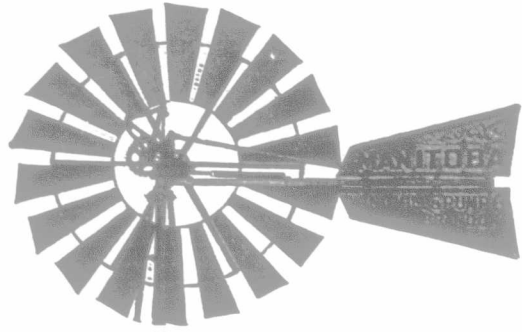
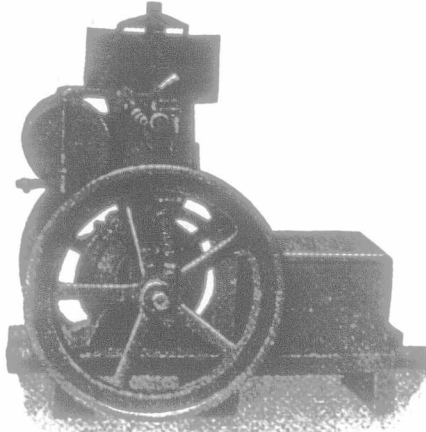


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Prof. O. S. Fowler, in his work on the treatment of nervous diseases, says: "Sufferers little realize how far they are restorable—yet they seek relief in the wrong directions, for medicine cannot cure this class of disease, but, on the contrary, they almost universally prove injurious. They are no more adapted to reach these cases than a dose of ipecac or jalap is to assuage a mother's grief for the loss of her darling babe, for the disease being largely local, the restoratives must be applied directly to those prostrated parts; and since electricity is undoubtedly the instrumentality of all life, it necessarily follows that this element constitutes Nature's one most potent remedy in these diseases, when rightly applied."

Every scientist who has devoted any time to the study of electricity is enthusiastic in its curative powers. It cures because it supplies the necessary life element. The cure is pleasant, being accomplished at night while the patient sleeps.

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All forms of weakness are cured by it. Electricity takes the place of weakness, banishing it forever. It cannot resist it. Nervousness, Neurasthenia, Insomnia, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Locomotor Ataxia and Epilepsy yield to it in a surprising manner. It has no equal as a cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout and Backache. Its success in Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver and Kidney troubles is brilliant. Many other complaints are being cured by it, and women find it just as satisfactory and effective as men.

"This is to certify that your Belt completely cured me of weak back."—W. G. Arnell, Poplar, Ont.

"Your Belt has cured me of Rheumatism and Piles, and I would not take \$100 for the benefits I have received."—J. H. Mikel, Mapleview, Ont.

"I take pleasure in telling you that your Belt has been a stimulant to me. I would not be without it."—E. N. Beaulieu, St. Therese de Blainville.

Any man who is suffering from any weakness, let him come to me and I will cure him, and if he will give me evidence of his honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security he may use the Belt at my risk and

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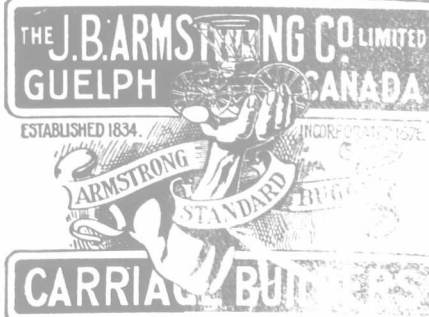
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COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Agents

SOME ADVICE ON ALFALFA GROWING.

A Dakota farmer writes entertainingly on alfalfa, and the advice he gives is pertinent and valuable.

"Use plump, heavy seed, either Montana grown or Turkestan, or, better still, Dakota grown, if it can be had. Prepare your ground exactly as you would for flax, and seed it exactly as you would flax, except to seed it broadcast with a hand grass seeder instead of using a drill. Use 20 or 25 pounds of seed.

"Now it may be that some readers do not know how to prepare ground for flax. The most important points to keep in mind are to cultivate it in such a way as to thoroughly clean the surface, making as fine a seed bed as possible, compact and firm, and still keeping the surface level and even. If a disc is used, it should be lapped just half its width, and on account of requiring a firm, compact, seed bed, plowed land is preferable. I would prefer to put it on land that had been plowed very deep two or three years previous.

"It should be seeded any time between the 10th and 20th of May, and should be seeded alone, a nurse crop of any kind being equally as injurious as weeds.

"If the work has been properly done, and the required amount of seed used, weeds will not bother it much, and in about seventy days from seeding time you will have a crop of hay, which, if the season has been favorable, will pay all expenses of seed and labor. The next growth, the first year, should be left as a mulch, and to catch snow. After the first year, two crops can safely be cut, or it will carry ten spring pigs to the acre all summer, and cut one crop of hay. My ten-acre field of Turkestan in its second year, carried nine fall pigs and their dam, and cut forty-two loads of hay, being cut twice. The hay is unsurpassed for feeding any kind of farm stock except driving horses.

"Nothing that I have tried will compare with it for hog pasture. I turned my fall pigs into my field on the 24th of last April and fed them nothing else until September, when I fed them but one quart of grain each, once a day, until I took them out, and at one year old they weighed 300 pounds apiece.

"If cut for hay it should be allowed to get in full bloom, for, if cut too early and fed to horses, it will affect them as millet does. Its feeding value is also considerably less if cut too green, and if cut before any blossoms appear at all is actually dangerous.

"The land in the Red River valley is naturally inoculated for all legumes, but some land has to be inoculated.

"It is best not to save the first cutting for seed, as it makes the later ones too late, in the north, and later than necessary farther south. Again, the first cutting is apt to be weedier than the second, and the weather is generally less favorable for saving it. It is also claimed that the seed from second cutting is apt to be better pollenized, and therefore more fertile.

"Alfalfa should be cut for seed when most of the seeds are hard, but not so ripe that shelling takes place. Most of the pods should be dark brown in color, and the seeds fully developed. If the weather is fine and drying, the most experienced seedsmen like to rake into windrows after two or three hours exposure, and put into cocks as many hours after, more or less, according to degree of ripeness. A day or two in the cock, according to weather, is usually enough, but it must be thoroughly dry before stacking or the seed may heat and be injured.

"To get all the seed, it should be allowed to 'sweat' like ordinary grain, before threshing. Some prefer to cut alfalfa under and shake. Alfalfa does not dry so well, and it will pay to dry seed stacks with slough or other machinery. Clover hullers are the best for getting out the seed, but ordinary threshers with seed attachments will do. The seed will have to be re-cleaned after threshing as the straw if dry will be full of chaff. This second cleaning is necessary if one intends to sow alfalfa. In fact, like bromegrass, alfalfa, we sometimes think it is better to have it too clean.