

KIDNEY REMEDY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

There is no medicine which has done so much good for the kidneys as this. Many of our customers have informed us at different times that they have derived great benefit from its use.

There was one case in particular which attracted a great deal of attention in this neighborhood early last Spring, as the gentleman's life was despaired of and two doctors treating him for liver and kidney trouble were unable to give him any relief. Finally a specialist from St. Louis was called in but failed to do him any good. I at last induced him to try your Swamp-Root, after taking it his business as usual and is now entirely well. This case has been the means of creating an increased demand for your Swamp-Root with us.

Very truly yours,
L. A. RICHARDSON, Druggist,
May 27, 1916. Marine, Illinois.

Prove That Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample of this bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure to mention this paper. Regular payment of ten cents will secure the bottle for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

HEAL ITCHING SKINS

With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—They Heal When Others Fail.

Nothing better, quicker, safer, sweeter for skin troubles of young and old than itchy, burn, crust, scab, or eczema. Once used always used because these super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. If used daily.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postpaid, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

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Annual Flowering Plants

By L. C. CORBETT
Horticultural Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture

CLARKIA

The Clarkia is one of the prettiest hardy annuals that come to us from beyond the Rocky mountains. It blooms freely, very characteristic, taken in connection with the variety and brightness of its flowers, makes a bed of them in full bloom an attractive sight.



Clarkia.

They are useful, too, for hanging baskets, for mass edging plants, for low hedges, or for borders. The seeds should be sown outdoors in early spring and the plants grown in partial shade. The Clarkias thrive in a warm, light soil, and their period of bloom is midsummer and late autumn. The average height of the plant is 1 1/2 feet.

CORN-FLOWER

Centauria Cyanus is also known as "bluebottle," "ragged sailor," "kaiser blumen," and sometimes as "bachelor's button." These bright-flowered plants are of a hardy nature, requiring simple culture, yet they are among the most attractive and graceful of all the old-fashioned flowers. When placed in water after cutting, the flowers increase in size. Seed of the annual variety should be sown in the open in April or May and the young plants thinned to four to six inches apart.



Corn-Flower.

They thrive well on moderately rich garden soil. The perennials may be grown from seeds sown in gentle heat in March and planted out in May or June.

SNAPDRAGON

The snapdragon is a valuable border plant. It flowers the first year from seed sown as an annual. The bright color and peculiar form of the flowers always attract attention. The newer sorts offer variety of colors and of markings. The spikes are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground, the plants will bloom in July or August. For early flowers the seed



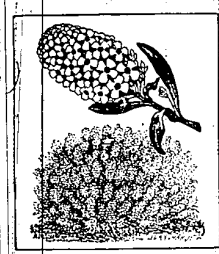
Snapdragon.

should be sown under glass in February or March and transplanted into beds of warm, dry soil moderately enriched. If protected by a cold frame or even a mulch of leaves the plants will winter well and bloom early the following year.

The snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, and of which a particular display is desired, should be treated like an annual and sown every year. The plant blooms freely and continually until frost, its average height being one and one-half feet.

ALYSSUM

For borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rockwork, and for cutting, a liberal use of this dainty little flower is recommended. For borders, the seed

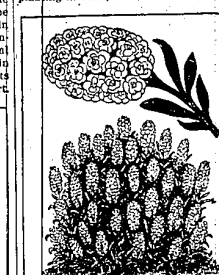


Alyssum.

should be sown thickly so as to form masses. For winter bloom, sow late in August and thin the seedlings so as to stand about four inches apart, but for spring bloom or for borders the seeds should be sown in the open early in the spring, or even late in the preceding autumn in some localities. Where the plant will not endure the winter, however, early spring planting under cover, either in a cold frame or spent hotbed, or in boxes in a dwelling, is most to be relied upon. Alyssum can also be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots, as well as by division of the roots. By cutting back after the first flowers fade others will be produced. While white is the most common and popular color, there are yellow varieties of alyssum.

CANDYTUFT

The candytuft are among the best white flowers for edging beds, for planting in belts, beds, or masses, for

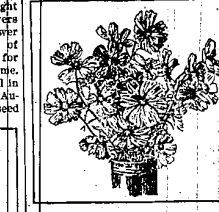


Candytuft.

potteries, and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse bloomers. The seed should be sown outdoors in April where the plants are to bloom, and well thinned when they have grown about an inch high. Make a second planting a month later, and a third late in July for fall flowers. September sowings will give winter blooming plants. The soil for best results should be rich, and the plants given an abundance of water. They branch freely, and if some are removed the flowers will be larger.

