

# Facts For Sick Women

We know of no other medicine which has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women, or secured so many genuine testimonials, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every woman you meet has either been benefited by it, or knows some one who has.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, in which many openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made exclusively from roots and herbs, and is perfectly harmless.

The reason why it is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the female organism, restoring it to healthy and normal activity.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials such as the following prove the efficiency of this simple remedy.

**Belleriver, Que.—**"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. Emma Chabot, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.



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between our patrons and ourselves. Suitings are made from pure wool, are up to date, and as for variety, you can always find it here.

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## Home Course In Modern Agriculture

### XII.—The Selection and Care of Farm Machinery

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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**T**HE methods of farming followed today are made possible only by the use of modern labor saving machinery. The farm hand of today needs brains more than muscles. The ability to handle a complicated machine successfully is more valuable than the power to do a hard day's manual labor.

With the coming of improved machinery the problem of what to buy and what to get along without has become a serious one. The farmer has more money tied up in machinery than in any one thing besides his land. Having too much machinery is nearly as bad as having too little. What is needed is a wise selection.

It is always well to do a little figuring before buying a new machine. Dividing the cost of the implement by the number of years it may be reasonably expected to last will give the amount that must be charged to depreciation each year. Add to this an allowance for repairs, storage and each year's share of the interest, and you will have the yearly cost of the machine. A little further figuring will show whether the benefit received from it in a year will warrant this cost.

Machinery may be roughly divided into five classes—tillage, planting, haying, harvesting and miscellaneous. Of the many tillage implements there are some that are absolutely necessary on any farm. Among these are the plow, the harrow, the disk and the cultivator. For the farmer on a quarter section a sixteen inch riding plow will be all that is needed for the field work. In addition it may be well to have a cheap walking plow for plowing the garden, turning out potatoes and for use in case of an emergency. A gang plow requires too many horses to be practicable on the average 160 acre farm. On larger farms, where plenty of horses are available, a gang plow will save the time of an extra man. It is a good plan to have the plow supplied with two or three moldboards of different slants. A steep moldboard pulverizes the soil more and for this reason is a good thing to use on stubble land. On clover sod, however, a longer moldboard should be used in order to lessen the draft.

One of the most important tillage implements is the disk. No other machine will pulverize the soil so quickly or thoroughly. The use of a tongue truck—a small two wheeled arrangement—under the rear end of the disk is of considerable advantage in taking the weight off the horses' necks. Solid wheel disks pulverize the ground more thoroughly than spaders or cutways.

A good harrow is a necessity on any farm. The flexible type is best for all conditions, as it gets down into the hollows and rides over trash better than will a solid frame harrow. Spring tooth harrows, rollers and weeders all have their special uses, but can hardly be said to be necessary on the average quarter section.

Next in order come the cultivators, and there are so many styles of these that choosing is a difficult matter. The most important part of the cultivator is the shovel. A happy medium is struck in the six shovel type. The shovels on this can be run deep

or is preferable to guide. The essential point in planters, however, is the drop. If you are in the habit of grading your seed corn carefully so that the kernels are all about the same size the edge drop plates will give a more even stand than will the round hole drop. Planters in which the plates are turned by a chain from the axle and the wire used only to open the shoe are surer to drop every time than those in which all the work is done by the wire.

There are two haying implements that are absolutely essential, the mower and the rake. Be sure to pick a wide cut mower. Six feet is a good width. The extra draft amounts to little, and considerable time will be saved in going over the field.

Where much hay is made the old way of raking in bunches and pitching it on to the wagon by hand is too slow and laborious. A much better plan is to rake the hay into windrows with a side delivery rake and gather it up with a hay loader. Where the hay is put in the barn a set of double harpoon forks will make short work of the unloading. If it is to be stacked some form of stacker will save a great deal of hard work.

The most important harvesting machine is the self binder. The binder is

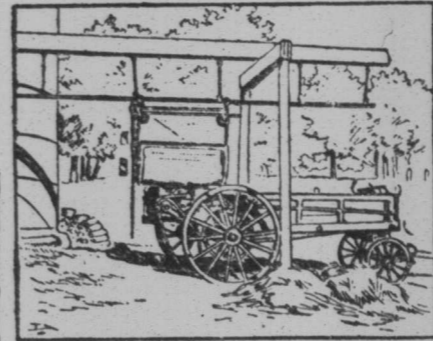


FIG. XXIV.—LOADING THE MANURE SPREADER DIRECT FROM THE BARN WITH A LITTE R CARRIER.

the most complicated machine on the farm and the one most likely to get out of order. In buying a binder simplicity of construction, ease of adjustment and handiness of oiling are important points to look after. A tongue truck is an attachment that should go with every binder. This is the only means of eliminating side draft that has yet been discovered. A tongue truck is rather expensive, but so are sore shoulders and necks on the horses at harvest time.

