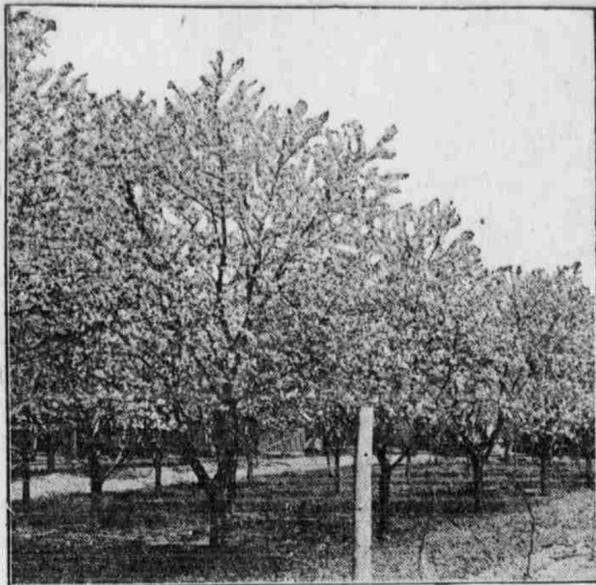


USUAL METHOD OF PROPAGATING CHERRY



A Cherry Orchard in Bloom.

The common method of propagating the cherry is by budding one-year-old seedlings. The two commercial stocks most commonly used are the Mahaled and Mazzard. The first is a native of southern Europe and the latter a strong variety of the sweet cherry of eastern Europe and western Asia. It is not sufficiently hardy for severely cold sections.

On account of the severity of the winters in the Northwest, however, these two stocks cannot endure in that climate and in fact there is no really satisfactory stock now being used. But the cherry may be top grafted, same as the apple or the plum, but the work must be done early in the spring before the sap begins to flow and while the scions are dormant.

An orchard site must be well drained, and the soil should be light. Elevated sites should be chosen which are less liable to frost than a valley or low land. It is also wise to plant near bodies of water or large streams, as they afford the same protection as elevation.

In rich, black soils cherries tend to overproduction of wood and produce but few buds. The uplands along streams are still well adapted to cherry culture.

Sod lands should be cultivated two or three seasons before planting and it should finally be as well prepared as for a crop of potatoes.

The trees should be planted at least 20 feet if set square, or 15 feet apart in rows with the rows 25 feet apart. On very rich soil these distances should be increased somewhat.

Cultivate for the first five years by growing potatoes, beans, beets, carrots and squashes. Oats, wheat or field corn should never be grown in the cherry orchard under any consideration. After the first five years if the soil of the orchard is rich and the trees are growing too fast, seed to clover, orchard or timothy grass and maintain the sod for three or four years. Never permit a heavy bluegrass sod in the orchard, but always mulch the trees heavily.

If the soil is of medium fertility and not subject to washing, keep the orchard cultivated but grow no vegetable crops after the fifth year. Plow shallow or disk in the spring, keep the soil well stirred until the middle of summer and then seed to a cover crop, using cowpeas, vetches and soy beans and crimson clover.

For land that is rich enough and does not need any additional nitrogen, sow oats or rape.

In shaping the young tree for planting, the work should be done to get low-headed trees. Trunks of low-headed trees are seldom affected with

sun scald and the fruit can be gathered by standing on the ground.

Cherry trees are quite free from insects, the most serious being the plum curculio, which is the cause of the so-called wormy fruit, but this seldom becomes so troublesome on the sour cherries that it requires treatment.

Spraying with lead arsenate or paris green just after the blossoms fall will be beneficial.

Leaf spot, a fungous disease, causes great injury to cherries. The English Morello and varieties of that type are most subject to its attacks. In some sections the trees are entirely destroyed by it, it attacks the leaves, causing a small brown spot about an eighth of an inch in diameter, and later the leaves turn yellow and drop from the tree.

The only satisfactory remedy is to spray with bordeaux mixture or copper carbonate. Spraying must be done early before the trees have blossomed. If sprayed while the cherries are beginning to color, the bordeaux will stain the fruit, but copper carbonate will not.

To prevent ravages by birds, the planting of June berries and Russian mulberries along the outside of the orchard, proves of great value, as the birds will eat these in preference to the cherries. In Europe the trees are covered with nets, and these can be used in this country with success where the orchard is small, as the expense of nets is not great.

