

Horticulture

go very well together. It is a great benefit to have bees in our orchards.

It is true that our neighbor's bees may work just as much on our trees as on his own so that we get the benefit of bees in the neighborhood whether we keep any or not. It will surprise any one who has not studied the matter to find to what extent insects assist in the fertilizing of our fruits. The Experiment Stations took this matter up a few years ago and have published the results. One method of testing the good effect of bees and other insects was secured by taking limbs of an apple tree and inclosing them in what is known as mosquito netting so as to keep insects away from the bloom while the air and sunlight were freely admitted. The result was that not one bloom in ten, and sometimes not one in a hundred, bore any fruit. Cross-fertilizing, even with the same variety of apple is very important. The common honey bee does more than any other insect and in most cases more than all other insects, in this cross-fertilization.

In the Yakima valley, or any other valley where much alfalfa is raised, is a good place to keep bees. Alfalfa honey while not quite up to that made from white clover or bass wood, is nevertheless a very fine grade of honey and is in demand with the trade. A fruit grower should keep bees, poultry and pigs. I would most certainly recommend the Yakima valley and all similar valleys as a good country for bees.

TREE ENEMIES AND SPRAYING.

A friend telephoned me yesterday and asked for some advice about getting rid of some insects that are injuring his trees. I asked him if these insects ate any thing. He seemed surprised at my question, and then I further explained my question by asking him if those insects bit and chewed the leaves on which they were working. He said he did not know. Then I explained to him that it was important for me to know before I could prescribe the remedy to be used. I explained to him that some insects bite and devour by chewing the leaves of trees and some only suck the juices from them, and that we must first of all know to which class the insects to be destroyed belong. We must spray with some poison like Paris green or arsenate of lead if they are chewers, but if they are suckers we must spray with some sticky substance like kerosene emulsion or strong soap suds. In this way we close up their breathing pores and they die instantly.

SOME FRUIT DAMAGE.

I have been over into the Yakima valley and spent a few days on my fruit ranch. Our peach crop is completely wiped out, but we will have a fair apple crop. It is claimed that in some parts of that county there will be a fair crop of peaches. Is it difficult to get at the real facts for some report one condition and some another in the same locality. This is no uncommon thing and is not confined to Yakima county. I have lying before me the Fruit Trade Journal, of New York, dated April 29. On page five of that issue there is a report from Grand Junction, Colorado, dated April 25, that states that the

fruit crop is badly damaged and especially peaches. On page 15 there is another report from Grand Junction bearing the same date, April 25, saying that the fruit crop is practically undamaged. How can any one tell which of these reports is reliable? J. M. Irvin, editor of the Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo., has visited that section since the great freeze and says the fruit, especially peaches have been hard hit. He reports that the orchard heaters—fire pots and coal baskets—were not entirely successful in protecting the crops and in some cases were failures. He says in his report: "One man told us that about forty carloads of oil and perhaps 4,000 tons of coal were used in two nights in this great fight against freezing temperature. In the famous Cross orchard 4,200 heaters were used in 42 acres, and a hard fight was made to save the fruit. All night long the men and heaters had the best of the fight, but just about sunrise the mercury took a tumble and declined eight degrees in a half hour and the work was done." From friend Irvin's report I am confident that the cost in fighting the frost was more than the benefit. Mr. Irvin does not say so and may not think so, but this is my conclusion. I am not from Missouri, but before I can be induced to invest in orchard heaters, "I must be shown."

Some other important matters must go over to our next issue. Friends, be patient.

Will Help Establish Demonstration Farms.

At the last meeting of the King County Pomona Grange an industrial committee was appointed and instructed to take up the matter of demonstration stations throughout the county, the idea being that certain farmers who were interested in this matter would devote a part of their place to demonstration work under the supervision of the state college.

The editor of The Ranch as chairman immediately took up this matter and herewith publishes the reply of Prof. Thatcher regarding this work:

Pullman, Wash., May 19, 1911.

Mr. J. D. Dean,

The Ranch,

Dear Sir:—Your letter addressed to President Bryan has just been handed to me. In reply I will say that we have a plan to establish local demonstration farms under the supervision of our supervisor of our demonstration farms wherever applications are received and local conditions are satisfactory. The establishment of these farms is just now proceeding rather slowly because Mr. Sparks, our supervisor of demonstration farms, is the only man available for giving instruction in the char pit method of removing stumps and the legislature refused last winter to make any appropriation for this demonstration work in the clearing of logged-off lands and in order to get the method in operation we decided to let Mr. Sparks devote most of his time this summer to that work, hoping that by so doing the work would become sufficiently familiar to some few men so that they could keep it going. It is our plan to assign Mr. Sparks' time entirely to the demonstration farm work beginning next fall, and he will be glad at that time to take up with your local people definite arrangements for demonstration farm work in your locality next season. Mr. Sparks will be here in Pullman tomorrow and I will discuss this matter more and ask him to visit you as soon as he is again in your part of the state.



