

TIMELY SPECIALS FOR WARM DAYS

HOUSE DRESSES-- So designed as to combine utility, smartness and moderation of price. Made from choice ginghams, prints and chambrays--\$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00

MIDDIES and WAISTS--Middies made from the popular middy twill, in various qualities with many shades of trimmings \$1.65, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3

APRONS-- Bungalow and dress styles, made from finest quality of prints, in light or dark patterns. . . . \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.75

SILK HOSE--Below today's values. Raw silk prices are soaring--procure your supply early. We still have a splendid range in black, white and leading shades.

HOSIERY SPECIAL-- Extra heavy cotton rib hose, will give excellent wear and you will find them most satisfactory for school for either boys or girls. This line will compare very favorably with lines double the price. 30 dozen only--sizes 6 and 6½ 30c, 7-7½ 35c, 8, 40c, 8½, 9, 45c

BOYS' COTTON BLOOMERS in plain and stripe drills, also khaki. Sizes 22 to 33. . . . 75c to \$1.55

BOYS' FAST-COLOR JERSEYS in navy, grey, white and khaki, long or short sleeves, sizes 22 to 32--50c.

KIDDY COVERALLS--well made, well fitting garments, in plain and fancy patterns. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

MEN'S & BOYS' UNDERWEAR Balbriggan and Merino shirts and drawers for men at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25

Boys' PorusKnit Combinations 50c.

Men's fine Spring Needle rib combinations at . . . \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

Men's Nainsook Combinations at . . . \$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.50

OVERALL SPECIAL-- 25 dozen only men's well made bib overalls. Big B brand, in plain blue and black and white stripe, splendid garment for present wear. . . . \$2.00 per pair.

A. Brown & Co.

PHONE 24

"The Store That Satisfies"

NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA

Caused by Starved Nerves Due to Weak, Watery Blood

People generally think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve of the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain and the nature of the disease is the same. The cause is the same, and the remedy to be effective, must be the same. The pain of neuralgia, whether it takes the form of sciatica, or whether it affects the face and head, is caused by starved nerves. The blood, which normally carries nourishment to the nerves, for some reason no longer does so and the nerves, for some reason, no longer do so and the excruciating pain you feel is the cry of the starved nerves for food. The reason why the blood fails to properly nourish the nerves is usually because the blood itself is weak and thin.

When you build up the thin blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, you are attacking neuralgia, sciatic and kindred diseases at the root. As proof of the value of these pills in cases of this kind we give the statement of Mrs. Thomas McGuire, North Malden, Ont., who says: "I have been a severe sufferer from sciatica, which attacked the sciatic nerve in the left leg. At times the pain was most excruciating and as a result of the trouble there was a distinct shrivelling of the leg. I could only hobble about by using a cane, and if I attempted to walk to the fields I would have to sit down every little while to ease the agony I felt. I was under medical treatment, but as there was no improvement shown, I was getting very despondent, as the trouble was affecting my general health. Finally a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to do so. I took the pills faithfully for several months, finding a gradual and increasing improvement in my case, until finally every vestige of the trouble had gone, and I was again enjoying the blessing of good health and freedom from pain. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me seems almost a miracle and I hope that my experience may benefit some other sufferer."

If you are suffering from any ailment due to weak blood, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

People who turn live stock on the road for the pasture that may be had are doing so at a great risk. Should such stock be the cause of an accident to motor car or other vehicle the owner is liable for all damage or loss of life that may occur.

THE voters' lists used in the Provincial election in October, with possible revisions to bring them up to date, will be used in taking the coming referendum on the liquor question. This is in accordance with the Dominion Franchise Act which provides for the use of provincial voters lists with revisions where necessary in Dominion elections.

Read Guide-Advocate Want Ads.

SEED BED FOR OATS.

Drinking and Harrowing in Spring Beneficial

If local supply of seed oats is of poor quality, care should be taken in getting a new stock for sowing. It is better to get this supply from points to the east and west than from points north or south, as the varieties are more likely to be those which will do well locally. Varieties which may be best two or three hundred miles to the north or south may not be at all suitable. If new seed is wanted, ask the county agent or the county experiment station where to get it and what varieties to buy.

