

THE GOOD JUDGE CALLS AT M. BENT'S GARAGE

MAC, THAT WAS A GOOD CHAUFFEUR YOU SENT OUT WITH ME YESTERDAY

EVERY ONE OF THE BOYS LIKES THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW AND WORSHIPS THE GROUND YOU WALK ON

IF HE WANTS A TALK TH BOYS TO TAKE HIM OFF HE ALWAYS HAS AN EXTRA POUCH



PERSONAL recommendation counts a lot—and the right kind of men are glad of every chance to do their fellow men a favor. You see it illustrated every day—users of W-B CUT Chewing—the long sherd Real Tobacco Chew—telling friends the glad tidings about the small chew that satisfies.

"Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste." Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

OILING FARM MACHINERY.

"A full oil can on every machine" should be the farmer's slogan. It is a good slogan, too, in that it stands for good lubrication of farm implements. A great deal of wear could be prevented by more frequent oiling or some method of insuring that every bearing would be kept well lubricated. Besides, machines which are kept well oiled give more satisfactory service than those which are allowed to run "dry." An excellent tendency of manufacturers now is to use a greater number of compression grease cups for hard oil. These are especially valuable on machines that must operate in dust, because they eliminate the open air holes.—Ohio Station.

POTATO CULTIVATION.

Should Be Constant, According to Sheldon W. Funk.

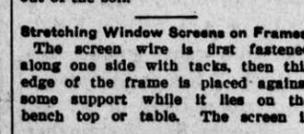
An essential for success with potatoes is constant cultivation, according to Sheldon W. Funk, farm adviser of the department of agriculture. Concerning cultivation, Mr. Funk says:

"We now come to the problem of constant cultivation, which means that the potato field should be cultivated properly at least every ten days and, better still, every week as long as we can get through between the rows. That does not mean from the time the potatoes are planted, but beforehand as well. Remember that at no time can the field be as well cultivated as before the tubers are planted. Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is very important and should never be neglected.

"Between the time when the tubers are planted and when the stalks start coming through the ground I like to harrow them several times with the spike tooth harrow to form a dust mulch and destroy the small weeds as well. After they are up nicely we are then ready to begin our regular cultivation, either with the sulky or the single horse cultivator. Some seasons we have considerable rain at this time of the year, and we are not able to use the spike tooth harrow as frequently as necessary, with the result that when we start on that first cultivation the field is covered pretty thickly with small weeds. Unless we are very careful with these cultivators at this particular time some one will have to do some hoeing in the potato field, and that is one job that I detest. Be careful to put good wide teeth next to the row on your cultivator and then lap the soil from both sides on the row so that every weed is covered, regardless of how many potato stalks you cover. The potatoes will all come through this soil, but the weeds will be killed, and usually no hoeing is necessary.

"It is important to make the first or second cultivation pretty deep, but after that cultivate as shallow as possible. Our object is to retain a constant dust mulch so as to hold the moisture in the soil and prevent its escape by evaporation, but great damage can be done here by going too deep. The potato plant sends its feeding roots out through the soil between the rows very quickly, and if we are not extremely careful with our cultivators we cut off immense numbers of feeding roots and do more harm than good. I think it is far better not to cultivate at all than to cultivate deep in the middle of the growing season. We practice a level system of cultivation. Our potatoes are planted pretty deep, and therefore there is no tendency for them to work out of the soil."

Stretching Window Screens on Frames. The screen wire is first fastened along one side with tacks, then this edge of the frame is placed against some support while it lies on the bench top or table. The screen is then stretched with the hammer head placed on the extending end of the screen and pressed down in the successive positions as shown. The screen will stay taut after removing the hammer, as the bend will hold it while the tacks are driven.



LITTLE FARM HELPS.

It is a good plan to locate cornercubs and hay stacks on high rolling ground, so that water will not settle toward them.

A swamp that is an eyesore and absolutely useless as it stands may be drained and converted into a permanent pond by scraping out the bottom and lining it with clay.

