CULTIVATE! CULTIVATE!

Produce More Food, But at the Lowest Cost.

A trip through most of the grain growing districts of Western Canada, and information received from authentic sources, reveals that the spring seeding of wheat, barley and oats is finished and the grain is having a most rapid growth. Men of farming experience here say that the conditions are similar to those years when there was an abundant harvest reaped. During the past year a number of new settlers came into the country, and they will undoubtedly have a good crop this year. This added to the normal acreage, made considerably less by the lack of labor owing to the number who have gone to the front, will give a fair general yield. It is surprising the growth that this country is capable of producing.

Wheat has this spring germinated and shown three or four inches growth in five or six days, and with anything like favorable weather, harvesting should commence about the 15th of August, or a little over one hundred days from first seeding. Hundreds of farmers throughout this vast country paid for their entire holdings out of one year's crop and it would not be surprising if the same experience met a great many more this year.

The best authorities on the wheat situation give it as their opinion that for many years to come, wheat prices will be high. They base their opinion on a scientific calculation and their reasoning seems to be sound. Anyway, it is quite evident that for some years to come, the producer of wheat will be amply rewarded for any effort he may make to develop this branch of agricultural industry. Money may be made on the high-priced lands of the wheat-growing districts of the United States, but it is a question if these high-priced lands would not be more profitably employed in other branches of farming than in growing the smaller grains, leaving it to lands just as productive for wheat, less expensive to operate, and with a much smaller initial price, to provide the world with this necessity of life. Here is where Western Canada, with its vast rich fertile plains, its low railway rates, its exceptionally good shipping privileges, its excellent climate, and its perfect social conditions, has a combination of advantages not possessed by any other portion of the continent.

Furthermore, these lands, of unexcelled quality, are extraordinarily cheap, while for the man who does not care to undertake farming on so extensive a scale there is the free homestead which offers him all the opportunity for which he is looking.

The prospective purchaser will have no difficulty at all in making a selection of a fine piece of land, well located and convenient to transportation, which may be had for from $15 to $25 an acre, and the railway companies or other holders of large tracts are always glad to sell on easy terms. Or if he desires a farm that is already under cultivation and improved, many such are to be had from farmers who already have made comfortable fortunes and are ready to retire.

It is not to the grain grower only that Western Canada offers great opportunities. If one wishes to go in for cattle raising, there are great stretches of range land both free and for lease; and in many sections of the country there are the finest of grazing lands that may be purchased at very low prices.

The appeal which has been sent out both by the United States and Canadian governments, for an unstinted, unlimited production of food stuffs to prevent what might otherwise be a famine throughout this great continent—and then consequently, throughout the world—should in itself arouse all the ambition and desire in the heart and soul of the man who is not fighting at the front, to produce all he can. In addition, there is the potent fact that no chances are being taken in answering the appeal. Take it from either standpoint you answer the country's call, although not fighting, and you are also insured against any loss by the high prices that are bound to exist for some time. Whether it be in the United States on its excellent grain lands or in Canada on its splendid grain lands, all should do their bit.—Advertisement.

The Elephant.

Bobby, a Muncie boy of four, went to a circus when it showed there this season, and in the menagerie tent received a sack of peanuts with which to feed the elephant. His parents stood a short distance away talking to a group of friends. Soon Bobby came back with his sack still full.

"Didn't you feed the elephant any peanuts?" he was asked by a young woman of the party.

"No'm," replied the lad, soberly. "I couldn't tell which end to feed 'em to."—Indianapolis News.

Ventilation.

"Why is this cheese so full of holes?"

"That's all right. It needs all the fresh air it can get."

He Was the Target.

"He looks like a fashion plate."

"Yes, his wife throws that at him along with the platter."

Autos haul plows around Greensburg, Pa.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book.
MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Annual Flowering Plants

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

VERBENA

The verbena is a low-growing annual, with a decumbent or creeping habit. The flowers are borne on terminal or lateral shoots, which lift themselves from five to seven inches off the ground, and when grown in mass the plants will form a mat which in full bloom will give the soil the appearance of having a carpet of flowers. Because of the ability of the plant to form a compact growth and produce a wealth of flowers over a long period, the verbena is frequently used as a bedding plant where carpet bedding effects are desired. The contrasting colors in the varieties which come true from seed allow of securing pleasing combinations of colors which are effective where low-growing plants can be used. The length of stem and the texture of the flower are such that the verbena is of value for bouquets and table decorations. The verbena can be used with good effect in beds, borders, mounds, and in window boxes.