Where much stock is kept the corn binder is a necessary implement. By cutting a large share of the corn and using it as fodder or silage much feed is saved that would otherwise be wasted. About 40 per cent of the entire feeding value of the corn plant is in the stalk. When these are left standing in the field the greater part of this feed is wasted. The shocked fodder may profitably be run through a shredder before feeding. This will husk the corn and leave the stalks in the best shape to be fed or used for bedding.

One of the most important of the miscellaneous implements is the windmill. No farmer can afford to pump water for his stock by hand when the wind will do it for nothing after the mill has once been put up. In erecting a windmill be sure that it is put on a high enough tower so that surrounding trees or buildings will not cut off the wind. A mill which is geared back so that the wheel makes three revolutions or so to one stroke of the pump will run in a lighter wind than will the simpler geared type. A three geared tower is just as strong as a two and considerably cheaper.

A machine that is almost indispensable on a stock farm is the gasoline engine. The principal uses of these engines are for pumping and the amount required for fuel and repairs is small. With a gasoline engine you can furnish power to run a shredder and grinder and to run a chaff cut and feed mixer. The engine will cut and grind the saw wood. If you are fortunate enough to have one to saw, run the pump, cutter, grinders, separator and washing machine. It may be used to replace the windmill as a source of power for pumping.

In selecting a gasoline engine be sure to get one large enough to do the work you wish to do. Remember that it is better to have a small engine that will do its work with much less gasoline than a large one that is not adjusted to a large engine. It is a mistake to think that several light engines may be run at the rate of one. The most reliable type of engine is the four cycle, in which there are two revolutions of the flywheel to one explosion. The water cooled engine is the most efficient, though the oil cooled engines are all right for field work.

Another necessary machine of the stock farm is the manure spreader. Not only does this save a great deal of work, but it also allows the manure more evenly and will save a greater amount of ground with an equal quantity of manure. There should be little wood in a manure spreader since it rots out quickly.

## Don't Use Common Soap on Your Face

Common soap merely removes the dirt. It is not made to do more. No laundry soap is fit for toilet use! The alkali burns and cracks the skin and causes roughness and soreness.



## Infants' Delight Soap

not only cleans but stimulates and nourishes every gland in the skin of the infant or adult.

This soap is a pure combination of coconut oil and vegetable oils, with a small addition of boracic acid—a harmless and healing cleanser—delicately perfumed with real Otto of Roses.

Notice, please, that unlike common soap *Infants' Delight* will lather freely, but the lather will remain hard and firm until reduced to the thinness of a wafer.

We put this soap through eight distinct aging treatments—equivalent to remaining six months on your shelf—the process takes twenty-one days.



Get a cake of your dealer today—10 cents everywhere.

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John Taylor & Co., Ltd. Toronto

## "STABLES" SPECIAL TEA.

Stables' Special Tea in Bulk, at 25, 30, and 35c. per lb. Also 3, 5, and 10 lb. tins, at \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$3.00 per tin.

Every tin guaranteed to give satisfaction.

## GEO. STABLES THE PEOPLE'S GROCER.

## CHRISTMAS STAMP CAMPAIGN

### THE 1909 BATTLE AGAINST THE DREAD WHITE PLAGUE.

Available Beds in the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives Increased Three-Fold as a Result of Last Year's Sale of Christmas Stamps. The Number Can Be Doubled This Year If Everyone Will Help.



STIMULATED by the success of a year ago the National Sanitarium Association have made large preparations for the sale of the Christmas Stamp of 1909. This stamp is issued on behalf of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Nearly \$600,000 was netted from last year's sale, making it possible for the trustees to increase the available beds for needy patients from an average of fifty-five a year ago to one hundred and forty, the accommodation to-day.

The trustees are hopeful that they may bring the accommodation up to 200 beds as the outcome of this year's sale of this little one cent messenger of hope and healing.

The Christmas Stamp, as a means of fighting the dread white plague, had its origin in Denmark in 1904, the sale of which has financed a hospital for consumptives in that country. The idea was taken up by the Red Cross Society of the United States in 1907, and interest has grown each year.

A year ago a Christmas stamp of special design was put in circulation by the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, with the success already achieved in other lands.

The price of the individual stamp is only one cent, but what wonderful work can be accomplished by so many small contributions! There is no reason why everyone who wishes a letter, or a card, or a gift, should not contribute a penny from the day's out-putting.

It is not only the sale of the Christmas Stamp, but the sale of the Christmas Stamp that has done the most for the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

The first issue of the stamp for this year is one million, and there will be put into circulation immediately, but there can hardly be any reason why it should not be increased to one million and a half for Christmas.