acre at each spraying. Thorough spraying means the covering of every portion of the potato plants with Bordeaux mixture in the form of a fine mist. This can only be done when the solution is applied with a good pressure so as to insure covering every portion of the plant. The best results are obtained when a potato sprayer is used fitted with a T-joint attachment so as to insure covering both surfaces of the leaves at each spraying. When the plants are large it has been found that it pays to go over each row twice at each spraying. Spraying must be continued throughout August and part of September, even though the plants close in and cover the ground between the rows. Not as much harm as might be expected will be done by the wheels and the increase in yield and soundness of the crop will more than compensate for whatever loss there may be. For convenience in spraying, rows of potatoes should be at least thirty inches apart. Spraying for Late Blight and Rot is an insurance which few can afford to neglect.—Prof. J. E. Howitt, O. A. College, Guelph.

A new experiment in sheep shearing is reported to have been successfully tried on a sheep ranch near San Francisco. A large safety razor weighing over thirty pounds was used in place of the shears to remove the wool.

Read Guide-Advocate Want Ads.

PALE AND WEAK

WIVES AND MOTHERS
Can Regain Health and Strength Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Many women who had a good color in their girlhood grow pale and colorless when they become wives and mothers. When the fading color in the cheeks and lips is accompanied by a loss of brightness in the eyes and an increasing heaviness in the step, the cause will be found in the state of the blood. Many causes contribute to the condition of the blood known as anaemia. Overwork in the home, a lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient rest and sleep, improper diet—these are a few of them. The important thing is to restore the blood to normal, to build it up so that the color will return to cheeks and lips, brightness to the eyes and lightness to the step. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the great blood builder and nerve strengthener. They begin with the very first dose, and through a fair use make new blood that carries strength and health to every part of the body. The appetite increases, digestion becomes more perfect and energy and ambition return. The case of Mrs. Wm. McNish, Abbott Street, Brockville, proves the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. Mrs. McNish says: "I was quite young when I married, and in raising my family I became all run down and a nervous wreck. I became so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without sitting down to get my breath. I slept poorly and at times my nerves would twitch so that I could not keep still, and I was in constant misery. I tried many medicines but they did not help me; indeed my condition was growing worse, until one day a friend told me that she had been in a somewhat similar condition and had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I decided to try this medicine. After the use of a couple of boxes I felt they were helping me. My appetite was better and I slept better. By the time I had used half a dozen boxes I felt like a new woman, my health had fully returned and I could do my housework with ease. In view of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me I cannot recommend them too highly." The best time to begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the moment you feel the least bit out of sorts. The sooner you do so the sooner you will regain your old time energy. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lime to Increase Crop Yields

The soils in many parts of the province are so depleted of their lime that they are becoming sour as few, if any, of our farm crops can make their best growth on a soil carrying an insufficient supply of lime. This is especially true of leguminous plants and it is probable that the frequent "killing out" of clover during the first winter is due to lack of sufficient lime. Lime acts in several ways. It neutralizes the acids formed in the soil through the decay of organic matter; it overcomes the tenacity of clay soils, binds sands together and thus improves the physical condition of both types of soil. Lime is not only an essential constituent of the food of plants, but it also tends to liberate plant food, especially potash, from the insoluble forms in the soil, bringing them into an available state. The micro-organisms that live on the roots of the nitrogen-gathering plants cannot work in an acid soil, nor can some other forms of organisms whose function it is to gather nitrogen. Consequently it is evident that a soil destitute of lime or even very low in lime cannot produce maximum crops. Coupled with these facts, we have the happy condition that lime is one of the cheapest fertilizers, if we may call it such, that can be purchased. Lime or Quick Lime is made by heating limestone rock or carbonate of lime, to a sufficiently high temperature to break up the compound into the oxide of lime and carbon-dioxide. The former substance is what we know in common terms as "fresh burned lime" or "quick lime." If the limestone rock is ground to a fine powder we have "ground limestone" or "agricultural lime." It requires about two tons of this latter substance to be equal to one ton of quick lime, and the prices charged for them are in about the same proportion. Furthermore two tons of the former to one ton of the latter are about the right quantities to apply. The ground limestone rock is safe on any land in almost any quantity, and may be applied at any time of the year. On heavy clay soils quick lime, saked before applying, may give quicker results, but it should not be applied to light sandy soils. Few materials or fertilizers can have so many good things said about them as lime and none of them cost so little money. Try out a little yourself this year.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

As a rule the earlier maturing pullets are the earlier and most profitable layers. By marking these the best breeders may be selected.

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