COSMOS

Cosmos is now one of the notable fall flowers. It is a strong, tall-growing annual, yet its bright, bold flowers have a daintiness and attractiveness which



Cosmos.

is heightened in effect by the feathery green foliage. It is most effective when planted in broad masses or long background borders against evergreens or fences at some distance from the house and the garden walks. From seed started in the house in March or April the plants will have reached three or four feet in height by September. The bright-colored, daisy-like flowers are borne in great profusion and come at a season when they are very acceptable. Because of the robust habit of the plant the young seedlings should be thinned to 18 inches apart when grown on moderately good soil. Sowing the seed late and in poor soil will dwarf the plants. In latitude of Washington, D. C., the plants perennate themselves from self-seeds. These volunteer plants can be taken advantage of for early bloom.

Experiments in sowing the seeds of Denver, both asphalt and gravelled, are to be made next summer by the department of parks and improvements.

LEGUME CROPS NEED HELP OF BACTERIA

Alfalfa, Clover, Peas and Vetch Must Be Inoculated to Insure Results.

STATE FURNISHES CULTURES

Federal Supply Runs Out, but Bacteriological Laboratory at East Lansing is Giving Day-for Michigan.

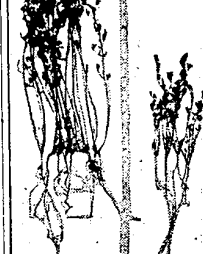
East Lansing, Mich.—Under pressure of the demand being made upon them for food and more food, Michigan farmers are expected this season to devote more ground than commonly to alfalfa and leguminous crops generally, but their success, in the case of alfalfa, at least, will be good or otherwise only if the seed or soil is inoculated with the right kind of bacteria.

These bacteria, which are principally furnished to the farmer in the form of cultures, are secured usually from the United States department of agriculture and the bacteriological department of the Michigan Agricultural college, but this spring the Michigan institution will be compelled to meet the demand alone, for notices sent out from Washington a few days ago announce that the federal bacteriologists will not fill any more orders until July 1. The crop campaign, it is said, has practically cleaned them out of the nodules forming "bugs."

Still, the M. A. C. laboratory is expected to prove equal to the occasion, for while 2,000 or more cultures have already been sent to various parts of the state, there is expected to be a supply on hand adequate, at least, for Michigan's requirements.

Two methods of inoculation are employed. One of these consists in using the legume or clover seed, as the case may be, with the bacterial culture. The other, known as the soil-inoculation method, consists in distributing over the field to be planted the good crops of nodules-forming legumes.

Where soil is used, 300 or 400 pounds of soil from the old alfalfa or clover field are put on each acre of the new field, either by running it through a



BACTERIA MAKE ALFALFA THRIVE.

The seed from which the plant on the left was raised was inoculated. No treatment was given the puny plant on the right.

grain drill, or by broadcasting it, after the land has been fitted. The inoculating material should be taken from the top four or five inches of the old field, after an inch of the surface soil has been removed. The best time to apply it to the new field is in the evening, just before a rain, or during a rain. The inoculating, of course, should be done before the seed is sown.

When the pure cultures are employed, the procedure is as follows:

1. Do not open the bottle of culture until you are ready to treat the seed, and treat only as much seed as you can sow in a day.
2. Cover the seed with water and after standing from two to five minutes allow all moisture to drain away. (It is convenient to place the seed in a grain sack and dip it into a tub of fresh clean water, then suspend the sack for a few minutes.)
3. Spread the seed on a clean cloth, table or floor in a clean, shady place.
4. Break up the culture by shaking or jarring the bottle against the hand, pour a little clean, cold water (from one to three teaspoonfuls) into the bottle of culture and mix the contents with the seed. It is recommended and thought best by many who are authorities in seed inoculation that about two ounces of granulated sugar be mixed throughout the mass of seed with the seed. The use of glue is condemned.
5. If the seed is too wet and sticky to plant, it may be spread out in the shade. It should be sown wet and dry, but at least as it can be and just sown evenly. Plant the seed just as you would treat untreated seed.
6. A small strip should be planted with uninoculated seed for comparison and this should be seeded first.

FERTILIZERS HELP POTATOES

Improve Yield of Crop When Judiciously Applied

East Lansing, Mich.—Fertilizers, applied judiciously, have been recommended by potato specialists of the Michigan Agricultural college as helpful "first aids" in improving the potato crop—though the warning is added that they are advocated to supplement stable manure, and not to take the place of it.

"Under war conditions," it is explained, "potash is too expensive to warrant its general use for potatoes. Nitrogen, on the other hand, is in high price, and should be used only sparingly and with judgment, but when a clover or alfalfa sod is plowed under the percentage of nitrogen need not be very great. A fertilizer containing from 2 to 4 per cent of nitrogen and from 8 to 12 per cent of phosphoric acid is desirable for the potato crop under present conditions.

"When a clover or alfalfa sod is plowed under, from 250 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate per acre will do, but if no manure has been applied to the sod, 200 or 250 pounds of fertilizer containing 2 per cent of nitrogen and from 8 to 10 per cent of phosphoric acid may be used in addition to the acid phosphate. Acid phosphate may be used with profit in larger quantities on heavier soils than on light ones.

