

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.

PLUMBING and TINSMITHING

I have moved my Plumbing and Tinsmithing business from T. Dodds & Son's hardware store to more convenient premises 3 doors south. Your orders are solicited and will receive my best attention.

EDWARD MACKNESS

Phone 105

WATFORD

SPRAYING CROPS.

Applications Made Early in the Season Are Most Important.

If the fruit grower, vegetable grower, or flower grower does not spray nowadays, he is almost certain to have inferior products in his orchard, small fruit plantation and garden. There are so many injurious insects and diseases which affect a large proportion of the plants he grows that if they are uncontrolled there will either be no crop left or else the value of the crop will be very much reduced.

There are few of these insects and diseases which cannot be well controlled by using some of the remedies which have been discovered during the past 25 or 30 years, and which have been well tested by many experiments.

Spraying must, however, be thoroughly done if good results are to be obtained. Materials are expensive, and the cost of labor is high, and money will be wasted if the work is improperly done or not done at the right time.

The early sprayings are, as a rule, the most important, and those who contemplate spraying, as all should who have orchards or gardens, should get everything in readiness to begin at the right time, as delay may mean much loss. Spray Calendars are issued by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, in which several sprayings are recommended to be applied at certain stages in the development of the leaves, flowers and fruit. In the case of fruit trees, the spray should be applied so that

every leaf, bud, and fruit will, if possible, receive some of the material, not only one part of it, but as nearly all over as possible. Every leaf, flower and bud or young fruit missed means a possible starting point for disease or insect pests. In the case of vegetables promptness in the application of a good spray is just as important as with fruits. One does not need to be convinced of the value of promptness in using poison in controlling the Colorado potato beetle, as the results of the spray are immediately apparent in the death of the "bugs," but more faith is required when dealing with diseases and insects which are not so readily seen and which do much harm, and usually the grower is well rewarded for such faith.

The formulae for the mixtures and solutions recommended should be followed as closely as possible. If a man knows the chemical composition of the materials he uses, and has made a study of spraying, he may alter them slightly to meet certain circumstances, but if he knows little about them he should follow closely the instructions given on the Spray Calendar. He should also, spray as nearly as possible at the time suggested. A delay of a few days may mean practically the loss of the mixture or solution used as there might be no return for the labor and expense. Write to either the Dominion or Provincial Departments of Agriculture for a Spray Calendar.—W. T. Macaulay, Dominion Horticulturist.

Read Guide-Advocate Want Ads.

GROWING TOMATOES.

Five Methods Tested and the Results Compared.

Tomatoes should be kept growing from the time the seed germinates until the fruit is ripe. If sown in the hot-bed very early they are likely to receive an injurious check when held back until it is safe to plant them out.

Any good garden soil is suitable for tomatoes. It is usually best to delay manuring the plants until after the first fruit has set. Most amateurs make the mistake of planting in soil that is too rich in nitrogenous manures which produces great vines with late fruit or a very large percentage of green fruit. Once the fruit has set, then liquid or other forms of manure may be applied generously.

A series of experiments were conducted with two varieties, "Bonny Best" and "Sparks Earliana," for several years at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, to determine the best method of growing tomatoes. Five methods were used with each variety as follows: No. 1.—The plants were set four feet apart each way and the plants allowed to spread over the ground. They were unpruned and left lying on the ground.

No. 2. Planted two feet by four feet apart. The tomatoes were pruned to two stems and tied to wires.

No. 3. Planted two feet by four feet apart. The tomato plants were pruned to one stem and tied to stakes.

No. 4. Planted two feet by four feet apart, pruned to one stem and tied to wires.

No. 5. Planted two feet by four feet apart, pruned to one stem, tied to stakes and one half of the foliage removed during the ripening period.

The first method produced the greatest quantity of fruit each year with both varieties. The tomatoes were later ripening than with the other methods and the total quantity of ripe fruit from the plot was less than on the plots grown by the second method, where the plants were pruned to two stems and fastened up with wires. The second method gave the largest returns of ripe fruit. This was closely followed by method No. 3, which produced the most early ripe fruit though not the greatest quantity. The removal of the foliage in method No. 5, decreased the quantity of both ripe and green fruit, but greatly increased the percentage of ripe fruit on the plants.

Cutting Cordwood.