If you have been growing a variety which does well in your locality it is better to sow well-cleaned seed of that variety grown on your own farm or in your county than to get seed from a distance. It takes oats a year or two to get used to the soil and climate in any locality, and they will not do their best until they become adapted to local conditions. If the oats grown locally were injured more or less last summer by rains after harvest, make a germination test and prove that they will not grow before you decide to send away for seed. If your oats are light and chaffy take out about two-thirds of the lightest of them with the fanning mill and use the other third for seed.

The idea that oats run out and that it is necessary to get new seed every few years is quite common, but it is



Cutting a Crop of Oats and Vetch.

not justified by the facts. There is no reason why a good variety of oats should not be just as good twenty years from now as it is now, if care is taken to keep it pure.

The seed should be cleaned and graded each year, taking out the weed seeds and the small kernels. It should also be treated for smut at least once in two or three years. If the seed is of good quality it will not pay to run it through the fanning mill more than once, to take out the small kernels and weed seeds. If the seed is poor or very weedy, running it through a second time and taking out two-thirds or more of the grain is well worth while.

The reason it is best to take out

the small kernels is that they do not make as strong plants as the large ones. The weak plants from these small kernels usually produce little grain. If the kernels that are sown are all about the same size the plants will be uniform. In sowing broadcast, the crop will all ripen at the same time, and the yield will be better.

The best way to sow oats is with the grain drill. Drilling gives a more even stand than broadcast seeding, for all the seed is covered to about the same depth. In sowing broadcast, some of the seed may not be covered at all and some may be covered too deeply. Germination is better from drilled seed and the growth is more uniform throughout the season. In numerous tests at the experiment stations drilled oats have outyielded oats sown broadcast by several bushels to the acre. Better stands of grass and clover can also be obtained in drilled than in broadcast oats.

Cast Off Extra Harness.

Chapter upon chapter has been written on the care of harness and the correct harnessing of horses; but not one of them recommends the use of one superfluous strap on the horse that is going out to do hard work on the farm. It is not so much the weight of the extra parts that worries the horse as the rubbing that occurs as the animal travels at whatever gait is demanded of him. Safety and the well-being of the horse's neck demands that breeching be used when the animal is hitched to a wagon or any implement that is likely to keep going after the horse has stopped, but a pouch or harrow can be depended on to stay still as soon as the draft is let off, and even the wheeled cultivator can be so managed by a careful driver that it will not run on to the heels of the team. The average wheeled plough will not stand backing up in any case, and though the seeder has to be backed into line when the headland is short or when the land is beginning to narrow down, the amount of backing that is necessary in a fair-sized field is not sufficient to do injury to the neck of the horse if sufficient care is taken to see that the joint at the top of the collar is covered with a smooth cap. Even if the teamster has to use a breeching on his team in drawing out seed or other material to the field at the start of the day's work, it will pay him to remove the breeching before hitching to the plough, harrow or other tillage implement.

Fowls Are Often Slighted.

Chickens are too often discriminated against when feeding at the barn is done. As a rule chickens afford the family more food and sometimes more cash for the money and time expended on them than any other live stock.

Increase Acreage of Corn.

Corn is one of our most valuable crops. It is hoped that liberal acreage is planted this year. As a feed crop it is hard to beat. It yields well on good land when the season is fair and when cultivation is ample.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BLASTING TREE HOLES.

Where Subsoil is Hard Clay This Method is Valuable.

I once sat on a rail fence watching a man punch holes into the ground on my neighbor's place. At first I thought he was making holes for small posts, but found he was making blast holes for trees. I was interested and wanted to see the holes after they were blown. Next morning I examined some of the bore holes and found them 2½ feet deep, penetrating the hardpan. They were large enough to receive a stick of 25 per cent. dynamite with ease.

After the blaster charged all of the holes he lighted the fuses. The first lighted ones popped before he was through lighting them all. After they all went off I found the holes to be about three feet long, three feet wide and three feet deep. I do not mean that the earth was blown out to the extent of three feet, but that the earth was loose before he was through lighting them all. One man went ahead and dug out the holes. He made two piles of the earth; one the top soil and the other the subsoil. My neighbor and his other man did the planting. The top soil was thrown back into the hole until the right depth was reached. The tree, after being cut down to a whip, was sent into it and the balance of the top soil was firmly packed around the roots. Water was then poured upon the packed soil. On top of this was thrown the heavy subsoil. After this was evened off it was given a coating of well-rotted manure. They repeated this until the forty-five trees were planted.

