

## 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 fine-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.

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.