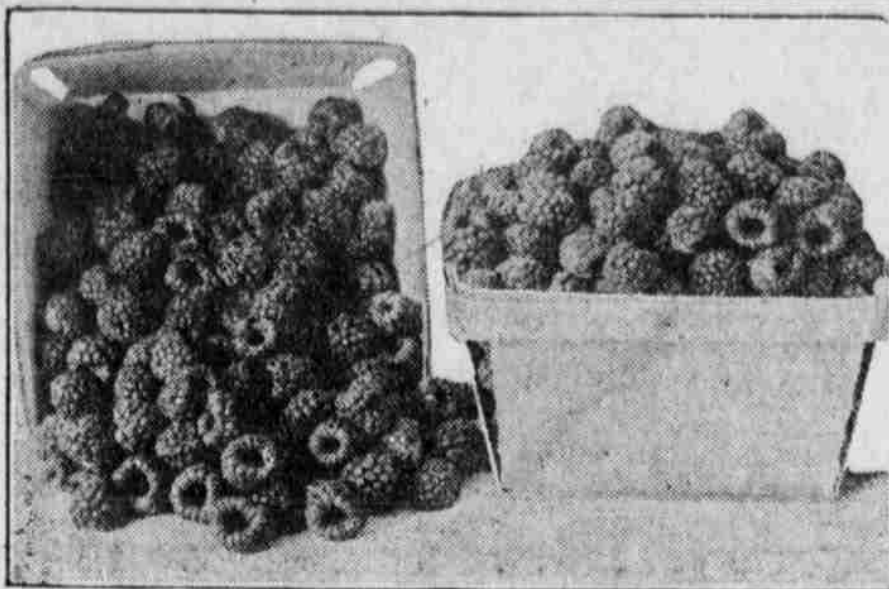


### COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF RASPBERRY



Fruit Demands Care in Picking and in Handling Thereafter—They Should Never Be Picked When Wet—Of an Exquisite, Delicate Flavor.

(By R. S. HERRICK and E. R. BENNETT, Colorado Agricultural College.)

The raspberry is one of the best known small fruits. In its wild state it has been used as food since the beginning of history. This fruit belongs to the family of brambles of which there are many hundred species. The raspberries of commerce are mostly included in three species. These three species are divided between two quite distinct types, the reds and blacks.

The European red raspberry, *Rubus idaeus*, is little grown in this country. The fruit is similar to the American red raspberry in appearance, of better quality, but the plants are less hardy. The early attempts at red raspberry culture in this country were largely confined to the development of this species but these have never succeeded because the species is not adapted to our climatic conditions.

The American red raspberry, *Rubus strigosus*, is of comparatively recent domestication. In the wild state it is found more or less over the northern and eastern United States. One variety of this species is native in the higher altitudes of the Rocky mountains. This wild raspberry of the mountains is far superior in quality to the domesticated berry or to the wild berry of the east. Up to the present time, however, nothing has been done to improve or acclimate the berry to cultivated conditions.

The black raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, is also native to the northern and eastern United States. The black raspberry of commerce is practically the same as the wild berries of the fields. This species is commercially the most important of the raspberries.

Another species, *Rubus neglectus*, is a hybrid of the American red and black raspberry. This species is relatively unimportant. It is represented by what is known as the purple cane berries.

The raspberry has reached its greatest commercial importance in the

northeastern states. This is because the fruit demands a cool climate and a loose, moist soil with an abundance of humus. In a wild state both the red and black varieties are found at their best on newly cleared timber lands of the eastern and central states. Land from which timber has been removed, in the east is nearly always first occupied by the raspberry brambles. After the surface humus becomes more or less exhausted these bushes disappear.

The great drawback to raspberry growing either in a wild or cultivated state is the droughts that are apt to occur at time of ripening.

Propagation of the raspberry varies according to which species it belongs. The red raspberries are propagated from the suckers which come up from the parent root. As a rule most of the red varieties throw up enough suckers to insure plenty of young plants. For this reason careful cultivation has to be resorted to in order to avoid injuring the root system of the old plant. For when it is injured it acts only as a stimulant to throw more shoots and often requires a severe pruning to keep them down. The old plant can be separated by division thus obtaining extra plants for planting purposes, but as a rule this is not as good a plan as to use the young shoots with the roots attached.

The black raspberry is propagated by the tip layerage. This is done by covering the tips along the latter part of July or the first of August. They take root at this point and generally establish themselves well enough so that the next spring they can be separated from the parent stock by cutting the cane off near the ground.

