

PURELY PERSONAL

Items of Interest Concerning the Going and Coming of People You Know

Ed. Schulhof returned to Glenwood Monday morning.

John Baur, Jr., was a passenger to Louisville Monday.

Miss Alice Eaton was visiting friends in Omaha Saturday.

Majestic, a big show. First show 7:30, 5 and 10 cents.

Attorney Byron Clark departed Monday morning for Omaha.

Miss Bertha Smith was a passenger to Cedar Creek Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Pastor were visiting in Omaha Saturday.

Mrs. John McNurlin visited friends in South Omaha Saturday.

John Dockstrader was visiting old friends in Omaha Monday.

Mrs. Charley Duke was a passenger to Omaha Monday morning.

Miss Alma Larson was a passenger to Omaha Monday morning.

John Barr and Fred Gunther departed this morning for Lincoln.

Mrs. Will Clements and her children were visiting in Omaha Saturday.

John Hatt, Jr., was purchasing goods in Omaha Monday for the store.

Mrs. J. E. Vandercook was a passenger to Lincoln Monday morning.

Attorney Matthew Gering returned home Monday from Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. R. W. Long of Mynard was a passenger to South Omaha Saturday.

Mrs. William Ottersten and her daughter were visiting in Omaha Monday.

J. P. Falter and J. G. Phebus were passengers to Omaha Monday morning.

Philip Orking and wife, and Abe Babch were passengers to Omaha this morning.

Miss Alice Kerr returned to Glenwood this morning after spending Sunday at home.

Mrs. Geo. E. Dovey and daughter, Miss Edith, attended the opera in Omaha Saturday.

County Attorney W. C. Ramsey went to Avoca Monday to investigate the shooting affair.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Graber of Talmage, Neb., are visiting Rev. H. Steger and wife in this city.

Miss Hazel Cawles was a passenger to Omaha Monday morning to attend Boyles' college.

Mrs. Ed. Fitzgerald and her daughter, Miss Marie, were visiting friends in Omaha Monday.

Mrs. E. O. Furlong and Mrs. Grace Thomas, sisters, were visiting friends in Omaha Saturday.

Gus. Turner, and wife and their daughter, Miss Eileen, returned home Monday from Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murray from near Murray were passengers to Omaha Monday morning.

Miss Gertrude Stenner arrived from Omaha Saturday and will spend Sunday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Hawksworth and their daughter, Mrs. Dr. E. W. Cook, spent Monday in Omaha.

Judge W. H. Newell departed Monday morning for Wymore in the interest of his stone quarries.

Bert Hoag was in this city Saturday selling groceries to the dealers for Allen Brothers in Omaha.

Hon. R. B. Windham, Carl Kunsmar, Frank McElroy and C. L. Heger were business visitors in Omaha Monday.

William Hassler departed Monday morning for Lincoln, where he will make cigars for Julius Pepperburg.

I. J. Doan, representing the Grand Island Business and Normal college was a Plattsmouth visitor Saturday.

A. E. W. Shell, representing E. E. Bruce & company of Omaha, was selling drugs to our merchants Monday.

Mrs. Dora Shall, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. Fanger, departed Monday for her home in Omaha.

C. H. Youngers was selling goods in this city Monday to the merchants for Armour & company of South Omaha.

Earl Hassler was a passenger this morning to Omaha, where he is attending the Creighton school of pharmacy.

Miss Griggs Davidson, who has been

visiting her brother, Herbert, departed this morning for her home in Omaha.

Miss Velma Humphrey, who has been the guest of Mrs. Shaulis, departed Saturday for her home in Lincoln.

Majestic to-night, 3000 feet of pictures. Illustrated song and comedy sketch. First show 7:30, 5 and 10 cents.

Assistant Clerk of the District Court Miss Jessie Robertson returned home Monday from Lincoln, where she visited friends.

Mrs. Mary Fuson and daughter, Katherine, arrived from Malvern, Ia., Monday morning to attend the funeral of Mrs. A. Hunter.

M. D. Doan and wife, who have been visiting at the home of W. P. Cook in this city, departed Monday for their home in Salem, Ia.

J. A. Day, who has been visiting his friend, Nels Chrisinger and family in this city, departed Monday for his home in Chillicothe, Mo.

Mrs. Edward Hall and her two children arrived in this city Saturday morning from New Montinsville, Va., to visit relatives here.

F. W. Hawksworth, who has been visiting relatives in this city, departed Saturday for Lincoln, where he is employed with the Burlington.

Mrs. L. M. McVay and her two sons came from Murray and boarded the Burlington train for Omaha Monday to visit her sister Mrs. Harry Walker.

Frank and Miss Bertha Hiner came from Glenwood, Ia., Monday morning to attend the funeral services and burial of their sister, Mrs. A. Hunter.