A patch of stony, unproductive ground can in a few years be converted into a joy for the youngsters by planting it to hickory trees.

Nothing adds so much to the comfort of everybody on the farm as dry, solid paths or walks running from the house to all of the outbuildings and connecting the latter.

If you do not have the energy to build a dipping tank for the hogs pour some coal oil over the pond where they wallow, and it will aid materially in disposing of the lice.

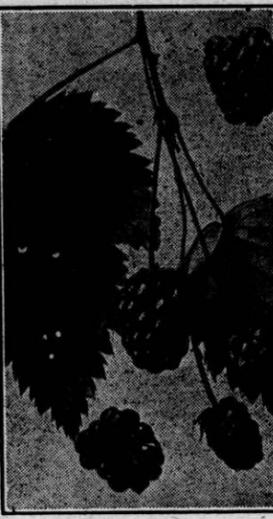
Farm and Garden

DEWBERRY PLANTATIONS.

The Berry Has Proved Profitable in Many Sections. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The dewberry has proved profitable in many sections because it ripens somewhat earlier than the true blackberry, which it resembles greatly in other respects. Sometimes indeed the dewberry is called the trailing blackberry from the fact that its canes trail on the ground while those of the blackberry are upright. The clusters of the dewberry also are small and open in comparison with those of the blackberry.

At the present time the dewberry is grown most extensively in North Carolina and New Jersey, but there are also plantations in Maryland, Texas, Missouri, Michigan, Colorado and most of the other states. The Lucretia, the



A CLUSTER OF MATES DEWBERRIES.

most popular variety, is not very hardy, and hitherto its culture has been confined to rather mild climates. Any fertile soil provided with good drainage and with a good supply of humus to retain moisture is suitable for growing dewberries. Many of the large fields in North Carolina are on coarse sand, and in other sections clay loams are used for this purpose. The plants, however, should not be set on wet soil. Under such conditions root rot has been found to kill the plants. On the other hand, a sufficient supply of moisture is essential for the development and ripening of the berries.

Dewberry plants are usually set during the winter and early spring in the south and in early spring in the north. As they occupy the soil for several years, the land should be well prepared beforehand. The use of cover crops to add humus to the soil is frequently a desirable preliminary, and much better results are usually secured if the land is planted to cultivated crops for two years before setting out the plantation. This will result in a better growth of the plants the first year, and the plantation will yield a crop much sooner than if no such preparation is made.

Two systems of planting are followed—the hill system and the solid row system. With the former the plants are set five feet distant each way, with the latter three feet apart in rows which are four to six feet apart. Cultivation is begun as soon as the plants are in the ground and continued until the growth of the canes trailing along the ground interferes with the work. The following spring, just before the buds start, the canes should be trained. There are a number of different ways of doing this, details of which are discussed in farmer's bulletin 728, a new publication of the United States department of agriculture on this subject. In some cases where the hill system is used stakes are set by each plant and the canes wound in the spiral around them. With the solid row system of culture posts are sometimes set between every two plants, and in other places a wire trellis is used.

In the south, where the growing season is long, all the canes both old and new are usually cut off after the fruit has been picked. In northern regions the season is too short to secure a new growth, and in consequence the old canes only are removed. The former method has the advantage of minimizing danger from the diseases which affect the dewberry. Of these the two most serious are anthracnose and double blossom. In states where it is not possible to remove the canes after harvesting the crop the blossom disease is controlled by removing in the spring all buds which show infection.

Prospective dewberry raisers usually obtain their plants from nurseries. Those, however, who already have a plantation can raise their own plants by covering the tips of the young canes with a few inches of soil late in the summer or early in the autumn. These tips will root freely, and the new plants will be ready to dig late that fall or early the next spring. The duration of a plantation will depend largely upon the attention it receives and the system of pruning adopted. In North Carolina plantations fifteen years old are still productive.

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