The purple cane varieties vary somewhat in their mode of propagation according to the variety. The most of them however resemble the black-cap in this respect and are propagated by tip layerage.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA

#### THE LATEST METHODS ADOPTED BY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Scientific farming can be pursued with more profit and advantage in Western Canada, probably than in any other portion of the continent. What may be achieved by it may be ascertained when it is known what has been accomplished by the thousands who have been following the occupation for some time and made a success of it with not even a theoretical knowledge. They "have tickled the land with a hoe" and become rich. But the question is how long could that continue. The soil and the climate and every other condition favor great results by a pursuit of such methods as a technical and practical knowledge will bring. There is in the writer's opinion no possibility of failure. Fully aware of this and also of the great potentialities that exist in Western Canada for the following of the profession of farming, as it could be developed and carried on in Western Canada, the various governments have established the machinery, that there may be developed a class of farmers, who in the possession of the rich soil of that country, with its abundant humus and its phosphates and other properties with which it is so largely endowed, will make of the country, the greatest farming portion of the known world.

The Dominion government showed its paternalism years ago when it established experimental farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The benefits of these in the matter of practical education have been widespread, but the greatest benefit is to be observed in the immediate vicinity of these farms, where the occupants have brought their holdings into a high state of cultivation, and year after year see an added value.

The Province of Manitoba is supplementing this work by its excellent agricultural college, manned by professors of the highest standing in their various branches. That this work is appreciated is shown by the large attendance, not only of the farmer's sons, but by the farmer himself and also by the sons of business men and professors who intend following farming as a profession, and that is what it is fast becoming.

The Province of Saskatchewan, alive to the necessity of a higher and a better system of farming, has in connection with its university an agricultural college and what it is doing today in the matter of education will be felt for all time to come, and it will not be long before it will be an easy matter to pick out the farms manned by graduates of this college, or the farms owned by those who have gained from the experience taught by their neighbor.

The same may be said of Alberta. The university at Edmonton has a complete agricultural college. Full advantage of this is taken by hundreds of students anxious to better their agricultural knowledge, and fit them to take hold successfully of the lands that they expect to occupy. This province has also added demonstration farms in various parts, which are very successful, inasmuch as farmers visit them from all parts, and take advantage of educating themselves for short periods during each winter.

Dean Curtis of Ames Agricultural College, Iowa, says:

"We of the United States think that we know how to get behind agriculture and push, but the Canadians dare to do even more than we do in some respects. They have wonderful faith in the future; they hesitate at no undertaking that offers prospects of results. More significant still is the wide co-operation for agricultural promotion, including the government, private individuals and corporations and the railroads."

"Canadians are putting great faith in education for the development of their resources—not the old education, but vocational and technical. Provinces that have less than half the population of Iowa and much less wealth are appropriating more liberally for colleges and schools. Manitoba, for instance, has in the last two years provided about as much money for the building of an agricultural plant as Iowa has appropriated in half a century. It has given in two years \$2,500,000 for buildings and grounds for its agricultural institutions."

"Saskatchewan is building a plant for its university and agricultural college on a broader and more substantial plan than has been applied to any similar institution in this country. Yet neither province has more than half a million population."

"For public schools equally generous provision is made. They are being built up to give vocational and technical training as well as cultural. They fit the needs of the country excellently and should turn out fine types of boys and girls. They do this with a remarkable faith in the value of right education."

"Dean Curtis was much interested in the many other ways the Canadian government aids agriculture, aside from appropriations for educational purposes. They are aiding in solving marketing problems; they are encouraging better breeding of livestock by buying sires and reselling them at cost, and they are doing many other things of like character."

"I found that the government is advancing from 50 to 85 per cent of the money necessary to build co-operative creameries and elevators," said Dean Curtis, "and it is doing it at a low rate of interest and on long time payments. Where cattle need breeding up the government buys bulls of

dairy, Shorthorn, or special dairy breeds and sends them in at cost price and on long time payments."  
The yield of grain in Western Canada in 1913 was excellent but not abnormal, wheat going from 30 to 45 bushels per acre, and other small grain with equally good averages.—Advertisement.

**Hard to Understand Woman.**  
"O, you can't please a woman," he said, disgustedly; "it's no use trying."  
"What's happened now?"  
"I met that pretty Miss Sweet in a dark hallway and kissed her. I didn't think she'd mind, you know."  
"And she did mind?"  
"Well, she pretended to be very angry, so I thought I'd smooth things down by telling her that it was all a mistake; that I thought she was somebody else."  
"And then?"  
"Why, then she really was very angry."

**Just a Joke, Girls.**  
The late Timothy Woodruff once attended an alumni dinner in New York—the dinner of a co-ed college—and at this dinner, in the course of a toast, the president of the college said:  
"You can always tell a woman who has taken a university degree."  
"Tell her!" Mr. Woodruff interrupted. "What can you tell her? You can't tell her anything. She knows it all."

"All the world's a stage" and there are some people who are giving vaudeville performances without knowing it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. In a bottle.

Men always say more evil of women than there really is; and there is always more than is known.—Mezeral

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer. Adv.

Even a fourth-class postmaster may be a first-class man.



