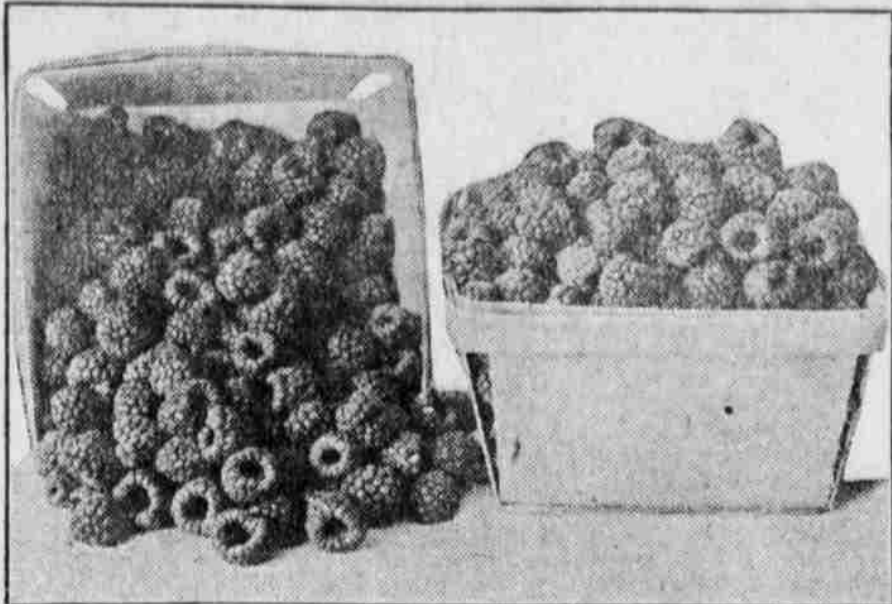


## MAKE MONEY GROWING THE SMALL FRUITS



Blackberries Respond to Good Cultivation.

(By M. N. EDGERTON.)

It is not within the province of this article to impart to the reader ability to get money by engaging in the culture of small fruits.

It is not within the power of any person to impart to another ability of whatever kind. The ability to meet the condition which bring success must be inherent.

This being true, our purpose, then, in discussing this question, is the elucidation of the principles underlying, and operations connected with the business of growing small fruits, and the creating of an interest and enthusiasm in and for the occupation and work.

To make money growing small fruits, maximum crops must be grown with minimum effort. To be able to do this one must possess a natural aptitude for the business and work, that is to say, one must have a love for nature and also be filled with intense interest and enthusiasm which creates the necessary incentive.

One may be qualified to deal with the problems and work connected with general farming, and still come short of that required in small fruit growing.

There are certain laws now more or less understood which must be conformed to, in our operations connected with soil and plant culture, if we are to obtain maximum rewards for labor bestowed.

Now it may appear to the casual and uninformed observer, that husbandry is a simple occupation requiring little or no education or skill, when in fact, the business has to do with most intricate and wonderful processes in both soil and plant life; and while it may be possible to win a degree of success without a knowledge of these processes and of the laws governing these life forces in nature, much more

If the soil is in a condition of acidity (sour), made so by standing water, or because of conditions brought about by wrong handling, then these abnormal conditions must be corrected if uniformity in maximum results is the end sought.

For upon congeniality in soil conditions depends activity in soil life, which in turn determines the degree of productiveness in soils.

Some localities because of their situation, are much subject to late spring frosts. The growing of strawberries, under such conditions is a precarious business.

It is folly to expect uniform maximum results where natural conditions are so adverse to their successful culture.

If one wishes to make a success, and make good money growing small fruits, the first thing that should be done is to make a close study of these problems of local atmospheric conditions and climatic changes and of the laws determining soil activities, and then apply the knowledge thus acquired to the case in hand.

Because of air drainage thus afforded, higher lying lands should be given the preference. Proximity to bodies of water mitigates the evils resulting from frost, preventing, often, the lowering of the temperature to the frost-point.

