

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone, and Give It to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a Liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food

and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma
Anemia—Anacmia
Bronchitis
Bowel-Pain
Bright's Disease
Bowel-Colic
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Dizziness—Dropsy
Eczema—Erysipelas
Gastritis—Gastric
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Hay Fever—Influenza
Jaundice—Jaundex
La Grippe
Laryngitis
Liver Troubles
Measles—Nervalgia
Migraine—Nausea
Nervousness
Pneumonia—Pleurisy
Rheumatism
Scarlatina—Syphilis

Stomach—Diarrhea
Stomach—Dropsy
Stomach—Jaundex
Stomach—Nervalgia
Stomach—Pleurisy
Stomach—Rheumatism
Stomach—Scarlatina
Stomach—Syphilis

Skin Diseases
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever
Varicella
Venereal Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrhs—all contagious diseases—all the results of injury or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an offer on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquezone Company, 300-302 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquezone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquezone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Spring in the Garden and Orchard

Codlin Moth Parasite

A colony of codlin moth parasites has been liberated in Southern California, which is it hoped may thrive and prove a blessing to the fruit industry. The female fly lays about over the bark of the tree with her antennae and is enabled to locate accurately, through sense of smell or otherwise, the codlin worm which is hidden under the bark of the tree. She then pierces the bark and stabs to death the worm with her sword-like appendage. At the same time she deposits in the wound eggs that will later produce other codlin-moth destroyers. This is the first time this test has been tried in the United States.

Preparing Soil for Strawberries

Strawberries are rank feeders and we would suggest setting them on any clean ground that is capable of producing good vegetables, as potatoes, etc. If there is no available soil of this kind, barnyard dressing or commercial fertilizer can be spread evenly, upon any strip of ground that will be out of the way and still accessible to a horse cultivator. This application of dressing can be put on it any time and allowed to stand until the ground is ready to be plowed, which varies with the soil and season. No heavy ground should be plowed for strawberries while wet, as it is sure to cake and be cloddy all summer. As soon as the soil will plow up mellow, it can be plowed or spaded quite deeply, care being taken to mix the ground thoroughly with the dressing, but too much straw should not be turned under, as it will dry out. Make the ground as fine as possible, either with the hand rake, harrow or horse cultivator.—B. T. H.

Celery

This vegetable needs very rich and very moist soil. Thoroughly reclaimed swampy lands give the heaviest yield and the best flavored celery. These plants, like asparagus, should be fertilized heavily with kank. Celery plants should be transplanted once before planted into the garden, and when transplanting it is a good idea to cut off a portion of the tops. On the market there are now many varieties of celery that are called self-blanching, but the best results in blanching are to be had by putting a 12-inch board on each side of the row. This blanches the celery thoroughly and makes a more compact bunch. Set the plants in rows about 4 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches in the row.

Leek

This is of the onion family, being somewhat similar to a young onion, but the flavor is milder, and by a great many people is preferred to onion. Seed should be planted as soon as danger from frost is over. The cultivation and soil should be the same as for onions, but leek should have a little more room to develop fully.

Growing Cabbage

It is necessary that cabbage seed for early varieties should be planted under glass. Seed should be planted in rows about three-fourths of an inch apart, four or five seeds per inch, and covered a quarter of an inch deep. These should be transferred in the field in rows 30 inches apart and plants 24 inches in the row. For a succession about three different varieties should be grown. First one of the early pointed sorts, then a

mid-season cabbage, and later one of the hard-headed kinds. For good results cabbage must be planted in very rich soil and should be heavily fertilized with well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer containing a large proportion of potash and nitrogen. The cabbage worms must be watched for and destroyed by spraying or otherwise.

Carrots

Sow carrot seed as early in the spring as ground can be worked, in rows 12 inches apart for hand cultivation, and 24 inches apart if cultivated with a horse. Plant at the rate of two pounds seed per acre and about one inch deep. When planting in the garden radish seed may be sown in the rows and the radish can be pulled before the carrots need the ground.

Parsnips

For this vegetable the same conditions and cultural directions will suffice as for the carrot. Great care must be used in seeing that the seed is fresh, and from reliable sources, as this is one of the most short-lived of all seeds. The crop may stand in the ground over winter and be improved by freezing.

Cauliflower

Cultivation and soil should be very much the same as for cabbage, but it is more difficult to grow. To produce perfect heads, cauliflower requires a cool, moist season, and a rich, moist, loamy soil. For a spring or early summer crop, plant as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. With the early cauliflower, when the heads begin to form, the leaves should be brought over and tied around the