State Will Take Part In Exposition

Washington Announces Plans for Panama-Pacific Fair—Resources Will Be Set Forth.

BY RICHARD SEELY JAMES,
Executive Commissioner, Washington State Exposition Commission.

WASHINGTON'S five primary resources, horticulture, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining, from which this state gains her fundamental wealth, will be the chief classifications for exhibits from Washington at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, 1915, according to the practical exhibit plan adopted by the Washington State Exposition Commission.

The State commission, appointed by Governor Lister in accordance with the act of the last legislature, has determined to make Washington's participation in the great exposition a purely practical one.

"Our objects," says John Schram, president of the commission, "are two, namely, to set forth the resources, products and attractions of the state for information of possible settlers, investors and tourists, and to exploit the products of our state for the purpose of increasing our world-wide markets.

In other words, Washington wants more producers, and she also wants the best markets for what she produces.

We believe the coming international exposition offers a fine opportunity to work toward both objects at the same time. For that reason we will adhere to practical, industrial lines in making our exhibit at San Francisco, and not delve very extensively into the entertainment and other fancy features of exposition work."

Five Classified Exhibits.

Besides the general display of resources made in the Washington State building at San Francisco, the state will install five classified exhibits in five of the main exhibit palaces, in the five departments outlined above. Work on these classified exhibits is already under way, the departments of horticulture and agriculture being in charge of Leslie M. Brown, formerly of Walla Walla, and former secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Brown is visiting all sections of the state in the course of gathering the exhibits of products of the farm and orchard, and expects to show the very best the state produces.

In addition to general state-wide exhibits, the state commission will take charge of feature exhibits prepared by various counties and localities, and, in fact, welcome local exhibits when the locality is willing to have same installed as a part of the general state exhibit in accordance with the commision's broad plan.

Exhibits to Be Aided.

Live stock and poultry will also be well represented from this state. The executive commissioner has named Robert Burt of Seattle as commissioner of live stock and Harry H. Collier of Tacoma as commissioner of poultry, and the commission has voted considerable sums of money to aid Washington stock breeders and poultry fanciers to exhibit at the great international stock and poultry shows at San Francisco in 1915. It is hoped that this state will take many awards in these shows. The state commission is planning to help pay expenses of state exhibitors, and also to offer a series of extra awards for prize-winning entries from this state.

The office of the exposition commission is at 709 Central building, Seattle, and while it is the intention of the officers of the commission to visit all parts of the state this year, correspondence and suggestions from all localities is invited. The commission will have representatives at most of the local fairs and exhibits this year, and will take many of the best exhibits from these fairs to San Francisco in 1915.

Directions for Spraying Cherry Trees

Missouri Agricultural College Gives Growers Hints on Formulae of Value.

ACCORDING to the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, cherries should be sprayed in the following manner:

First Spraying: After the leaves have begun to come out, but before the blossoms open, using bordeaux mixture (2 lbs. copper sulphate, 3 lbs. lime and 50 gallons of water) or some form of lime-sulphur, either the commercial or self-boiled.

Second Spraying: As soon as the calyx tube is off the young fruit, use arsenate of lead paste 2 lbs., bordeaux mixture 2-3-50, self-boiled lime-surphur 7-7-50 or commercial lime-sulphur 1½ gallons with water enough to make up 50 gallons of the solution.

Prepare at Home.

These two sprayings are to control the leaf spot and powdery mildew, and to poison the curculio insect which punctures the fruit.

Self-boiled lime-sulphur must be prepared at home, as it does not keep well and hence is not kept for sale. To prepare, slake 8 pounds of lime in a large tub or vat, and while simmering from its own heat, stir in 8 pounds of fine sulphur. Stop the simmering or boiling at the end of eight or ten minutes by adding cold water. Strain into a barrel and add water to make 50 gallons.

Third Spraying: Just after the fruit is off, using bordeaux mixture 2-3-50, self-boiled lime-sulphur 7-7-50 or commercial lime-sulphur 1½ gallons to 48½ gallons of water. This is to keep the leaves healthy in order that good strong fruit buds may be formed for the next year's crop.

Spraying Outfits.

Powdery mildew is likely to be very bad on young cherry trees, particularly those growing in the nursery row. Such trees should be sprayed three or four times with bordeaux mixture 2-3-50 or either of the lime-sulphur as mentioned above.

Spraying Outfits: A barrel sprayer will spray from five to ten acres of orchard and costs, complete, from $12 to 130. A bucket sprayer is useful for whitewashing or spraying a dozen trees or less; costs $3.50 to $8. The small hand compressed air and knapsack outfits are used for spraying potatoes, nursery trees, berries and vineyards. They cost from $5 to $15. All sprayers should have brass working parts which are not injured by acids.

Plant Lice in Spring.