DR. E. L. SWICK, S. T.

(Published by an Interviewer)

Skeptics sneer and doctors jeer but the facts remain. The almost miraculous cure of hopeless invalids made by Dr. Swick, of Seattle, have been of such startling character that they have aroused wide spread wonder, admiration and publicity in the newspapers.

Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by the medical profession, and restored the patients to life and health in a most phenomenal manner.

There is considerable mystery attached to Dr. Swick's method of accomplishing these marvels. And it is a matter of proof that with the mysterious powers this discovery gives him, he has made the blind see and the lame walk. He has revived the flickering spark of life in bodies on the very verge of the grave, and restored to health men and women given up to die by doctors and specialists.

Dr. Swick was for 15 years a minister and held prominent pulpits in this state. The last one being the First Baptist church of Olympia. While there, he was chaplain of the State legislature during three sessions. While in this pastorate he discovered that there were certain laws governing the human body and when they were disobeyed there was sickness as a result and when obeyed, health followed. He experimented in hundreds of cases and brought relief to all but one or two percent. He continued his pastorate and during all these years he treated many hundreds, both in and out of his church and other churches, till he was over-run with calls to relieve the suffering. Being called in as a pastor when all hopes were given up for the life of their friends Dr. Swick then used these opportunities to test the merits of these mysterious powers. His success quickly spread all over the city. The demand was so great that church work had to be given up. There was no time left for it.

Among the first cases was that of cramps of an old soldier who had been troubled for many years. These were overcome with one treatment. Another case, a neighbor of the first one, sought him for relief for lame back of years standing and was quickly cured. Then followed a case of paralysis, of a years standing. Three treatments brought permanent relief. Another case of inflammatory rheumatism which had baffled all medical skill and all hopes had been abandoned but was completely relieved in one treatment and cured in a couple of weeks. A case of a woman suffering with an inflamed eye and swollen socket came pleading for relief. Two osteopaths and two medical men had given up, telling her friends that she could not live. This suffering was relieved in one treatment and completely cured in a few more treatments. The doctor next showed a testimonial of a case of typhoid pneu-

The Mastery of Mind Over Matter

A Minister Discovers Wonderful Powers. Pain and Sickness Banished

monia that had caused all hopes to be given up when he was called in. Her testimonial reads like fiction, but she recovered in a few days and was out of bed in a week.

There was a case of a woman who had her eye put out by a tack striking it in the pupil. The doctors had advised the removing of her eye to save the good one, to which the family consented. She being a member of the doctor's church he called on her as soon as he learned of her misfortune and offered his assistance, which resulted in removing the inflammation the first treatment and soon restoring it to normal condition except the sight, thereby saving the operation and the eye, out of which she can now see a little. To his credit he now has the record of hundreds of cases, and on all kinds of diseases with equal success. There came so many patients after this that the enumeration of them and their words of gratitude and encouragement to others would fill pages of The Ranch.

These cures with hundreds of others, caused all the doctor's ministerial brethren to urge him to give all his time to this wonderful work for which he seemed not only fitted but called. The insistency of his patients forbid further pulpit work. During the years in his pastorate he tested the merits of his new discovery in every way. Only one or two per cent proved unsuccessful. After seeing its real merits and having tested it so long on so many different cases and the multitude of people that besought him to give his whole time he decided to forsake that calling for which he spent years in preparing himself and give his whole time to the work of relieving the sick and suffering.

His abilities are truly wonderful. He frankly says, "Call this discovery the power of magnetism, Christian Science, will power, suggestive therapeutics or whatever you will, the biggest mystery to me is that these powers have not come to every human being, or at least to the majority. However, they haven't, so I have given up my congregation so that I may serve the individual who seeks my help."

After outlining the above events leading up to the change of his work, the doctor handed the interviewer a great mass of affidavits, letters, testimonials and recommendations, many of them from well known people and all attesting the success of his wonderful powers, while he remarked:

"A little study of these facts seems to silence the doctors. The skeptic who has reached his limit of hope with drugs is ready also to say, 'Well it can't do me any harm since drugs can do nothing more for me anyhow.'"

Dr. Swick's Temple of Health is at present located at corner of Fremont and Kilbourn streets, Seattle, Wash. Any inquiry as to his method of treatment of any special case will receive prompt and courteous attention. —Adv.