

Worn Out? Run Down?

I will gladly give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

Nothing to deposit—Nothing to promise—
The dollar bottle is free—Your Druggist,
on my order, will hand you a full
dollar's worth and send
me the bill.

Why do work and worry and excess and strain and over-indulgence break down constitutions and make men and women worn-out and run-down and restless and sleepless and discouraged and morose? Because they weaken the tiny, tender nerves on which life itself depends.

Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the automatic nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control the digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that worry wears out and work breaks down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

It does no good to take stimulants and narcotics, for theirs, at best, is but a temporary effect which merely postpones the final day of reckoning.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well. That is the end of all vital troubles. That is the end of sleepless nights and restless days. That is the end of "nervousness," the end of brain fog and fatigue.

If you are worn out, run down and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard-sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

- Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
- Book 2 on the Heart.
- Book 3 on the Kidneys.
- Book 4 for Women.
- Book 5 for Men.
- Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

CURES SCIATICA and RHEUMATISM
WESTERN RHEUMATIC POWDER
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

New vegetable remedy, giving wonderful results. Send for one box, two weeks' treatment, and know that it will benefit you. We guarantee it. \$1 a box, or six for \$5, prepaid to any place in Canada. Sold only direct to patients. Send to us.
RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO., Peterboro, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ROT-PROOF POTATOES—PRUNING, GRAFTING AND MANURING.

1. What is the best kind of potatoes to stand the blight and rot?

2. When is the proper time to prune apple trees?

3. Can a man, without experience, graft apple trees successfully, and, if so, please tell how?

4. Is manure that is drawn out in winter and spread on the snow as much benefit to the soil as what is drawn in spring and plowed in?

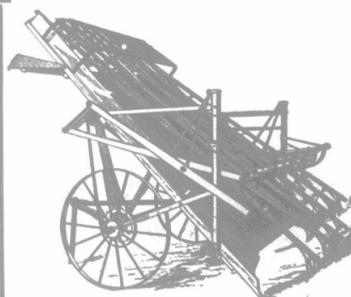
Ans.—1. See page 170, Feb. 2nd, "Farmer's Advocate," and page 229, Feb. 16th.

2. Our best orchardists say, "prune when your knife is sharp"; that is, remove a branch or twig whenever it is discovered to be necessary. When this has been neglected, and it is decided to do considerable pruning, most orchardists recommend doing it when the wood is dormant, but some consider the month of June the best time. The objection to the latter season is that in climbing about the trees, the bark is easily broken or started from the wood. This, however, may be avoided by wearing rubber shoes. All things considered, we should favor pruning in the winter or very early spring, before the sap has begun to move.

3. Yes; provided he is handy with a knife and careful in making joints. There are several methods of grafting, but the simplest and most easily practiced is what is known as cleft grafting. For this purpose, scions are cut from healthy wood of the past season's growth late in the fall or early spring. These are made about ten inches long, having two to four buds. The large end is made wedge-shaped, having a bud on one side just above the top of the wedge. A branch about an inch thick is cut off about a foot or more from its juncture with the trunk or larger branch, is split fairly in the middle, the crack held open and a wedge-shaped scion inserted, so that the inner edge of the bark of the scion and of stem are in a direct line, and the bud just above the juncture on the outside. Another scion is inserted on the other side, and the whole wound closely covered with grafting wax, extending down the crack in the stem. Care is required to have the bevel on the scion flat, so that the pressure falls evenly on it, and it might be well to slant it a little outwards so that the cambium layer is sure to be in contact with that of the stem at some point. Wax may be made of resin, four parts (by weight); beeswax, two parts; tallow, one part. Melt together, and pour into cold water; then, grease the hands and pull wax until it is nearly white. Spread this over the wound with the hands, working it over smoothly. With a little practice, one soon becomes expert at the work.

4. Yes, unless land is hilly, and there is a danger of it washing away in the spring. Surface manuring has grown in favor in recent years, and is very generally practiced. When applied in the spring on most soils, the plowing should be shallow, and, indeed, if the manure is short, and can be worked in with cultivator or disk harrow, it will be better to do so.