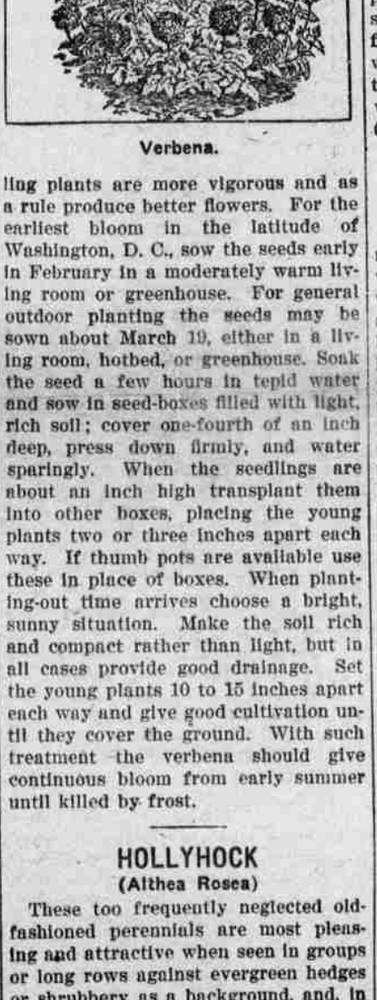
While the verbena grows readily from cuttings and from layers, seed-

Verbena.

ling plants are more vigorous and as a rule produce better flowers. For the earliest bloom in the latitude of Washington, D. C., sow the seeds early in February in a moderately warm living room or greenhouse. For general outdoor planting the seeds may be sown about March 19, either in a living room, hotbed, or greenhouse. Soak the seed a few hours in tepid water and sow in seed-boxes filled with light, rich soil; cover one-fourth of an inch deep, press down firmly, and water sparingly. When the seedlings are about an inch high transplant them into other boxes, placing the young plants two or three inches apart each way. If thumb pots are available use these in place of boxes. When planting-out time arrives choose a bright, sunny situation. Make the soil rich and compact rather than light, but in all cases provide good drainage. Set the young plants 10 to 15 inches apart each way and give good cultivation until they cover the ground. With such treatment the verbena should give continuous bloom from early summer until killed by frost.

HOLLYHOCK
(Althea Rosea)

These too frequently neglected old-fashioned perennials are most pleasing and attractive when seen in groups or long rows against evergreen hedges or shrubbery as a background, and, in turn, form a very satisfactory background setting for plants of lower growth. The color variety in these plants is very great, ranging from pure white through almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red, and rose to



Hollyhock.

ashen-gray and almost black. Although hollyhocks are permanent and hardy, even during the first winter, it is advisable to make seed sowings every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than those upon old ones. Seed sowings should be made in April or May, and not later than June, to flower the next year. In the final transplanting each seedling should be given a foot or more space each way to allow for full development. The average height of the hollyhock is four feet; many sorts, however, are much shorter, while an equal number are taller than the average above stated.

PORTULACA

This bright-flowered, thick-leaved annual (portulaca) is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth. It possesses the ability to flourish under extremely adverse conditions; even the hot sun and a light sandy

Portulaca.

soil, with sparse water supply, will not destroy it. It is satisfactory for beds, edgings, and rockwork, and for filling up irregular spaces or unexpected gaps in flower beds. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is also valuable. It flourishes, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by the gayest flowers. The plant is particularly useful in the Northwest. The seed does not germinate until hot weather, and should be sown late. Beyond the sowing, this plant requires little care. The hardy character of the plant is shown by the fact that it can be transplanted while in full flower through the driest, hottest seasons. The average height of the portulaca is six inches.

At Washington and southward this plant will perpetuate itself by self-sown seeds. In some soils this is sufficient to cause the plant to assume a weedy character. It never becomes troublesome like its near relative, the weedy garden purslane, or "pusley" (portulaca obracea).

CALLIOPSIS
(Coreopsis)

Coreopsis is a genus of showy annual or perennial herbaceous plants with graceful long-stemmed flowers well suited for bouquets. The hardy annuals of this genus are generally known by the name calliopsis. This is one of the garden's great forces, yellows, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Seeds of the calliopsis for summer flowering in situations north of New York city should be sown in March in boxes in a living

Calliopsis.

room or in a gentle heat in a greenhouse or hotbed. In localities south of New York the seeds may be sown in the open in May in good garden soil, with the hope of an abundance of flowers from August until frost. The plants should be thinned or transplanted to at least 10 inches apart each way. Their tall, slender habit makes neat staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting, especially coreopsis grandiflora and C. lanceolata.