The sour varieties are almost universally grown throughout the Northwest, as they are hardier, more productive and less liable to injury from insects and fungous diseases. The principal sour cherries are divided into four groups: the Montmorency, Morello, Braune and Vladimir.

These groups embrace many varieties. The Montmorency group is characterized by the fruit being light red, with light flesh and colorless juice. The trees are inclined to be spreading. The Montmorency variety is the type of the group.

The Morello group bears a dark-colored fruit and has dark flesh and juice and ripens late. The trees are small and variable in form. These trees are also subject to fungous diseases.

The Brueseler Braune group consists of Russian varieties with dark red fruit and colored flesh and juice. The trees are large, upright, compact and vigorous.

The Vladimir also consists of Russian varieties. The trees are very compact with slender, drooping branches, giving the tree a weeping appearance. The fruit is dark colored, flesh firm and colored, and the juice is very highly colored.

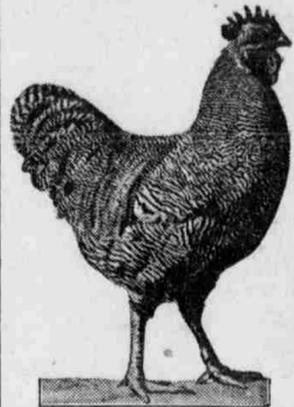
FARM POULTRY

MEANING OF 'DOUBLE MATING'

Subject of Interest to Fanciers of Some Breeds, Particularly Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Real poultry fanciers often go into details that have little interest for the practical man and little real bearing on egg production. One subject the fanciers of some breeds, particularly Barred Plymouth Rocks, have to deal with is "double mating," or "pullet mating," and "cockerel mating," which needs explanation for those not familiar with the topic.

This is a result of the breed standard calling for one color or shade for the cock and another for the hen. Plymouth Rock standards, for exam-



Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

ple, call for darker males than would normally be produced by mating properly colored males with properly colored females, and they also call for lighter colored females than would be secured by the same mating. To overcome this and to get results up to breed qualifications it is customary to mate rather comparatively dark males and comparatively dark females, when exhibition cockerels are desired, and lighter than normal birds for exhibition pullets. The first is a "cockerel mating," the second a "pullet mating." The breed specifications thus tend to make extra work for the breeder, who should be permitted to breed only for color, form and egg production.

PREVENT SOFT-SHELLED EGGS

One Suggestion Is That Hens Are Not Getting Enough Lime—Over-Feeding Is Another Cause.

Soft-shelled eggs may possibly be a suggestion that the hens are not getting enough lime. Far more likely it is, when your hens start laying soft-shelled eggs, that you have been over-feeding, and in consequence the fowls are too fat. Therefore a reduction in quantity, as well as a change of diet is necessary.

An excellent plan is to find out which particular hen is at fault, and confine her to a less fattening ration, with only a small amount of water. At the end of a week restore her to the flock, and generally increase amount of lime given in food. A period of this dieting, followed by an abundance of oyster shells is almost certain to speedily correct the trouble.

When the egg has a normal shell, but one which is very thin, it is a very good indication that the hen is all right, but that lime is too scant. In this case supplying oyster shells, or lime in another form, is quite sure to make the egg shells thicker and stronger very quickly.

DAMPNESS DOES MUCH HARM

Young Duck or Gosling Cannot Stand Heavy Wetting—Cause of Rheumatism and Colds.

Getting the body wet in spring or early summer will generally kill a young duck or gosling. Dampness will give them rheumatism and cold, and cold will bring on sore eyes.

A young duck caught in the rain will often raise its head, open its mouth, and stand stone still until it drowns, when but a few feet farther along it could have found shelter.

Feed Meat in Some Form.

There must be meat in some form in the daily bill of fare of laying and growing stock. But that amount should not exceed over 25 per cent of the total amount of feed fed. Too much meat and bone produces laxity of the bowels, impairs the digestive organs, and often results in soft-shelled, thin-shelled and infertile eggs.

