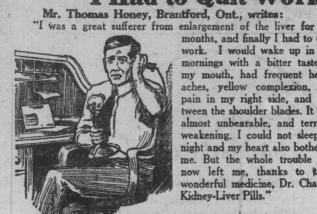
"Liver Trouble so Severe I Had to Quit Work"



months, and finally I had to quit work. I would wake up in the ches, yellow complexion, and pain in my right side, and be-tween the shoulder blades. It was ost unbearable, and terribly reakening. I could not sleep at ight and my heart also bothered wonderful medicine, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

FRUITS FOR HOME GARDEN

By W. S. Blair, Kentville, N. S. A naturally well-drained loam is preerable for all small fruit plants. Heavier soils, however, if there is sufficient sub-soil drainage to prevent an excess of stagnant ground water, will give good results. On the first type it is better to ridge the soil slightly with the lowest part midway between the rows. The soil should be fertilized with a liberal application of stable manure, and plowed deeply. This should be done as soon as the ground is dry enough to work in the spring so that early planting, which is an important factor, may not bedel ayed.

Strawberries are set in rows gour feet apart and 12 inches apart in the rows. Currants and gooseberries are set in rows five feet apart eac hway. Raspberries are set in rows six feet apart and one and one-half feet apart in the rows. Two year old plants of currants and gooseberries are the most satisfactory for planting. Care should be taken to keep roots of the plants moist until planted, by giving protection to prevent them from drying out.

Strawberries may be set by using a spade, thrusting it into the soil and pressing it sideways, and setting the plant with the roots spread fan-shaped in the opening so made, then withdrawing the spade and pressing the earth firmly around the roots with the foot. The plant should be set so that the crow nis leevl with the surface of the ground. Frequent hoeing and cultiating are necessary to keep dow nall weed growth until runners and new plants are formed, when they should remain undesturbed except to space the runners evenly about six inches apart. Afte rthis, careful hoeing around the plants will be necessary to prevent weed growth. It is wise to set out a new plantation every year otherwise the plants become thick and poor crops result.

The only attention necessary to give the bush and cane fruits the first few years is to hoe and cultivate sufficiently to prevent grass and weeds from starting. If these are allowed to become established it is very dimcult later to rid the plantation of tehm, and they will seriously interfere with growth and the rand ut n of good fruit. The raspberries are confined to a row not more than one foot wide and about six inches between the canes. An application of 150 pounds of of nitrate of soda and 300 pounds of acid phosphate per ace, rapplied in the early spring, should be given after these fruits come into bearing.

The Senator Dunlap Strawberry is one of the best. The iVctoria Black and Fay's Prolific, red, are two of the best currants. The Herbert Raspberry is one of the best, and Downing one of the best gooseberries.



SPRING FLOWERS

Great ist he pleasure of the gardener when the first snowdrop appears. This is the first flower in most gardens, and it would be worthy of a place for that reason alone, but its dainty white bells are very appealing and attractive to most people

Another very early flower is called Bulbocodium vernum and it makes a splash of colour immediately after the sno whas gone. The flowers are much like crocuses in appearance though botanically, they differ. They are light reddish purple in colour and remain in bloom for about two weeks.

Scilla sibirica, a small bell shaped blue flower, and alba, which is a creainy white variety, come next and are in bloom with the crocuses. Some of the best of these showy bulbs are Cloth of Gold yellow, the earliest of all. Mont Blanc, white, purpureus grandiflorus djark prple, Margot pale lilac blue, albion purple dark purple, Madame Mina pale lilac with darker stripes.

Of the perenials other than bulbs, one of the earliest to bloom is Arabis albida (Rock Cress) which makes the sheets of white in borders and rock gardens so familiar in springtime. The single variety is the earliest, but the double form is a much finer flower and remains longer in bloom.

Another white flower which follows arabis is Iberias sempervirens (perenial candytuft). This plant is of a shrubby nature and thec lusters of flowers stand up above the ground and mkae handsome clumps. The foliage is dark glossy green, very different from the greyish green leaves of Arabis.

Alyssum saxatile, though not quite so hardy as the plants just mentioned, is well worth trying. It makes clumps of bright yellow which are very effective in the spring garden.

Aubretia, a dwarf growin plant with bowers of various shades of mauve, needs protection in the Ottawa

Myosotis (Forget-me-not), a well known old favorite should be in every garden. It seeds itself freely, but can be easily destroyed when it encroaches on other plants.

Narcissi are among the most beautiful of spring flowers, and should be mixed in the perennial border in clumps of ten or fifteen of the same variety. The varieties vary in hardiness and the following are among the best: Sir Watkin, Emperor, Empress, Mme. de Graaff, Seagull, White Lady and Barrii conspicuus.

Tulips. Early flowering varieties can be planted among the Arabis and Forget-me-nots and beautiful effects obtained by careful arrangement of the colours, or they can bep ut in clumps as suggested for the nar-Varieties: Cottage Maid pink and white, Couleur Cardinal deep crimson, Chrysolora yellow, Keizer-Kroon scarlet and gold, Fred Moore ruddy apricot, Darwin and cottage tulips bloom later and are more satisfactory for the perenial border. There are a large number of varieties and it is difficult t omake a selection, but the following are beautiful:

DARWINS: Bartigon, crimson; Clara Butt, pale pink; King Harold, deep purple: Pride of Haarlem, bright red; Princess Elizabeth, deep pink; Valentin, bluish violet.

COTTAGE: Gesneriana spathulata, bright scarlet: Inglescombe, pink; Moonlight, pale yellow; Mrs. Moon deeper yellow; Picotee, white edged crimson. Tulips are ollowed by Irises and spring has changed

-Isabella Preston, Specialist in Ornamental Gardening, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

TO KEEP PESTS FROM SMALL FRUITS

to summer.

No good excuse can be given by anyone as a reason for losing a crop of currants or gooseberries because of mildew or worms. Limesulphur at summer strength as for apples or bordeaux applied wren the leaves first appear and at interals of two weeks thereafter until the fruit is half grown will control mildew. Add two pounds of dry lead arsenate to 100 gallons of spray and you can control the currant worms at the same time. If plant lice or aphids show up give them a dose of nicotine sulphate at the usual strength on the first appearance of the pests. If worms appear after the fruit is half grown use fresh white hellebore instead of lead arsenate.

If you see any evidence of the arrival of worms among your raspberries use a pound of dry lead arsenate in a barrel of water and cover the upper and lower surfaces of the leaes. That is, use lead arsenate up to the time the fruit sets. After the fruit sets use

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IT PAYS TO READ THE CLASSIFIEDS EACH WEEK