The question of soil activities is a much more intricate and complicated problem. Activity in soil life is influenced and determined largely by the following named agencies and factors: Soil drainage, soil aeration, humus content, and tillage. Without going into the details, we can only say that in order to give best results a soil should be sufficiently drained, either because of its composition and situation, or through tilling and surface drains, so that no water will stand on



Harvesting the Currant Crop.

certain and substantial success and more uniform results may be had through the possession of this knowledge.

The occupation of fruit growing is a more complicated business even than general farming, for there is a greater number of problems to master. The sun shines and rain falls on all alike. This statement is to be taken in a general way.

Certain sections of this country have scant rainfall, while other sections have plenty and to spare. Sections of the country may pass through a severe and protracted drought one season and be subject to the other extreme the next, but such conditions are controlled by fixed laws of nature and have nothing whatever to do with chance or luck.

Now, conditions in the laws of nature which determine precipitation may vary with the seasonal changes, but those laws which determine soil-production never.

If a certain soil responds more liberally to our efforts than another, there must be some cause for this difference in productivity, and the cause will usually be found under the control of human agencies.

If a piece of land is low and subject to flooding, then it must be drained to place it on an equal footing with land having natural drainage.

its surface, or remain in the first 3 or 10 inches of soil more than a few hours after rains have ceased.

Soil aeration is promoted by efficient tillage, both preparation and maintenance, which creates and maintains a loose, friable condition of soil, permitting the circulation of air among soil grains, also by good drainage, for the presence of standing water (not soil moisture), in a soil excludes all air.

Proximity to markets cuts quite a figure in determining profits. One needs to make a special study of the market problem.

The nearer the market the less carriage, and less marketman's profits. A private delivery trade may often be worked up and followed to good advantage. Customers should be charged the full market price, else the grower might better sell wholesale.

Superior quality and freshness in product should be the inducement offered the consumer, not cheaper prices.

I see no reason why skillfulness in fruit growing is not justly entitled to remuneration equal to a like degree of skill applied in any other pursuit.

Anyhow, I am sure that results secured in small fruit growing will always be remunerative in proportion as knowledge is skillfully applied toward the end sought.

# PUBLIC ROADS

## MORE ATTENTION TO BRIDGES

Greatest Menace to Tractor Which Could Be Put to More Use on Many of the Small Farms.

We will never be able to readily make much use of the gas or steam tractor on the farms until we make up our minds to pay more attention to our roads and bridges. Especially the bridges. They are the greatest menace to the tractor and the tractor's driver, and there has been little improvement in the type of bridges since the engine was put to work on the farms, writes William E. Rose of Iowa in Farm Progress.

It is rather strange that we are willing to use the traction engine to pull our road plows and our road graders and still refuse to build bridges and culverts strong enough to allow the same engine to pass in safety when pulling a threshing outfit or a train of farm wagons. But it is the truth, nevertheless.

In spite of all the possibilities of the tractor, or the old-fashioned traction engine, a lot of people look upon it as an ugly contraption that ruins road surfaces, smashes culverts, breaks down bridges, scares horses and sets fire to meadows and rail fences.

It is altogether wrong. We could make splendid use of the tractor on any and all farms of more than eighty acres. Some day we will make these engines do much of the work, the heavy hauling done by horse teams, and we will save money by so doing. But that time will not come until we have better roads. And that cannot come to pass until we get a better supervision of road building than we have at present.

In many states the traction driver who crosses a bridge takes a chance not only of injury to himself and his expensive engine, but also assumes the liability of having to repair the bridge if he breaks it down. Such laws discourage the use of tractors as much as they do better road building. The bridges are the worst feature of this condition.

The tractor has a right to use the public highways. It has just as much right to the public road as the heavy automobile, the overloaded farm wagon or any other heavy conveyance. The men who build such engines and the men who would like to own and use them should insist that these machines be given that right. No one dreams of forcing the automobile off the public highways now, and the overloaded farm wagon has used the public



Ute Pass on Pike's Peak, Ocean to Ocean Highway.

roads since they were the merest trails.