My neighbor told me there were two lessons in this one day's tree-planting. The first is the use of dynamite and the second the care in planting. The dynamite cracks the subsoil so that it will be impossible for the tree to die from lack of moisture. This cracked subsoil holds the omitture and the young tree takes it at will by sending down its fine rootlets into this subsoil. The second lesson is the replacing of the top soil for the subsoil at the root system. Top soil is better than subsoil, as it contains plant food and humus.—F. A. Kayer, New York.

Splendid Place for Brush.

Brush and straw piles that will be in the way next spring should be hauled away and used to stop soil washing. Aside from using straw as bedding for live stock or spreading it over fields, this is perhaps the best use to make of it. Everyone has seen enormous gullies cut in a single season and years spent in trying to undo the mischief. The moral is stop the washing while the ditch is small.

Small gullies that have just started in corn fields or wheat fields, or even in pastures or meadows, may often be stopped with little straw. Even cattle paths in pastures often deepen so that they need such treatment. In other places it is necessary to plan to sow sorghum to stop washing, but if

the gullies are more than a foot deep and two or three feet wide it is usually better to use brush.

The brush dam gives better results if straw is mixed with the brush to help hold the dirt. Whoever the fall is great enough to make the water cut seriously it is likely to be necessary to stake down the brush and straw so that they will not be washed away.

The less busy winter time should be used in active work to stop losses from soil washing and in planning. Next season's field work so that the fields will be planted and cultivated across the slope or around the hill. Then the rows will not run straight down the slope and thereby furnish the steepest possible channel for the run-off from rains. Those who have such winter cover crops as rye to hold the soil in place are fortunate, but those who do not should not flatter themselves that no washing is going on even in winter when there is less rainfall.

John Robinson, one of two aged bachelor brothers residing on a farm about three miles from Oil Springs, was instantly killed on Tuesday. With his brother, Robert, he was riding on a manure spreader when the horses ran a way. Both men were thrown out, John being instantly killed.

Guide-Advocate Want Ads. cost little but are read by everyone. Use them.

A RESOLUTION LIKELY TO MAKE HISTORY

Following is the text of a resolution passed by the Calvert-Springfield Club of the U.F.O., by which the membership is to be guided in taking weekly half holidays this summer:

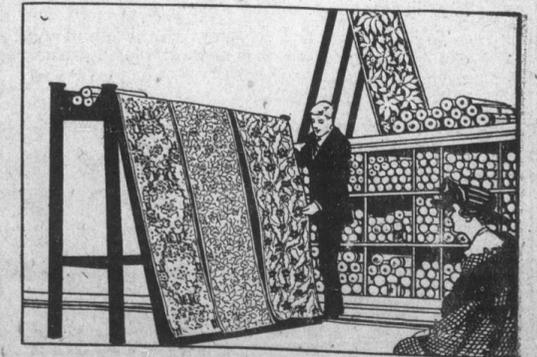
"Whereas we believe that rural life has hitherto afforded too little social attraction to its young people, and whereas also many farmers have in times past considered that the duties of farm life were too arduous to allow the rural population time for public amusement and whereas also we do believe that this has been one of the most fruitful causes to the migration of many young persons to urban centers, we the members of the Calvert-Springfield Club of the U.F.O., do go on record that as an experiment for future years we intend from the eighth day of May until the last day of September of this year (except during haying, harvest and threshing, etc., it should be deemed unwise or when otherwise impossible) to keep every Saturday afternoon between the hours of 1 and 6 a public holiday. That we will try as far as possible to provide some place of meeting and opportunity for harmless and profitable enjoyment. That a man hired by the summer or year shall participate in the benefits of the resolution without any financial loss to himself." The resolution was passed unanimously at the last regular meeting of the club.

FARM FOR SALE

One Hundred Acres being N½ Lot 16, Con. 13, Brooke, on which is a two-story frame cottage, barn, drive shed, granary, henhouse, all on cement foundations. Situated about 2½ miles from Watford, on main route, close to school. Farm well tiled and fenced, good state of cultivation.

GORDON A. OAKES, R. R. No. 3, Watford, Ont.

Splendid Stock of the New Spring Wall Papers now ready for your inspection.



SEE OUR SAMPLES

Small Room Remnants at Bargain Prices.

J. W. McLAREN

DRUGGIST THE REXALL STORE STATIONER