Some trees and shrubs are loaded every season with plant lice. On those affected last year one is likely to find now small, black, shiny eggs at the ends of the twigs. These can be seen on fruit and other trees, various ornamental shrubs, and particularly on the buckhorn. As soon as the tender leaves begin to unfold on this shrub the eggs hatch, and the leaves shortly become loaded with lice. Why not, therefore, trim hedges and shrubs now, and burn the trimmings, burn as well all prunings of fruit trees? It is very well known that plant lice increase at a tremendous rate when once started, therefore, each egg destroyed now means the death of hundreds of lice, and the consequent lessening of the work of spraying.

Don't be weary of the way. Remember the hosts who have passed on who thought not of themselves alone, but tried to make the path smoother and brighter for those to follow them. We pass this way but once, so let it be with good cheer and noble deeds.

Automobile Trips!

Have you ever stopped to think how you will carry your clothes and provisions on your machine, or how you will keep the perishable food cool on a hot day? If not—

Write or See SMITH—He Makes the

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Guaranteed to keep things cool.
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Don't expect bony, skinny stock to escape the detection of the city buyer. He will often class the whole shipment by a few such poor birds.

Contamination of Farm Water Easy

WITHOUT doubt many of the germ diseases may be transmitted by means of water, and some of the diseases are so uniformly transmitted by water that they are known as "water-borne" diseases. Typhoid, dysentery and other intestinal disorders are such diseases, and if they may be carried by water it is of the greatest importance that every precaution be taken to insure a pure water supply.

That farm water supplies are subject to polution is evidenced by the investigations made by K. F. Kellerman and H. A. Whitaker of the department of agriculture, in co-operation with the Minnesota state board of health, indicated that of seventy-nine carefully selected and typical water supplies of farms in that state, twenty were good and fifty-nine were polluted. Of the polluted wells, eleven were so located that even extreme care would not make them safe; ten were poorly located, but improvements in the protection from surface wash and infiltration would make them safe; twenty-five were bad only because of poor surface protection and could easily be made safe. Practically all the surface supplies investigated were polluted. During these investigations twenty-three of the farms examined showed a record of typhoid fever.

BALKY HORSE.

Various methods for starting a balky horse prevail: Tying a string tight around one ear; tying the tail to the singletree; lifting the foot up against the horse's arm for a while (till it cramps); whirling the horse around till dizzy; tapping the shoe or bottom of the foot; strapping up one leg for a while, and blindfolding. Some cases have been cured by strapping up one front foot and throwing the animal.

Greediest Hogs Are Most Valuable

THE OREGON agricultural station has found out by actual feeding tests that the hog which eats most greedily is the most profitable. Thirty pigs were divided into three lots, the heaviest eaters in one lot, and the others graded according to their capacity for consuming feed.

A hundred hogs like the heaviest eaters, at the rate of gain made and present prices, would make a profit of $297.65, or almost exactly $3 a head. A hundred like the poorest feeders would have made a profit of $115.65, or only a little more than a dollar a head. They were evenly graded as to size and sex. If there is this great difference between the heavy-eating hogs and the light eaters—and most hog growers will agree with the general proposition—it would seem that breeders might well devote themselves to breeding appetite in hogs, instad of color or fancy points. If the appetite makes the profits, breed appetite.

Though more than 750,000 bushels of wheat are held in Lincoln county, Washington, by farmers, warehousemen and mils yet, according to the statement of Assessor D. B. Campbell, there were on Marcch 1, 250,000 bushels less than a year ago. Owned by mills and warehousemen on March 1, when the statement was due from grainmen, were 375,741 bushels, while farmers had stored 400,662 bushels.

Of the grain stored by the farmers the greatest amount is at Davenport, where producers are holding 63,030 bushels for higher prices, practically 10 per cent of the product of the Davenport wheat belt. Wilbur farmers are storing 49,293 bushels; Bluestem, 44,171; Almira, 46,286; Reardan, 46,290; Govan, 63,483; Creston, 21,741; Denny Station, 13,130; Odessa, 12,620; Harrington, 11,556; Monrovia, 12,998. A surprising feature is that Sprague, one of the leading shipping points, has on hand but 1,284 bushels, while Mohler, prominent wheat point, has 2,020 bushels. One reason for the reduced amount is higher prices this season.

Skin and Blood Diseases

Every part of your body is dependent on the blood supply. If your blood is crowded with impurities and germs of disease, causing your skin to be covered with annoying and disfiguring eruptions and blemishes, take Sulphurro to purify the blood, use it externally to allay irritation and inflaramation.

Sulphurro is an antiseptic and germicide. You can understand why it gets results when you consider that taken internally, it enters into the blood, the blood carries it to every part of the body, impurities and germs of disease are eliminated; in fact, taking Sulphurro means cleansing, healing and benefitting the entire system; it means removing the cause of disease.

When Sulphurro is used in the bath water, the pores absorb this beneficial antiseptic, inflammation and irritation are allayed. Sulphurro used internally and externally means pure blood and a healthy skin.

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Jan. 18, 1912.

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Sincerely yours,
GEO. W. BAKER,
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The C. M. C. Stewart Sulphur Co.,
Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

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