COCKSCOMB
(Celosia crista)

The cockscombs are prized and planted as an odd and picturesque decorative feature of the garden. The dwarf varieties make novel and attractive borders; the tall ones form striking groups, and when interspersed with other lower-growing plants in a border they produce a pleasing contrast. There are both red and yellow forms of the cockscomb, but the bright red and crimson varieties are most effective in gardens and also in winter bouquets, for which they are cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The young plants can be grown from seeds sown in gentle heat in April and transplanted to the open ground the middle or last of May, or the seeds may be sown early in May in the open where the plants are to stand. Transplanting into rich soil about the time the combs begin to form makes the flower-heads much larger. They are bright from midsummer until frost.

Cockscomb.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE W. C. T. U. "PREPARED."

The Woman's Christian Temperance union, like other patriotic woman's societies, has made quick response to the country's call. As an organization it is in a permanent state of "preparedness"—its machinery splendidly equipped for national crises. Every state and territory is thoroughly organized. Twenty thousand local units, aggregating near half a million women, spring to action at the touch of the button at national headquarters.

For 35 years the W. C. T. U. has had a department of work among soldiers and sailors which has been in close touch with the federal war department. Its superintendent, Mrs. Ella H. Thacher, Washington, D. C., through her associates in the state and local unions, already has emergency plans well under way. These include welfare work at training camps and mobilization centers, the supplying of electric fans and delicacies to army hospitals, the serving of coffee and doughnuts or cake and lemonade to soldiers and marines as they entrain, etc. Another department—that of general relief work—is ready to extend its services and, if demand comes, will issue detailed plans. Both these departments are to be standardized by Red Cross rules.

"The W. C. T. U. members who will most promptly and enthusiastically respond to the official plans for emergency service will be those who for many years have ardently advocated international peace," said Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, national president. "They believe it is now our duty to suffering humanity to unite with the nation in defending the principles of Christian civilization, and thus to answer patriotism's call."

It goes without saying that the Woman's Christian Temperance union will use all its influence to secure the enactment of a nationwide prohibition law as a war measure.

LOOKING PROHIBITIONWARD.

The government of Peru is planning for nationwide prohibition. "Strict laws are to be passed forbidding the making or the importation of drinks containing more than one and one-half of one per cent of alcohol," says Mr. Porfirio Adan of Lima, as quoted by the Christian Science Monitor. "Eventually these also will be eliminated, and the government is even now experimenting with the production of non-alcoholic drinks which gradually can be substituted for the harmful drinks. It is estimated that nearly 75 per cent of the adult population of the republic, both men and women, are addicted to alcoholic drinks."

One step in the movement was an offer by the government of $500 for the best temperance text-book to be used in the public schools.

FREE FROM SALOON DOMINANCE.

Mr. Otto F. Thum, first president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, says that prohibition has strengthened organized labor in that state, and it is in better condition than ever before.

"In Denver," said Mr. Thum, "we have been for many years trying to get the boys to build a labor temple, but were always thrown down by a sinister influence—the saloons. We have 108 unions in Denver and they meet in twenty-eight different buildings. The saloons saw to it that we were not bunched in a labor temple. But now that we are well rid of the saloons we are able to get together, and in a very short time we will have a labor temple to cost about $25,000."

A DANGEROUS CHEMICAL.

If a flagon of alcohol were offered to a student of pharmacology to test as a curiosity, and he applied the standard methods of physiological experiment to it, he could but come to the conclusion that he was dealing with a more dangerous chemical than any now available in the whole range of materia medica, not second to opium or its derivatives as a destroyer of character, a disturber of function and a degenerator of tissue, and he would be quite justified in advising the prohibition of its manufacture and use as a beverage.—Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, New York City.

WHICH SHALL WE HEED?

Cry of the wets: S. O. S.—"Save Our Saloons."

Drys reply: S. O. S.—"Save Our Sons."

Wets: S. O. D.—"Save Our Dollars."

Drys: S. O. D.—"Save Our Daughters."

Wets (sobbingly): S. O. B.—"Save Our Business."

Drys: S. O. B.—"Save Our Babies."

WHO DRINKS THE BEER?

"Probably nine-tenths of the beer is consumed by the adult male population in urban communities," said President Edward A. Schmidt of the United States Brewers' association, speaking to the convention in New Orleans. Inadvertently, in this statement President Schmidt admitted that nine tenths of the beer is consumed in licensed territory.

AS DEBAUCHING AS ALCOHOL.

Beware of drink-manufactured "facts!"

Ideal Alarm Clock.

A customer had overhauled a large number of clocks of all shapes, sizes and descriptions, but nothing seemed exactly to suit his tastes. At length the jeweler, in despair, fetched out a massive timepiece of complicated design.