**The Great Morning Tonic**

**Red Cans At Your Grocer's**

**Read This:**  
3 lbs. Gas Roasted equals 4 lbs. of the same coffee roasted any other way. Because it is roasted so much quicker and the strength and flavor are not roasted out. Gas roasted means quickly toasted in the flames and not slowly baked as when roasted any other way.

Your Grocer Has It.  
**Paxton's Gas Roasted Coffee**



**HORSE SALE DISTEMPER**  
You know what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPONH'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$2 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturer.

SPONH MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

**The Knocker.**  
After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire, he had some awful substance left, with which he made a knocker. A knocker is a two-legged animal with a cork-screw soul, a water-sogged brain and a combination backbone made of jelly and glue. Where other people have their hearts he carries a tumor of rotten principles. When the knocker comes down the street honest men turn their backs, the angels in heaven take precipitate refuge behind their harps and the devil bar-locks the gates of hell.—Missouri Brunswicker.

**Her Composition.**  
"Is that servant of yours made of iron?"  
"No; maid or all work."

Nothing is more satisfying to the heart of a woman than the knowledge that she is looking her best.

**You're the One**

who is going to suffer if you neglect the small ills of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. They are only warnings of impending sickness which you can "sidetrack" by the use of

**HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters**

It Restores the Appetite, Aids Digestion and Keeps You Well

**The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man**

Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter. If you are writing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency. It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable. Send in the attached coupon and we will give special attention to your typewriter needs.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Please send me your free book about typewriters.  
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### Nebraska Directory

**RUPTURE CURED** in a few days without pain or a surgical operation. No pay until cured. Write DR. WRAY, 306 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**OIL STORAGE TANKS**  
5,000 to 15,000 gallon capacity.  
WILSON STEAM BOILER CO., Omaha

**TENTS AND COVERS**  
SCOTT-RAWITZER MFG. CO., OMAHA  
Successors to Omaha Tent & Awning Company and Scott Tent & Awning Company

**Lindsay The Jeweler**  
30 Years in Omaha. Send us your Watch and we will repair it for you in good order. All work guaranteed and promptly done.



**Try Us—It Will Pay You**

Consign your stock to us for good prices, good bills and prompt remittance. Write or wire us for any desired information regarding the market. All consignments answered promptly. We are working for your interest and appreciate your business.

**FARRIS PURINTON & MARCY**  
Successors to S. K. Aster & Co.

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**30,500 Bell Telephones in Omaha**



**Bell Lines Reach 668 Nebraska Towns**

**Talk to Omaha Over the Bell Telephone**

**Readers** of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

**THOMPSON'S EYE WATER** Quickly relieves weak, inflamed eyes. Sold every where. Look for the name.

JOHN L. THOMPSON SOHNS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

**YOUR OWN NAME** on 80 signs in big letters. Free. Good pay for taking them up. Send name and address for particulars. A. H. J., Box 1633, Philadelphia, Pa.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 50-1913.

### COLD-FRAMES FOR WINTER GARDENING



The Long Island Home Hampers—Hampers being prepared for shipment to New York. Mr. Hal B. Fullerton, manager of the Long Island experiment station, says he can scarcely supply the demand for fresh fruits and vegetables carefully selected and packed and shipped as they ship them from Medford. This line of profit is open everywhere.

(By J. H. HAYNES.)  
Successful gardening depends on early production. Cold-frame plants are more certain to live than hot-bed plants, and give a large per cent of good stuff than do the more tender hot-bed plants.

In constructing such we use two frames instead of one. The larger frame is 4 1/2 feet by 7 1/2 feet and 1 foot deep. The inner one is one foot smaller each way and only eight inches deep.

The space around the inner frame, six inches wide, is filled with dry sawdust well packed down.

The covering for the inner frame is a glass-covered sash made to fit quite close to the frame to exclude air.

The outer frame is covered with an oiled canvased frame so as to be water-proof.

A strip of carpet, or other good material, is kept over the inner sash in severe weather. We prefer shallow frames to keep the plants from growing spindling. We choose a location free from cold winds and where a good exposure to the sun can be had. If it is a little rolling so much the better.

Frames and sash should be well painted to preserve them. There are 3,276 square inches in such a frame, and allowing three square inches to the plant, one can have over 1,000 plants per frame.

Good rich soil is used, and the under soil is made quite loose to give a chance for root growth. It is best to grow the plants in the open and transplant on the approach of severe weather.

Frames of a larger size are not so easily handled, nor can the same protection be given in them. On mild days we give light to the plants by removing outer sash, and if safe, we raise the inner sash to admit fresh air.

These frames are not expensive where one can do his own work, and they add a good per cent. to the investment.

**Building Up the Dairy Herd.**  
Buying cows and selling them as fast as they stop milking never built up a high-class dairy business. The city milk producer is not a true dairyman; he is more a speculator in feeds and cows.