"The results from the use of commercial fertilizers depend to a considerable extent upon the method of application. Very little benefit will result from the scattering of the fertilizer on the surface of the ground, unless it is worked into the soil. A grain drill with a fertilizer attachment is a good tool for accomplishing this.

"If the potatoes are planted with a horse plow, which has a fertilizer attachment, 200 to 250 pounds of fertilizer may be applied in the furrow and the remainder broadcast."

POULTRY QUICK MEAT SOURCE

Cockereils Can Be Marketed When Four Weeks Old.

East Lansing, Mich.—In these days when quick meat production is almost as essential as big meat production, poultry offers a quick method of meeting market demands. There are to be believed what the American Poultry association is telling the public. To its recommendations the poultry department of the Michigan Agricultural college has added the suggestion that persons with a back yard which will not bring up to some useful purpose, can profitably raise a few hens.

"Pullets," say the poultrymen, "can be brought into laying condition in four months' time. Cockerels can be marketed when four weeks old—added to which there is the fact that there is no other animal on the farm capable of converting waste material into so delicious meat in such a short period. "If every family living on the outskirts of our larger cities, or in the smaller villages, was to keep a half-dozen hens, the family food cost would be appreciably lowered through the production of eggs. Scraps from the table, instead of passing through the garbage can, would be transformed by hens into an article of food of highest merit—accomplishing at one stroke the double aim of the present campaign to conserve food, as well as to increase production.

"A well-bred hen will produce an average of ten dozen eggs a year, and for the small flock, which derives its sustenance from the home tables, a gain of \$2 a head would be realized. "Ten hens will keep an average family in eggs for a year, and perhaps produce a few extra ones for sale. A hen needs but in a square rod of space, and a backyard three rods by four rods will keep ten hens, and a piano box supplies all the required shelter. Lawn clippings will do for green food."

CLEAN SEED INSURES BEANS

Precautions Must Be Taken to Guard Against Disease Losses of Other Years

East Lansing, Mich.—Recalling the disastrous losses which the bean diseases, anthracnose and blight, have caused in the past, Michigan Agricultural college bean men are advocating planting of only strictly clean seed, if the Michigan farmer is going to do as effective work in the furrows this summer as the soldiers of the trenches. Trained to the "best" their recommendations are the following:

1. Plant the best beans obtainable, and the home-grown seed, rather than seed from outside of the state. California beans, for instance, do not mature in Michigan.
2. If your own seed is to be used, see first that it is carefully hand-picked and all blighted and frost-bitten beans taken out. Only clean seed will produce a clean crop.
3. Do not plant immature or frost-bitten beans. They will neither germinate well nor bring forth vigorous plants.
4. Do not cultivate the beans while wet with rain or dew. To do so will spread the blight.
5. Those in doubt as to the cleanliness of their seed are urged to send a sample to the botany department of the college for free examination.
6. An effective use of manure this year is on fields intended for beans or late potatoes.
7. The application of either acid phosphate or soluble bone meal at the rate of from 200 to 300 pounds per acre is also advised.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. I was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pain.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."

Mrs. W. C. BROWN, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

DON'T CUT OUT

A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR

ABSORBINE

It will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. 25¢ a bottle delivered. Book \$1.00 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., has made the complete solution for Blisters, Burns, Swellings, Venous Ulcers, Achy Pains and Lameness. Will tell you all in 10 minutes. Write for it.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 318 South Main, Springfield, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER

It kills all flies, house flies, stable flies, mosquitoes, and all other annoying insects. It is safe for all animals and humans. It is sold in all drug stores.

MADE IN U. S. A. BY THE DAISY FLY KILLER CO., DETROIT, MICH.

DEVELOPING ANY SIZE ROLL 10

BLACK & WHITE DETROIT

ECZEMA

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, SINGING, ITCHING or other itching skin diseases. Price 50¢ at drug stores, or direct from H. B. Hunt, 100 N. 1st St., Detroit, Mich.

of all kinds bought and sold. If you have any to sell or want to buy, write to H. B. Hunt, 100 N. 1st St., Detroit, Mich.

W. N. U., Detroit, Mich., 23-1917.

RETRIBUTION

The advent of a new church choir is invariably the signal for comments, wise and otherwise, on the initial performances. Last Sunday such an occasion was afforded by the choir of the First Baptist church, which were given the following cryptic criticism:

"Oh, they'll do better later on. I guess they've been accustomed to singing in one of those long churches where they aren't used to a round one like ours."—New York Evening Post.

LIFT YOUR CORNS

OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter: wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

Freezone dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding skin.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little and will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.—Adv.

THE ANNEXED THEM.

"What possessed Edith to marry that old codger?"

"His possessions."

The bluebird is a member of the thrush or silver-tongued family.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Wind and cold, relieved by HART'S EYE REMEDY, No Stinging, No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Drugists or by Mail (See Booklet) HART'S EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

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