"Here, sir, is a clock which will, I think, suit your esthetic taste. At precisely ten o'clock every morning the tiny bells chime and a bird hops out and sings a carol."

"I will take that if you will make a few changes in it."

"With pleasure," the jeweler said.

"I have a daughter," went on the customer, "and I want the clock for the room where she entertains her company. Make it so that at eleven o'clock at night a milkman's bell will ring and a newsboy will skip out and shout 'Morning papers.'"

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" not only expels Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Father's Fault.

Two girls were discussing the recent marriage of a mutual friend.

"Everything went off splendidly, didn't it?" said Dora enthusiastically. "And didn't dear Rose look perfectly sweet?"

"Yes, she did," agreed Nora. "She told me after the ceremony that there was only one drawback."

"What was that?" asked Dora inquisitively.

"Well, she felt that her father looked too cheerful when he gave her away."

Sweet Innocence.

Mrs. Youngbride—Our cook says these eggs you sent yesterday were quite old.

Grocer—Very sorry, ma'am. They were the best we could get. You see, all the young chickens were killed off for the holiday trade, so the old hens are the only ones left to do the layin'.

Mrs. Youngbride—Oh, to be sure! I hadn't thought of that.

Fortitude.

"You talk as if you wanted war."

"I don't. I want peace. But I'm willing to pull myself together and even go to a dentist in order to stop a toothache."

Tin Music.

One of the inmates of the Masonic home near Franklin is past ninety years of age. In all his long life he had never heard a phonograph. Recently the members of one of the lodges in the state presented the home with a phonograph. This was a source of wonder to the old man. He had occasion to visit some friends in Franklin, and while there was asked how he liked his new home. "It's all right," he said, "just fine. And, say, we've got a machine down there that is the queerest thing I ever saw. They take a pie pan that has a hole cut in the middle, and put it in the machine. Then they turn a crank and grind up that tin, and it makes music. It's dang good music, too."—Indanapolis News.

Cheaper Than Potatoes.

Carl J. Carter, prosecuting attorney of Bartholomew county, passed a delivery truck from a grocery. In the rear of the truck were a half-dozen oil cans and on the end of each spout was a gumdrop.

"What's the idea?" Carter asked the man in charge.

"Gumdrops are cheaper than potatoes," he replied.—Indianapolis News.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES
Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Used by the British and French troops at the front. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain relief for tired, aching feet. Sold everywhere—Adv.

He'd Come Back.

A boy who had done something to incur the wrath of his mother and then had taken to his heels was hotly pursued for some distance by her.

Finding it was useless to continue the pursuit, and almost beside herself with rage, the old lady shouted at the top of her voice:

"I'll give anybody sixpence to catch that boy."

The boy instantly stopped and, turning around, shouted in reply:

"Give me the sixpence and I'll come back!"

Paris tea rooms now substitute coffee.

Georgia will employ prisoners on farms.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
correct CONSTIPATION
Genuine bears signature Brent Good

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**

Time to Get Rid of Them.

"Taking any high school boys from the city to work on your farm, Farmer Cornstossel?"

"Yes, I think I kin git my money's worth out of 'em, providin' I git rid of 'em before the apples begin ter git ripe."

WATCH YOUR SKIN IMPROVE
When You Use Cuticura—The Soap to Purify and Ointment to Heal.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Continue this treatment for ten days and note the change in your skin. No better toilet preparations exist.

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

A Close Shave.

Fred Creators, chief deputy United States marshal, answered the telephone, and a woman's voice complained:

"There's a barber out here who has a red, white and black pole."

"Well, what about it?"

"Isn't that enough? It's German colors."—Indianapolis News.

Roman Eye Balsam is an antiseptic ointment, applied externally and not a "wash." Its healing properties penetrate the inflamed surfaces, providing prompt relief. Adv.

Sure They Will.

Thomas—Do you think the fighting nations will cede any territory?

Pete—Why, there're all planting acres by the millions.

It is better to be old-fashioned than uncomfortable, but nobody thinks so.

United States prohibits flags on hosiery.

ASTHMA
DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.
Dr. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

SWAMP-ROOT Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it may be found just the medicine you need. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

One Drop of Bourbon Poultry Remedy down a chick's windpipe Cures Gapes
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea and other chick diseases. One 50c bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At druggists, or by mail postpaid. Valuable poultry book sent free.
Bourbon Remedy Co., Box 30, Lexington, Ky.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE
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Sold by dealers, or 5 sent by express, prepaid, $1.00.
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Lady to represent our Shirt Waist Dept. and man as County Manager for Auto Necessity, both wanted at once. No experience necessary. Write at once.
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