

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

This is a Short Letter, But It Proves the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bothwell, Ont.—"I was weak and ran down, had no appetite and was nervous. The nurse who took care of me told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I am getting strong. I recommend your medicine to my friends, and you may use my testimonial."—Mrs. W. J. Brady, R. R. 2, Bothwell, Ont.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful in overcoming woman's ills is because it contains the tonic, strengthening properties of good old-fashioned roots and herbs, which act on the female organism. Women from all parts of the country are continually testifying to its strengthening, curative influence, and as it contains no narcotics or harmful drugs it is a safe medicine for women.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read, and answered by women only.

Control Of Swarming

Swarming is the bees' natural method of increase, and the instinct to swarm is particularly strong under the extremely favorable conditions for bee activity of the Canadian spring and summer.

The uncertainty of swarming, the loss of honey following the division of the working force of the colony, the possibility of swarms escaping, and the difficulty in preventing swarming in many parts of Canada without considerable labour, all make the control of swarming quite the greatest problem in bee management.

To encourage work in the hive and to discourage the desire to swarm, plenty of room, both in the brood chamber and in the super, a large entrance should be given to all colonies as soon as conditions are favourable, but these measures will not always be enough to prevent swarming in many places, especially in the north.

If the apiary can be watched all day, it is a good plan to clip the queen's wings at fruit bloom time. When the colony swarms, remove the hive to a new stand place on the old stand an empty hive, to which the swarm will return, the queen having been meanwhile picked up and placed in a cage in the new hive. The field bees will join the swarm and the parent colony will be so much weakened by their loss that it is not likely to swarm again.

Where the apiary cannot be watched, the plan of preventing swarming by examining every brood comb in every colony every week, and destroying all the queen cells is very laborious and not always effective. A simpler plan is to remove the queen at the beginning of the clover honey flow, and eight or nine days later, destroy all the queen cells except one, or destroy all and give a ripe cell of select parentage. In this way a young queen is obtained which will not swarm and, besides, will be more prolific in the fall and next year than the old queen and will be less likely to swarm next year. This plan, however, causes a certain amount of loafing until the new queen starts laying. This loafing can be much reduced by introducing a ripe queen cell at the time the queen is removed, and if this is done early enough before any preparations for swarming have been started, the bees are unlikely to build further queen cells. Where, however, one prefers to use the surer method, only those colonies that are actually preparing to swarm should be treated, and some means for quickly ascertaining if a colony is building queen-cells in preparation for swarming should be employed. One of the best of these is to have the brood nest occupy two chambers, and then by prying up the upper chamber, one can see at a glance if the queen cells are being built along the lower edge of the combs in this chamber.

In many parts of southern Ontario, southern Quebec and similar regions the desire to swarm is strong only during the first two or three weeks of the honey flow from clover, and the separation of queen and brood by a queen excluder, the queen being put into a lower chamber containing only empty combs and foundation, may be enough to tide the colony over this period. Another good plan that may be enough to prevent swarming in this region is to use two brood chambers and confine the queen to the lower one early in the honey flow, at which time the combs in this chamber usually contain a large number of empty cells.

CIRCUS COMING
It is reported that we are to have a Circus in town on Friday June 25th.

Method Of Orchard Cultivation

The method or system of cultivation to be adopted may be varied to some extent to meet local conditions. In reality, however, all systems should be, and in most cases are, a slight modification of the "clean cultivation and cover crop system."

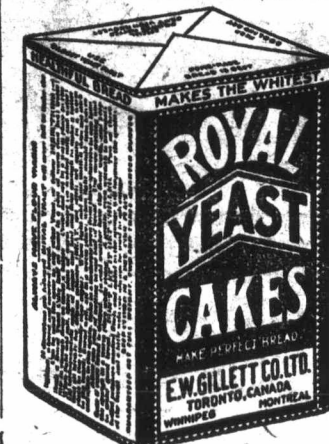
THE CLEAN CULTIVATION METHOD, calls for all the ground under and around the trees to be ploughed and frequently harrowed until around July first.

This system has much to recommend it, viz. (1) maximum conservation of soil moisture, (2) excellent conditions for liberation of plant food especially nitrogen, (3) sightliness and cleanliness of the orchard and (4) control of insect pests.

