

Good Spring Tonic

"We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring tonic and as a blood purifier. Last spring I was not well at all. When I went to bed I was tired and nervous and could not sleep well, in the morning I would feel twice as tired; my mother got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took. I felt like a new person when I had finished that bottle. We always have some of Hood's medicines in the house." Hilvey Roselle, Marinette, Wis.

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Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarasatats.

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No Mercury, Poisons or Drugs Used. No Operations or Cutting.
Guarantee to cure Catarrh, Asthma, Lungs, Stomach and Kidney troubles, and all Private Diseases of Men and Women.
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Just received from Peking, China—safe, sure and reliable. U. S. filing in its works.
If you cannot eat, write for symptom blank and circular. Enclose 4 cents in stamps.
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Hands Full With Simple Branches.
Good teachers in any public school have hands more than full beating in reading, writing, spelling, grammar and geography in eight years without wasting time on fads. How many of a model school really learn the above simple branches? Teaching these free is enough for any city to do. Do any do it? Principals and teachers are good enough; it is the system that seems to be bad.

Alcohol not needed
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a strong drink. As now made, there is not a drop of alcohol in it. It is a non-alcoholic tonic and alterative. Ask your own doctor about your taking this medicine for thin, impure blood. Follow his advice every time. He knows.
Ayer's
We publish our formulae. We banish alcohol from our medicines. We urge you to consult your doctor.
Ask your doctor, "What is the first great rule of health?" Nine doctors out of ten will quickly reply, "Keep the bowels regular." Then ask him another question, "What do you think of Ayer's Pills for constipation?"
—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

MANY DEFINED PRINCIPLES IN PRUNING FRUIT TREES

Should be Adapted to Different Varieties—In Forming Top of Tree Several Distinct Systems Are Practiced.

(By R. W. FISHER.)
It is known that heavy pruning of the tops of fruit trees in winter or during the dormant period has a tendency to produce wood growth, or cause the trees to grow larger. This is due to the fact that when pruning is done when the tree is dormant the plant food which is taken up by the roots early in the spring is concentrated into a smaller portion of the top and results in the very rapid growth of the parts left. Weak trees are often forced into vigorous growth by heavy top pruning which is done in the winter or early spring.

When vigorous plants are given a heavy winter pruning water sprouts are often produced, because there is more plant food sent up from the roots than the top area can use, resulting in the growth of dormant lateral buds.

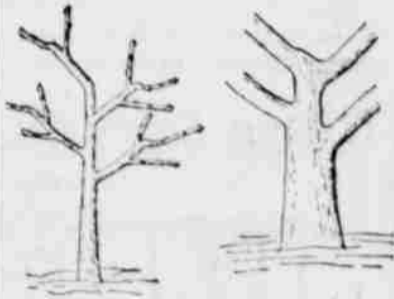
Heavy pruning of the top in the summer or when the tree is in an active state of growth has a tendency to check the wood growth, causes fruit buds to form and sometimes results in the growth of water sprouts. The wood growth is checked because when pruning is done when the leaves are performing their function of assimilating plant food a large portion of the area which is making plant food is removed and the supply of prepared plant food is checked, thus causing a decrease of growth over the whole tree.

Heavy root pruning checks the growth of wood by cutting off the supply of moisture and crude plant food. This results in an increasing number of fruit buds. In sections of

The shape, however, should be largely determined by the natural characteristics of the tree. Low-headed trees produce the best results in many localities. They are able to stand heavy winds without injury, the fruit is nearer the ground and makes harvesting a crop and all orchard work much easier, and the trunks are not so likely to be injured by sun-scald.

If one-year-old trees are set out, the pruning the first year will consist in cutting the top back to within eighteen or twenty-four inches of the ground. The cut should be made just above a strong bud. During the first season three or four branches should be permitted to grow; the others rubbed off soon after the buds expand.

In the spring of the second year, if more than three or four branches grew during the first summer, they

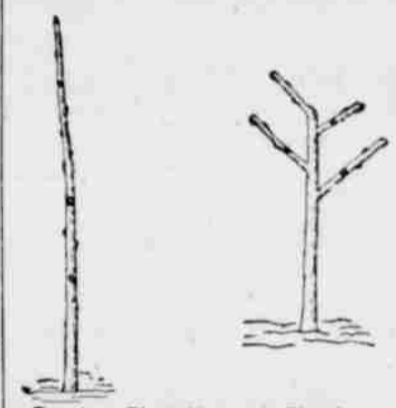


Pruning the Third Year. Old Tree Trunk Properly Branched.

should be cut out, making the cut near the main stem and parallel to it. The remaining branches should be cut back to within three or four buds of the main stem, making the cut just above a strong bud.