Mrs. James A. Walker and her daughter, Mrs. Dr. George H. Gilmore, drove up from Murray and boarded the morning Burlington train for Omaha Monday morning.

D. M. Goddard of Lincoln, who is engaged in the hardware business in Arcada, Neb., was in this city today with a view of trading for a prominent brick building in this city.

Mrs. S. A. Dutton and her son, Master Garland, who have been visiting the former's mother, Mrs. George W. Osborn, departed Saturday morning for their home in University Place.

Mrs. Judith Greenwald, after a very pleasant visit with her daughter in this city, who succeeded Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Soper in the photo studio opposite the postoffice, has returned to her home in Falls City, Neb.

F. A. Barrett, who has been visiting Fred Patterson and Mark Furlong, several miles south of this city for a week, hunting and fishing, departed Saturday for his home in Omaha. They own a gasoline boat there.

A Hollowe'en and basket social will be given Saturday evening at Mynard by the ladies of the Eight Mile Grove church to which the public is invited. The girls are requested to bring baskets well filled with the best.

Mrs. W. A. White accompanied her children, Miss Adelia and Arthur, to Omaha Saturday to consult Dr. Gifford in regard to their eyes, which have been giving them considerable trouble recently.

Mrs. A. Hunter, who accidentally shot herself with a rifle, is reported to be in a critical condition and the attending physician gives very little encouragement of her recovery. The bullet was not located.

H. H. Howerter, who has been the operator for the Burlington at Oreadopolis for more than one year, has resigned his position and went to Kansas City Friday to accept a similar position with the Kansas City and Southern.

C. A. Phillips, wife and son, who have been visiting friends in this city, departed this morning for their home in Cambridge, Neb., where he is cashier of the Cambridge State bank. They were accompanied by Miss Clara Walker to Omaha.

Mrs. M. Archer arrived home Monday morning from an extended visit with friends in Chicago and other eastern cities. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McNurlin and son from Havelock, who soon expect to depart for their future home near Alliance, Neb.

Wallace, aged 2 years, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Watters, seems to be possessed with a longing desire to see things and on Sunday and various occasions when the gate is left open would wander down town. After a few hours search this forenoon the young man was found near the Missouri Pacific depot.

Making Money On the Farm

XVII.—Small Fruit Culture

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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SMALL fruit can be grown almost as easily as corn or oats if it is gone at in the right way. A liberal quantity grown at home is a luxury that is within the reach of every farmer. Grown on a larger scale, the small fruits are among the most profitable crops that the farm will produce.

The best liked and most widely distributed small fruit is the strawberry. The best soil for the strawberry bed is a sandy loam. Strawberries do better on light soils, and the berries are larger and of better quality. If you have no light soil that can be used for the strawberry bed you can greatly improve a heavy soil by manuring it well. Of course it must be well



FIG. XXXIII—IN THE BLACKBERRY PATCH. drained, in order that it may warm up quickly in the spring instead of remaining soggy for several weeks and then baking hard, as undrained soils are liable to do.

Draining, with thorough disk and harrowing, is necessary in order to get the land into the best condition. Strawberries should follow some cultivated crop which has been kept free from weeds. It will then be easier to prepare the seed bed, and the patch will be freer from weeds and insects. Strawberries are particular in their soil requirements, and a little care in preparation will add greatly to the size of the crop. Too little attention is given to this most important requisite. Many persons do not seem to be aware that the strawberry is at all particular about the soil in which it is put. As a consequence they prepare their beds without any reference to this essential factor in the success of their enterprise and, of course, are doomed to disappointment in the outcome.

Varieties of Strawberries.

Varieties of strawberries are divided into two general types—the perfect and the imperfect flowered. The imperfect contain only the female organs or pistils, while the perfect sorts contain both stamens and pistils. The imperfect varieties can produce no fruit unless fertilized with the pollen from the flower of a perfect variety. It is very important that attention be paid to this point in planting. Many of the imperfect sorts possess points of superiority over the perfect varieties. They can be successfully grown by planting every fifth row to a perfect flowered variety. This row will furnish pollen for the two rows on either side of it. In setting out a bed in this way care must be taken to see that the two varieties come into bloom at the same time.

Perfect and imperfect varieties cannot be told apart except when in bloom. Then the absence of the row of pistils around the petals marks the imperfect sorts. Lists of varieties of strawberries always specify whether they are perfect or imperfect. A reliable nurseryman can be depended upon to give you what you ask for. A list of the varieties best adapted to your locality can be obtained from your experiment station.

The strawberry is propagated almost entirely by runners. At each joint in the runner a new plant appears and takes root. Only plants less than a year old should be selected for planting. The crown should not be too large and the roots thick and long. The presence of large woody roots and a heavy crown indicates that the plant is an old one. If there are many leaves it is well to pinch off one or two of the largest to correspond to the injury to the root system.

Planting Strawberries.