The heavy wheels and the weight of a tractor help pack the highways and make them more durable. The big wheels compact the road surface, and this is one reason why the tractor is so efficient as a road grader and builder. With good bridges and solidly built culverts there will be no trouble with the usual type of tractor, whether gas or steam.

We are going to have to pay more attention to the kind of work contractors do on our steel and concrete bridges and we will be forced to see that the original specifications make allowance for the weight of tractors.

**Change to Broad Tires.**  
A wagon can be changed from narrow tires to broad tires at a very small cost. Don't wait for a law to force this upon you. Do it for the sake of the roads, for the sake of your tax money which maintains good roads.

**Encourage Travel.**  
Good roads will encourage the country folks to come to town, and will bring the city folks out in the country for fresh air.

**Good Roads Advocates.**  
It is gratifying to observe that every owner of an automobile immediately becomes an advocate of good roads.

**Having Hard Road.**  
Good roads appear to be having a hard road.

## Torturing Twinges

Much so-called rheumatism is caused by weakened kidneys. When the kidneys fail to clear the blood of uric acid, the acid forms into crystals, like bits of broken glass in the muscles, joints and on the nerve casings. Doan's Kidney Pills have eased thousands of rheumatic cases, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, neuralgia and urinary disorders.

### A Nebraska Case

B. J. Lammers, 2339 R. St., Lincoln, Neb., says: "My back bothered me all the time and it hurt so I could hardly stoop. My feet swelled and my kidneys acted too often, especially at night. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened my kidneys and a couple of boxes relieved the pains and fixed me up all right."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Selfish Automobillist.

In an argument about world politics—welt politik—Senator Lodge said the other day in Boston:

"The morality of too many governments seems as frankly selfish and as frankly unjust as the man Smithers."

"As Smithers, Havana in mouth, came out of an expensive restaurant and started to get into his automobile a creditor held him up."

"I tell you what it is, Mr. Smithers," said the creditor, "you wouldn't go riding round in a fine automobile like that if you paid your debts."

"Ha," said Smithers, "quite right! My point of view exactly! Glad to know you're in agreement with me. The golf club, Alphonse."

### Rooms for Rent.

Even college professors furnish some of the humor of school life. It was the registrar of a large university who, to an inquiry for a suite of "large, light, airy rooms," answered:

"Why, I don't just recall any now; but I've got a lot of 'em in my head."

And a flustered professor told a class of young ladies, "You may have fifty minutes of the hour to tell me what you know on the subject, and I will take the remaining ten and tell you what I know."

### Everything Higher.

The Old Skipper—"Don't you come tellin' me none of your cock an' bull yarns about waves 80 feet high. Why, I've been at sea, man an' boy, for nigh on fifty years, and I never saw none higher than 40."

The Young Sailor—Ah, but see 'ow things 'ave gone up since 'then!—Punch.

The lowly egg has the best of mankind in one respect; it can spread itself better after it is broke.

A fat stranger passed down the street yesterday. "Who is the dirgible?" Eph Wiley asked.

A lot of sympathy is wasted on under dogs and henpecked husbands.

It is better to hold your job by work than pull; but a pull will help some.

## JOKE WAS ON INVESTIGATOR

He Had An Idea It Was on Restaurant Proprietor, but It Turned Out Otherwise.

The late Norman B. Ream, the organizer of the steel trust and many other important corporations, once said to a New York reporter about a trust investigation:

"Maybe these investigations will have the same luck as the game warden."

"A game warden heard that a restaurant was serving a game out of season. He disguised himself with a false beard, visited the place and ordered a pheasant."

"The pheasant, delicately high like Roquefort cheese, as well as all good pheasant should be, was served to the game warden, and he devoured it to the last morsel, at the same time inflicting severe punishment on a bottle of rare old Burgundy—for the state, of course, paid for all."

"At the end of his repast the game warden summoned the proprietor and said:

"I arrest you, sir, in the name of the law!"

"The proprietor's mouth opened in astonishment. He swallowed two or three times, then he gasped:

"Wh—what for?"