In the spring of the third year all but three or four branches are cut out, including the terminal branch, and the others are cut back to within three or four buds of the stem from which they grow, the idea being to produce three or four well developed and well situated twigs on each branch each year, and having the branches so placed that the tree will grow into a symmetrical form and be open enough so that the sunlight can get into the center of the tree, thus adding much to the color of the fruit. By cutting each season's growth back to within a few buds of the last season's growth the tree is made to grow much stockier than it otherwise would.

The pruning after the third year is very similar to that given in the first year. Three or four twigs are selected on each growth, the others cut out, and the remaining twigs cut back. All cross limbs or limbs that are too close together, or that rub together should be cut out.



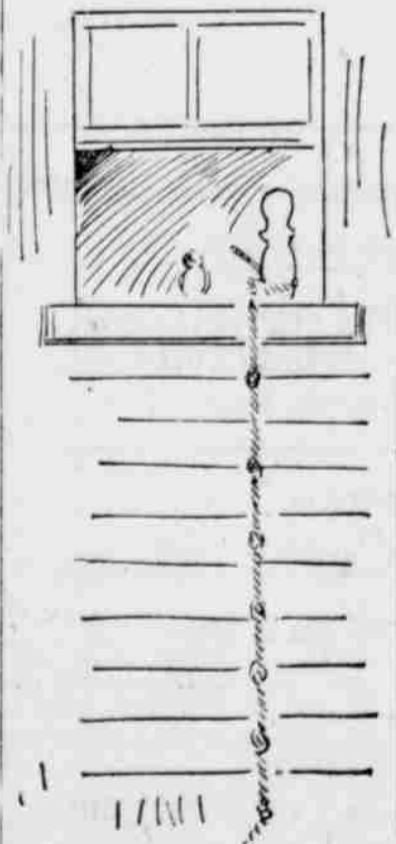
Pruning First Year at Planting. Second Year Growth.

the country where fruit trees have a tendency to start bearing very young and to produce large crops of fruit, it is often necessary to do such pruning that will cause wood growth rather than the production of fruit buds. In forming the top of the tree several distinct systems are practiced.

MAKES HANDY FIRE ESCAPE

Stout Knotted Rope Makes Excellent Substitute for Ladder—Any Cool-Headed Person Can Use It.

It is not feasible to have a ladder at every window, and in case of fire people in the second story are often in danger of their lives. For safety, tie large knots in a strong rope, coil it neatly on the floor or some place where it can be found immediately in the dark. Make a loop at one end so it may be looped around a bed post or a stout hook placed in the window frame. In case of fire throw out the



A Handy Fire Escape.

loose end of the rope and scramble out. Any cool-headed person can wriggle down a rope of this kind, although they may blister their hands or get a slight fall in doing so, but even so, it is better than being roasted.

GROWING HERBS IS ESSENTIAL

Nothing Can Quite Take Their Place in Household—Seeds of Annual Sort Should be Sown Early.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)
No garden can be considered complete that does not include a goodly variety of herbs, for nothing can quite fill their place in the household.

The seeds of annual sorts should be sown early, but of the perennial varieties (and many of the best are that) the seeds sown in mid-summer will produce strong plants that may be freely cut from the following year.

Make the soil rich, mellow and fine before sowing the seed. When the seedling plants are large enough they may be transplanted to the borders, or the fence-row where they can grow undisturbed year after year.

When the roots become large they may be divided and new plants started if more are wanted, though two or three plants of one variety will furnish all a good-sized family will need, as the leaves should be cut several times during the season.

The leaves should be cut when fully grown and before the plant blooms, choosing a clear, dry day for the work. Spread in a cool, shady room to dry, as drying in the sun or by the fire spoils both color and flavor.

When thoroughly dry powder the leaves by rubbing between the hands and store away in tight cans or boxes.

Corn Producer Wins \$500.

Perley G. Davis of Granby, Mass., sets a new world's record for corn this year's production, and was given a \$500 award by the New England Corn exposition judges. The record was made on one acre of land, from which Mr. Davis harvested 103 1/2 bushels of crib dry yellow flint corn. His yield at harvest time was 127 bushels of shelled corn.

Australian Wool Industry.

It has been calculated that the industry of wool production brings Australia an annual return of from \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000. But this does not include the returns from the sales of sheep, stud and flock, and the large quantity disposed of at the yards for local consumption. Possibly all these bring the total up to \$250,000,000 a year.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



Headdresses for Summer.

gowns as these will never be worn by women of cultured taste who are in society. At the same time there is a distinct movement in the direction of semitransparent afternoon and evening gowns of nylon de sole or silk muslin or even thin crepe de chine. These dresses are worn over a supple silk or satin undergarment which only reaches to the knees and the hem of the skirt proper is lined and interlined with transparent material—silk muslin, chiffon, etc. The result is that the dress clings to the lower limbs and foot in a rather fascinating way and an impression of fairy-like lightness is conveyed.