Spring planting is the most reliable, but where the fall is moist or the patch can be readily watered fall planting gives very good results. The two important points in planting are spreading the roots and packing the dirt tightly about them. The plants should be set so the crowns are just level with the surface of the ground.

Hills Versus Matted Rows.

Strawberries are grown both in hills and in rows. In the hill system the plants are set about three feet apart. The runners are cut off in order to make a compact, vigorous hill. The size and quality of the berries are better under the hill system, but the mat-

ted row system gives larger yields. In this the plants are set from ten to twelve inches apart in rows four feet apart. The runners are trimmed to make a matted row about two feet wide. The spaces between the rows should be kept well cultivated during the early part of the season and the weeds pulled in the rows. After the second year the runners can be allowed to fill these open spaces and the original rows plowed up. In this way the bed can be easily renewed and kept bearing for several years, usually until the land becomes so weedy that it must be plowed up and put in to some other crop.

In cold climates the strawberries must be given some sort of winter protection. The object of this is not so much to prevent freezing as to keep the ground from that alternate freezing and thawing which cause heaving of the plants. A mulch of coarse horse manure applied after the ground freezes is excellent for this purpose, as it adds fertility at the same time. In the spring the straw can be raked up and removed. One necessary precaution is to be sure that the manure is free from weed seeds. I have seen strawberry beds ruined because the mulch contained timothy hay in which the seeds were ripe enough to grow.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

Next to strawberries in importance are raspberries and blackberries. The best soil for blackberries is about like that for strawberries, while for raspberries it may be a little heavier. The two kinds of raspberries most extensively grown in this country are red and black. The red raspberry is propagated by shoots which grow up from the roots. One-year-old shoots are preferable for planting. The rows should be at least four feet apart, with the plants two feet apart in the row. Frequent and thorough cultivation is necessary to keep down the suckers which grow up from the roots. It is a good plan to plow the ground between the rows every spring.

Black raspberries do not send up root shoots. They are propagated by burying the tips of the shoots in the ground some time in August. These take root and produce new plants, which can be transplanted the following spring. The black raspberries are more rank in their habits of growth and should be planted farther apart than the red varieties. Planting every three feet in rows seven to eight feet apart is a good distance. They should receive thorough cultivation in the same manner as the red sorts.

The application of a coat of manure between the rows in the fall will materially increase the yield of all small fruits. Pruning is also important. Blackberry and raspberry shoots bear but once, so in the spring all those which produced fruit the season before should be cut out. Black raspberry shoots should have the tip nipped off when they are about eighteen inches high. This causes lateral branches to form and greatly increases the yield. The same treatment should be given to blackberries. After about four good crops of raspberries have been secured the patch should be plowed up and a new one started somewhere else.

Blackberries are usually propagated by suckers. The distance apart is about four feet in the row, with rows seven feet apart. The proper depth to set the plants is about four inches. It is a common practice to plant a row of potatoes or some other vegetable between the blackberry rows the first season. This can also be done with black raspberries. About four or five blackberry shoots are all that should be allowed to grow up the first season. After that the number may be gradually increased. A well established blackberry patch will last six or seven years. The yields that may be secured depend largely upon the fre-



FIG. XXXIV—FINE SPRING OF RASPBERRIES. quency of rainfall during the ripening season. A little dry weather at this time will result in shriveled, worthless berries.

In sections where the winter is severe the best results cannot be obtained from raspberries and blackberries unless some sort of protection is given. The simplest method of doing this is by bending the canes down along the row and covering them with dirt.

Currants and Gooseberries.

A clayey loam soil, with plenty of moisture, is best for currants and gooseberries. They do all the better for a little shade and are not so particular about cultivation as the other small fruits. A heavy mulch of straw or coarse manure may be used to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture and cultivation dispensed with entirely.

A few bushes set along a fence row will furnish enough of this kind of fruit for the family. They are propagated by cuttings, pieces of branches which are planted in moist earth, where they take root. Two-year-old plants are best for planting. Being hardier than the other small fruits, currants and gooseberries will stand fall planting. Indeed, this is almost a necessity, since they start growing almost as soon as the ground thaws in the spring. All weak and old branches should be cut out early each spring. Currants and gooseberries will continue to yield profitable crops on the same ground for a long time.

J. E. BARWICK

DOVEY BLOCK

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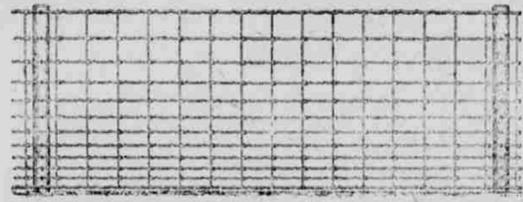
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Our Coal is the best cool weather comfort that you will be able to find in town. These chilly fall winds will soon turn into winter and you will need the comfort that our coal will give you. Better order early to avoid disappointments when an extra chilly day comes.

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