HAY LOADER TALK No. 2 BY THE DAIN MAN.



In this we want to point a new feature in Hay Loaders.

That is our HINGED TONGUE.

This is on the style of a wagon tongue. You know what that means when used on a Loader.

That you do not have to lift any weight in attaching it to the wagon.

Any boy ten years old can do the job. One of our customers tells us that last year two boys of 12 years put on a load in a few minutes.

They couldn't have done it with the old return-carrier machine.

Why?

Why, because they wouldn't have been able to attach it to the wagon, for one thing.

The return carrier would have drawn the hay back off the wagon faster than the boys could have taken care of it.

The DAIN LOADER pushed the hay right up on the load, and those boys might have been buried in the load, but they kept out of the way.

The DAIN will save you men and time and be a mighty profitable investment.

No back-breaking job this haying, if you have a DAIN LOADER.

We still have a supply of circulars. Send for one.

They cost you nothing but the asking. Our address is still,

Dain Manufacturing Co.,
PRESTON, ONT.



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Dunlop Book FOR HORSEMEN

Free to any address in Canada. 64 pages with charts and drawings. Valuable information about lame horses.

Dunlop Tire Co., Limited, Toronto.

Advertise in the Advocate
AND GET BEST RESULTS.

BASEMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Will you please send me a plan for basement stables, barn 36 x 64 feet? Is barn wide enough to stand horses and cows facing each other? A. G.

Ans.—The width of 36 feet would be sufficient to allow of two rows of stock facing each other, but the arrangement is rather objectionable, unless the horse stable is closely partitioned from the cattle atmosphere. A separate drive-house and shed is advisable; if that is not feasible, an end of the basement might be partitioned off. See plans in this and other issues, and note the word to inquirers on the Farm page.

DAMPNESS ON WALLS—DEAD-AIR SPACE.

Four years ago I built a cow stable, 37 x 27 x 7 feet, floor concrete over-laid with boards where the cows stand. Sides and end of building are made of two-inch grooved-and-tongued spruce, ceiling of same material, 1 1/2 inches thick. When cold weather commences, the wood is so dry that the planks get covered with frost, and then the heat of the building causes it to melt, keeping the walls wet. I have good ventilation from ceiling, and would like to know some way of having it nice and dry. I am thinking of putting another inch of grooved-and-tongued boards with tar paper on the outside, or tinning it on the outside, for the lumber is so costly to buy now that tinning would cost less. It is impossible to line it inside, for there are so many braces, and the wood is not all an even size. I have lots of light in stable—five large windows. Would you please let me know what would be the best thing to do? H. H.

Ans.—The frost is caused by the damp warm air of the stable being chilled by contact with the cold wall, on which the moisture is precipitated and congealed. The chances are your ventilation is not good, as you say nothing about provision for admitting fresh air. Without this the fumes can carry off no foul air worth mentioning. See ventilation queries in recent issues. The two essentials of a cattle stable are continuous change of air, without draft, and a wall which will not cause much loss of heat by conduction. You made a mistake by using two-inch lumber. Two layers of one-inch stuff, with a couple inches of dead-air space between would have given you far better insulation. Now, the building is completed, perhaps the best thing you can do is to nail upright studding on the outside of the plank, put on a double layer of building paper and weather-board it. If the tongued-and-grooved siding is not perfectly tight, put a layer of paper over it before nailing on the studding. If well put on, this will give you a number of dead-air spaces the height of the building and the width of the distance between studs, and provide very effective insulation. The danger of drafts of air up and down these dead-air spaces will be lessened by dividing them with short horizontal pieces of studding, over which the paper should fit closely. A dead-air space to be at all effective, must be completely shut off from outside or inside air (especially outside). The smaller the subdivisions of the space, the less the area affected by a crack or hole.

9.10
Per
Acre

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

FINEST WHEAT LAND IN NORTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA

9.10
Per
Acre

- Excellent Water.
- Fertile Soil.
- Bountiful Crops.
- Average Crop for 5 years

25 bushels per acre.

Cattle run out all winter.



WM. PEARSON & CO.,

IN TOWNSHIP 21, RANGE 21.

Winnipeg, Man.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.