It is certain that it becomes more and more the fashion to dispense with petticoats and this latest development of the petticoatless costume is likely to become exceedingly popular.

I notice, already, in the show rooms of our leading dressmakers a tendency towards a revival of the clinging "fussy" gown of a few years ago. For the past year we have had with us extremely clinging gowns of supple satins, velvets and thin cloths, but as a rule these gowns have been almost plain so far as the skirts were concerned. Now, our dress autocrats are turning their attention to those bewildering little dresses which seem as though they had been thrown together by fairy fingers; a delicious mass of delicate lace, tucked up chiffons, fine embroideries and so on.

We are, in fact, about to enter upon a period of fussy frocks of an ultra-elaborate description, frocks which will cling to the form quite as insistently as those of a few months ago but which will be intensely feminine in design and in execution. We have not yet arrived at the full popularity of this style of dress but I always like to make my readers aware of changes in the world of fashion which may be looked for with confidence and this revival of the fussy, clinging robe is one of these changes.

And I have no doubt that we shall see a revival of elaborate lingerie dresses this coming summer. Last year we were wearing linen and tussor coats and skirts on all occasions but in the summer of 1911 we shall have the opportunity of wearing those delightful but costly arrangements of fine muslin and cobweb lace which were dear to the hearts of our great-grandmothers.

In Velvet and Velvetene.

Velvet and velvetene are still the favorite materials for spring suits, and the most magnificent silk braids are freely used in conjunction with them. A lovely Paquin model showed a skimpy skirt of black velvet with some wide, thick, black silk braid arranged in lines from waist to knees. At one side the lengths of braid were finished off with handsome ornaments of braid and silk cords, and the coat, which was rather long, was covered with braid over the bust and shoulders. The skirt was short-waisted and was buttoned up on a tight corsage of royal blue peau de sole, and the silk corsage was finished off at the neck with a dainty little chemisette of putty-colored Venetian guipure. It was an exceedingly attractive suit and just the thing for the months of February and March. It was smart enough for visiting purposes or even for a wedding, but the design was so simple that the costume might have been worn in the street without attracting undue attention.

Some of the new silk braids for tailored suits are 12 and 14 inches wide and they are made of the richest silk. Navy blue serges and cloths look admirable when trimmed with these splendid braids and with handsome buttons or enamel set in silver or in jet.

Several of our leading dressmakers assert that the waist line is going up still higher, and it is certain that one does see the exaggeratedly short waist line on many of the latest models, but on the other hand a number of our society leaders in Paris have remained faithful to the becoming waist line which is neither high nor low.

Refuse to Follow Fashion.

There are always women to be found, and of all nations, who will slavishly follow the very latest dictates of the autocrats of fashion, but on the other hand we sometimes find women, most frequently among the exclusive Parisiennes, who are a law unto themselves, even in matters of dress. These women accept the suggestions of their dressmakers and tailors when these suggestions fall in with their own ideas and tastes, with the result that special and individual fashions are created which bring as much credit to the wearer as to the designer.

The moderate waist line is undoubtedly flattering to the figure. It is, as I have said, neither high nor low; it

does not suggest the empire period, neither does it suggest the small-waist effect of a few years ago. The word "natural" may fitly be applied to the waist line I am alluding to, and no matter what changes take place in the world of fashion we are pretty certain to find it remaining in favor with women of cultured taste.

Headdresses for Summer.

All the Paris milliners are now showing straw and erin hats and the Parisiennes have already begun to wear these summery headdresses. Things seem to have a way of getting turned upside down in the world of fashion of recent days. Last summer we were wearing bands of fur on our thin silk muslin dresses and last August the smartest women were wearing large hats of silk beaver with thin summer dresses. Now we are wearing straw hats with winter suits.

A model by Reboux is one of the very newest shapes. It is made of black erin and the wide brim is turned up suddenly at one side, rather toward the front. The hat is lined with black velvet and the crown is large and domed. For trimming such hats as this have a feather, held down by a handsome jet ornament or a cluster of wings of aigrettes at one side. Nothing is put round the crown and the success of the hat depends on the manner in which it is worn. It must be so placed on the head that the peak falls over the left eye. Last year we had hats of this kind with us, but then it was the fashion to wear them in Napoleon style, with the turned-up side right across the front.

A smart little toque is made of supple beaver felt in a delicious shade of cream white. The shape is quite supple and the only trimming is a soft aigrette of white marabout, held in place by a steel ornament at one side. Among the spring models for Nice I have seen just such a toque in this shade entirely of silk velvets in a lovely shade of dark purple.