Value of Nest Eggs. While nest eggs have nothing to do with increased egg production, they have a good mission in teaching the hens to lay in certain places, instead of dropping their eggs any and everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS

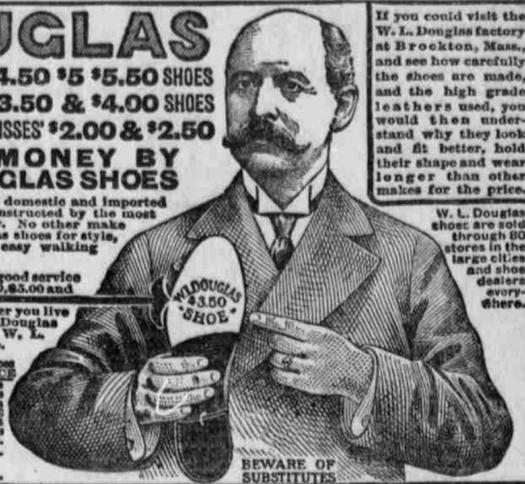
MEN'S \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5 \$5.50 SHOES
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If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

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It's a good brand of fertilizer that will raise a mortgage.

Drink Denison's Coffee. Always pure and delicious.

And many a corporation has been sunk by its floating debt.

Always use Red Cross Ball Blue. Delights the laundress. At all good grocers. Adv.

A full dress suit enables a \$600 clerk to pass himself off for a \$1,200 waiter.

No man who has tried to split kindling with one believes George Washington chopped down a cherry tree with his hatchet.

Definition. She—What did you call bachelor? He—Men who have contemplated matrimony.

His Action. "Ah, squire," saluted the village bore, "what are you doing for your rheumatism these days?" "Examining the doctors one after another," snarled the old codger, "to see how much they don't know."—Judge.

Decorated With One When He Left. "Uh-well, yo' honah," explained Brother Stimmerjohn, "de gen'lman come to mah house and 'gunter norate loud and coa's 'bout fou' dollahs, and—"

"Oh, he had a bill, did he?" "Nussah! He never had no bill when he come dar—he des had a common ev'ydaw nose. But—uh-yaw! haw! haw! haw!—yo' ortuh seed it; when he left; sassah, yo' dess ortuh seed it!"—Kansas City Star.

As Seeing the Invisible. No great purpose has ever been achieved by any individual until his spirit has first gone out into some wilderness solitude and there discovered its native strength, its absolute invincibility when it relies upon no help but that of God. This is the experience of all the greatest among men. They go apart from their fellows for awhile, like Moses, into the land of Midian, or like our Lord himself into the wilderness, or like St. Paul into the Arabian desert, and there, in solitary communion with God, from that highest of all companionships, they drink in strength to fit them for the work of our lives. Alone with God, they see visions which fill their souls, visions which never fade afterward even in the light of common day, but which serve as beacon lights to guide them, through storm and darkness, till the purpose of their lives is fulfilled.—Edwin H. Eland.

IN A SHADOW

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis.

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others. "I was never a coffee drinker," writes an ill woman, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were affected.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum. "I have never had one spell of sick-headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly, 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

If a man will refrain from combing his hair over the denuded spot the probabilities are that nobody will notice the fact that he is bald.

OVERWORK and KIDNEY TROUBLE

Mr. James McDaniel, Oakley, Ky., writes: "I overworked and strained myself, which brought on Kidney and Bladder Disease. My symptoms were



Backache and burning in the stem of the Bladder, which was sore and had a constant hurting all the time—broken sleep, tired feeling, nervousness, puffing and swollen eyes, shortness of breath and J. McDaniel. Rheumatic pains. I suffered ten months. I was treated by a physician, but found no relief until I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I now feel that I am permanently cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills." Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free.—Adv.

It's woman's imagination that keeps her young—if she imagines people can't see through a coat of paint.

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The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Thus these supercreamy emollients promote and maintain the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands under conditions which if neglected might disfigure them.

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For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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To instill these principles in the minds of every one of our employees, and to have our employees proud of the Company, proud to serve it and its patrons and jealous of their own and the Company's good name.

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FIFTY-NINE DIFFERENT FARM PRODUCTS



Miss Erma Duffin, Aged Twelve Years, and Her Exhibit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The little young lady shown in the photograph is one of the Canning club prize winners at the state fair in Salt Lake City. Her name is Miss Erma Duffin, and she won third place with her exhibit. She canned all manner of vegetables, fruits, meat relishes, catchups and pickles, although she had never put up a quart of fruit before this year.

"No exhibit of adults came anywhere near being in competition with the work of the children," writes a state leader in Utah to the United States department of agriculture.