"For serving me a pheasant out of season," said the game warden.

"A look of relief appeared on the proprietor's face.

"Oh," he said, "that wasn't pheasant. It was crow."

### Couldn't See Any Face.

An old friend, whose name I won't mention, told me this one: "I was born and brought up on a farm, and I had the habit of going around with my mouth wide open, especially if there was anything unusual going on. One day an uncle whom I had not seen for years paid us a visit.

"Hullo, uncle!" said I, looking up at him with my mouth opened like a barn door.

He looked at me for a moment without answering, and then said:

"Close your mouth, sonny, so I can see who you are."

### The Beady Vine.

Singing was just over in the kindergarten, and immediately a small hand flew up.

"What is it, Alice?" asked the teacher.

"I want to know what is a beady vine," asked the little girl timidly. "I always wonder what kind of a vine it is when we sing that song, 'Little lives may beady vine' (be divine)."

### Cheaper Plan.

"I see," said the man who reads, "that to bring sleep to insomnia victims an English woman has invented an apparatus to flow water or medicated liquids on the forehead gently until the desired result is attained. What do you think of that, Pat?"

"Sure, I think it would be cheaper, 't turn the hose on 'em."

### Paradoxical Diet.

"To what do you ascribe my poor digestion, doctor?"

"To your rich food."

Many a man seeks a job as janitor so that his wife can do most of the work.

## YOUR APPETITE

Your digestion, your general health will all be greatly benefited by the timely use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is compounded from absolutely pure ingredients and those best known as real aids to the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. It exerts a general tonic effect and helps Nature promote health and strength in the entire digestive system. Try a bottle today but be sure you get

## HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

### Dogs in Warfare.

The Belgian use of sheep dogs to seek out the wounded is a return to the methods of warfare of an earlier day. In the Scottish clan feuds, as well as in English fights with Scotland, both sides used dogs for that purpose, though generally it was with the idea of killing them off when found. Unwounded fugitives, too, were sought by the dogs, and both Wallace and Bruce are recorded to have had narrow escapes from English bloodhounds. And in Elizabeth's reign five hundred hounds figured as part of the army sent to settle an insurrection in Ireland.

### Then Was the Time.

Dr. Winnington Ingram, the bishop of London, is possessed of a somewhat cynical wit. He was once engaged in conversation with a very bumptious man, who was boring him terribly.

"What a fine life a bishop's must be?" exclaimed the bore, enthusiastically. "I would give anything to change places with your lordship for just one hour to experience what it must be like."

"Ah," replied Doctor Ingram, fervently, "I wish you could this very moment."

### Her Patience Wearing Out.

Little Lola had been censured for some mischief she had been engaged in. After thinking it over for some time she exclaimed: "Oh, I do wish I had a baby brother!"

"Why do you wish that?"

"Cause," she replied, "this thing of being scolded for everything that happens around this house makes me tired."

### In the Cloudland Flats.

Harker—Do you live downtown?  
Parker—No; twenty-three stories up.—Indianapolis Star.

St. Louis has opened a new \$2,000,000 Washington university group of medical buildings.

Riches have wings, but they don't seem to have any tail that you can put salt on.

# "Buy the Goods— Not the Package"

Advises Hon. Geo. W. Perkins, Chairman of New York's Food Committee.

And it's good advice! Select the food that contains the greatest nutrition for the least money, whether in ornately colored package or in a plain carton.

The Grape-Nuts package isn't pretty—but no money is wasted upon ornament—but it's air-tight and germ-proof, to protect the food and keep it in perfect condition.

# Grape-Nuts

FOOD

made of selected wheat and malted barley, is delicious, concentrated, easily digested, and contains, pound for pound, more nutrition than beef—and costs less.

Grape-Nuts food has a delicious, nut-like flavour that is relished by old and young. It contains no sugar added, but its delicate sweetness is due to natural conversion of the starch of the grain into grape sugar by long, skilful baking.

It comes all ready to eat with cream or good milk and it's mighty good!

## "There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

--sold by Grocers everywhere.