In cutting cordwood, an excellent opportunity is afforded to improve the woodland by removing the poorer, less valuable trees, leaving the better ones to grow. Many farmers who have never before given this subject a thought are taking a real interest, because they see how quickly nature responds in better growth when given a little guidance and aid. The kinds of material to be removed for firewood include trees un-

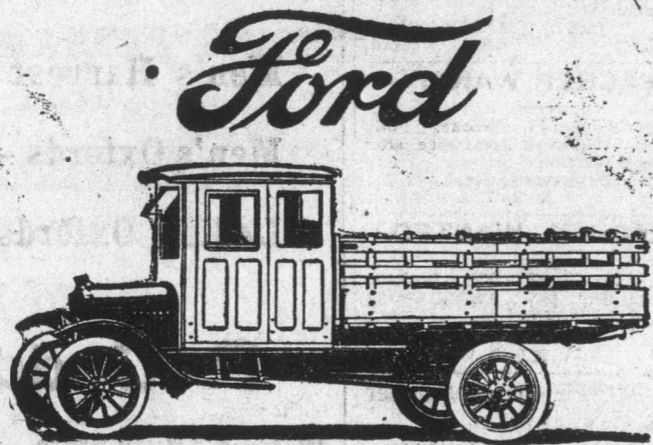


Clean Up the Woodlot and Get a Supply of Fuel for Winter at Same Time.

suitable for lumber, crooked trees crowding out straight ones, badly diseased and decaying trees, small trees overtopped and shaded by larger and better ones, dead trees that are steadily sound, tree tops left from former cuttings, and trees of the less valuable kinds, where others of greater value are present which need the room and will grow faster, making trees. Handling farm woodlands rightly is an indispensable part of profitable farm management.

If lists of manufacturers or other information are desired regarding portable wood-sawing outfits, and wood-splitting and tree-felling machinery, the forest service of the Department of Agriculture will be glad to furnish such material upon request.

Small but Potent.—Farnlee'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.



MOTORIZING THE FARM

THE horse has been declared by Thomas Edison to be the most inefficient machine in the world. In return for the amount of food and care needed, the horse returns less in work than any other machine.

The average team of farm horses costs \$400, a good set of double harness \$100, a wagon without box \$115, making a total of \$615.

A Ford Truck costs \$750 at Ford, Ont. A Fordson Tractor costs \$850 at Dearborn Mich.

The initial cost of motorizing a farm is slightly greater than the cost of a horse outfit, but the lower cost of operation and upkeep of the tractor and truck and the greater amount of work done easily put the horse out of the running.

Government experiments have proved that the cost of feeding a horse is 8.7 cents per working hour.

A team of horses cannot plow more than two acres in a ten-hour day. At 8.7 cents per hour or 17.4 cents per hour for a team, the cost would be \$1.74, or 87 cents an acre. A Fordson Tractor plows on an average of seven acres a day. The cost per acre averages not more than 75 cents per acre for gas and oil. The Fordson does three and a half times as much plowing in a day at a smaller cost per acre.

Suppose you are hauling produce to market or bringing out supplies. If the town is twenty miles away it will take you a whole day to make the return trip

with horses. If you have a heavy load and the weather is hot it will take you two days. If it took you twelve hours, the cost at 17.4 cents an hour for your team would be \$2.09. The average cost of running a Ford Truck, for gas and oil, is 4 1/2 cents a mile or \$1.80 for the forty miles. But with the Ford Truck you can make the return trip in four hours. The truck enables you to make three times as many trips and at a lower cost per trip.

But this is not all. If you motorize your farm you can get up an hour later in the morning. You have no horses to feed, groom or harness. You start work after breakfast.

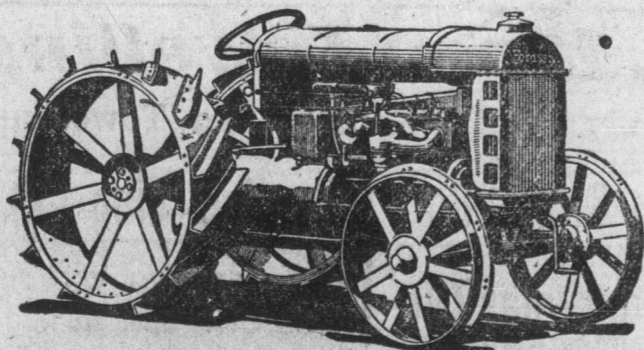
When dinner is ready you stop at the end of the field, drive your tractor direct to the house, eat your dinner, and rest till it is time to go to work again.

In the afternoon your motor works just as well though the sun is hot and the flies are bad.

And at night when work is over you are through for the day,—no horses to rub down, feed or water.

You are always free to leave your farm for picnic or vacation—no worry about horses left behind to be cared for.

Every way you look at it the motor has the advantage over the horse. It means shorter hours on the farm, more work done in less time and at less cost.



Ray Morningstar

DEALER

WATFORD