In connection with this, either fall or spring ploughing may be practised, the former however, only in those localities with a favourable enough winter to so permit. The great secret of success with any system of cultivation designed to conserve moisture and liberate plant food is to get on the land as early in spring as possible otherwise, if the orchard is not ploughed until late, most of the advantages of cultivation are lost.

Modifications of the above consist in leaving a strip of sod about four feet in width next to the trees. In old orchards where it is difficult to get close to the trees this may be practised successfully, in which case the grass is cut once or twice during the season and allowed to remain as a mulch.

In both these instances, on the cultivated portion a mulch is maintained until about July first, when a cover crop of some sort should be sowed. If the seed is not expensive, some leguminous crop like red clover or crimson clover at the rate of about 12 pounds per acre for the former and 10 pounds per acre for the latter, or summer vetch at the rate of 50 pounds per acre is advisable, as these will add a considerable quantity of plant food to the soil.



If too costly, rape may be used as a cover crop, at the rate of 30 pounds per acre.

THE SOD MULCH SYSTEM, of properly handled may be advisable on moist soils where there is abundance of plant food. This system must not be confused with the SOD SYSTEM, which is not to be recommended. In the former, for the first few years grass or old straw is hauled on to the orchard and placed around the trees to form a mulch. This practice is continued until the cuttings from the sod beneath the trees is sufficient in them selves to form a heavy mulch.

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Dr. Roberts To Have No Opposition In St. John

As the result of the decision reached by the convention of the provincial Opposition, Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, who was recently sworn in as a salaried Minister of Public Health after occupying the office without salary for a year and a half will be returned by acclamation. The Opposition convention decided in view of the fact that a provincial general election must be held within the next year that it would not be worth while to contest the election of the new minister. L. P. D. T. Ley, M. L. A. presided.

Days When Flags Should Be Flown

January 1st—New Year's Day.
March 1st—St. David's Day; Wales' Day.
March 17th—St. Patrick's Day; Ireland's Day.
April 22nd—Second Battle of Ypres; Canadian's Day.
April 23rd—St. George's Day; England's Day.
May 6th—Accession of His Majesty the King.
May 18th—Loyalist Day.
May 24th—Victoria or Empire Day.
May 26th—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.
June 3rd—Birthday of His Majesty the King.
June 22nd—Coronation of their Majesties the King and Queen.
June 23rd—Birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
July 1st—Dominion Day.
October 21st—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
November 11th—Armistice Day, 1918.
November 30th—St. Andrew's Day; Scotland's Day.
December 1st—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Mother.
December 25th—Christmas Day.
Flags to be hoisted whether dates fall on Sunday or not; also on Easter Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving day and Public holidays, and on Sundays (weather permitting) from 1st April to 31st October.
Flags should NOT be hoisted on Good Friday except on Government buildings officially.
Flags should be hoisted at 8 a. m. and lowered at sunset. Never allowed to fly all night.
When hauling down the flag do not allow it to touch the ground.
To place a flag at half mast, hoist it to the top of the flagstaff, then cover it, the WIDTH OF THE FLAG ONLY. When lowered at sunset it should first be raised to top of flag pole.
Secure the halliards tightly to keep flag close to the staff.
To fly the Union Jack right, in top staff corner place broad white. The white Ensign is exclusively the Naval flag, and should not be otherwise used. The Red Ensign is the flag of the Mercantile Marine. The Union Jack can be flown by any one on shore, but never on the water.

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Go over this car, feature by feature, and compare it with other light cars. Note the husky axle, the heavy crankshaft, the long springs, the big motor; the roomy tonneau, deep seats, French-pleated upholstery, hand-tailored Raynite top, the side curtains opening with the doors; the graceful, clean contour of the Gray-Dort is aided by a new hood, with many long, narrow louvers and is completed by the wonderful Gray-Dort finish which we have been 60 years perfecting.

Our dealers tell us that the shortage of Gray-Dorts in their showrooms is becoming serious. See the Gray-Dort at once.

The Gray-Dort 5-passenger touring car is \$1465 f.o.b. Chatham, war tax extra. The 2-passenger roadster is the same. The Gray-Dort Special, with extra equipment and beautifully finished, is \$1550 extra on the standard. The Gray-Dort Ace, the most beautiful light car of to-day, is \$255 extra on the standard.

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