Notwithstanding the fact that velvet shoes almost invariably make their wearers' feet look larger, they need to be worn at the moment in full vogue. With velvet suits, especially



those in black, these shoes are almost ubiquitous and now that the weather is gradually becoming spring-like we find velvet shoes in such shades as violet, bottle green, nut brown and gray very generally worn in the street. The velvet shoes may be said to be de rigueur with a velvet costume, but with a suit of any other material the shoe, which very often matches the dress in color, is of dull suede or of soft kid.

With spring and summer suits this idea of having the shoes to match the costume is an admirable one; delightful effects are obtained with white or pale pastel tints.

Many women of fashion have adopted velvet shoes for evening wear, but I do not think the idea a good one; in the first place because, as I have already said, such shoes make the feet look unnaturally large, and in the second place because either satin or fine glove kid would seem to be a more suitable accompaniment for evening frocks of thin materials.

I have not lately seen many of the bright red shoes which were such a rage a few months ago, but at Monte Carlo very smart shoes in violet kid are being largely worn with white suits, a touch of the same purple being introduced in the hat or scarf.

An evening coat of bellotrope velvet, with heavy embroidery in silk and dull silver, is shown in our illustration, and is one of the most effective of the season's costumes.

NEW KIND OF APPLE PIE

Use of Molasses as Sweetening Makes Delicious Dessert—Nice Hot or Cold.

Apple pie sweetened with molasses made as follows is delicious: Take a baking tin (ten by six) and about an inch and a half deep. Line with pastry in which a little soda and cream of tartar have been used. Leave enough around the edge to turn up over the top crust to keep the juices in. Fill with quartered Baldwin or greening apples, a pinch of allspice and a large pinch of nutmeg. Use the molasses according to the size of the tin. Enough to sweeten. Shave salt pork just as thin as possible and lay over the apples, nearly covering them. Make a few slits in the top crust, brush over with cold milk and bake very slowly three hours. Afternoon is the best time to bake, as the temperature is more even. When removed from the oven cover with a cloth to stew a little while. The juice will be thick like sirup if just a sprinkling of flour is used. Nice hot or cold.

Pettis' Eucalypti

100 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT

Limits of Trouble.
Three times on the run between Worthing and Shoreham the beautiful prima donna's nearly new car had broken down. Ultimately coaxing it to enter Brighton, the fair lady received in the hotel porch the solicitude of a sister artist who had passed her on the road. "Much trouble with my car, dear," she echoed, bitterly. "Why, I couldn't have more trouble if I was married to the blessed machine!" —Sporting Times.

Can Courtship Be Cut?

Let us see if there be aught which may be condensed. May we cut short the length of the courtship? Not in these days, for it requires more time than ever to amass means sufficient for marriage. Thinking upon the matter, point by point, we are unable to discern any sweet pleasure of courtship which could advantageously be abbreviated. —London.

It Was Inevitable.

An exchange tells us that a man named Czyszowski has been charged with forgery. Is it any wonder he wanted to write some other man's name? —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thousands of Consumptives die every year. Consumption results from a neglected cold on the lungs. Hamlin's Wizard Oil will cure these colds. Just run it into the chest and draw out the inflammation.

The Nursery Window.

If the nursery window is not protected by outside bars, hammer a large screw or nail into the groove of the lower sash, so that the window cannot be raised more than six inches. If the top sash is drawn down, this is quite enough for ventilation, and no matter how ingenious or venturesome the little ones may be they cannot wriggle through the small lower opening.

No Lazy Children.

It is now asserted that there is no such thing as a lazy child. There is always some other explanation of the backward child, generally sickness or hunger.

FERRY'S SEEDS
To grow the finest flowers and most luscious vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's seeds are best because they never fail in yield or quality. The best gardeners and farmers everywhere know Ferry's seeds to be the highest standard of quality yet attained. For sale everywhere.
FERRY'S 1911 Seed Annual
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O. M. FERRY & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

NO DUST SWEEPING COMPOUND
Cleans and brightens Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Floors. Absorbs the germiniferous dust. Saves dusting and beating carpets.
Per 50 lb., 200 lbs. \$2.00
Per 100 lb., 150 lbs. 4.00
75-lb. metal drum 2.50
Order by mail or through your grocer.
CRESCENT CHEMICAL CO.
286 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Life Without Food.

How long is it possible to live without food? We have all read of a case not many years since, where some French miners were entombed for twenty-one days, and rescued alive long after everyone thought they must be dead; of course they were in a very weakened condition, and required the utmost care before they were out of danger. This, however, is by no means the longest time that a human being is known to have existed without food, and in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal, there is the record of a woman suffering from cancer, who could take neither food nor drink of any kind, yet she existed in that condition for fifty-six days, and was, moreover, quite conscious till her death. In India the fakirs include among their wonderful performances abstention from food for a very long period, but when they do this they put themselves into a condition closely resembling sleep, and, of course, during that time the body is called on to perform none of its usual functions, and wasting of tissue is reduced to a minimum.