

# News of the Week as Caught by the Camera for Readers of The Journal



## STRAWBERRY IS MONEY CROP

Profit Is Assured If Marketing Arrangements Are of Right Kind—Rich Soil Is Essential.

Some men take \$200 worth of strawberries from an acre of ground, a few have taken \$400 worth from the same area and there are many growers who barely make living wages out of their strawberry plantings. Yet strawberries are accounted a sure crop and a crop that makes quick returns.

Various growers of strawberries have estimated the cost of producing an acre of this product at anywhere from \$60 to \$100, writes F. L. Alexander of Arkansas in Farm Progress. For a generation the strawberry grower has been having his fat years alternating with some mighty lean ones and most growers will tell you that the lean years are the most numerous.



Ideal Row of Early Ozark Strawberries.

merous. There is money in strawberries, however, if you have the right kind of marketing arrangements.

In some sections the marketing problem has been solved by forming co-operative associations. Sometimes it did not stay solved as jealousies and bad faith caused the breaking up of the associations. Where they have managed to live through a few years of these troubles, the marketing organizations have proved their worth by saving thousands of dollars for their collective memberships and saving the individual growers several cents a crate on his berries.

The plants require a fairly rich soil, but any land that will grow good corn will raise strawberries. The land ought to be thoroughly manured the fall and early winter before the plants are set.

After the manure is spread the ground should be plowed to a depth of about six inches. Next spring it should be disked as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. Dragging and harrowing will smooth it down so the plants can be given a splendid start. They need a firm subsoil to hold dampness, but the soil at the top should be free and loose.

The plants are usually put out in 18-inch intervals in rows three feet apart. Where it is possible the rows should be made of considerable length. It is better to have a long, narrow strip of strawberries than to have the same area in a square. It means a great deal in first-year cultivation to have the rows long enough that they are easily plowed.

## SPRAYING FOR APPLE TREES

First Summer Spray for Apples Should Be Applied Just Before Trees Begin to Blossom.

(By A. J. GUNDERSON, Illinois Experiment Station.)

If apple trees have San Jose scale, scurvy or oyster-shell scale, spray while the trees are dormant with commercial sulphur at the rate of one gallon to eight gallons of water. The first summer spray for apples should be applied just before the trees blossom, at a time when buds are showing pink, but before they have opened. This spray should consist of lime sulphur at the rate of one gallon to 40 gallons of water, and to this mixture add arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water. These two materials should be mixed together, the lime sulphur being a spray for apple scab, and the arsenate of lead for the control of curculio.

The second summer spray should be made immediately at the fall of the bloom, that is, after the blossoms have been pollinated, with the same mixture as for the first spray. This spray is for apple scab, codling moth and curculio. The third summer spray should be applied about two weeks after the second. This spray is also for the control of apple scab, any codling moth or curculio that may still be working on the fruit.

## Pruning Bush Fruits.

Pruning currants and gooseberries: Cut back one-third the length of last year's growth, and thin out surplus, diseased or unthrifty old shoots. Old bushes may have two-thirds of last year's growth entirely removed.

## Lime-Sulphur on Peaches.

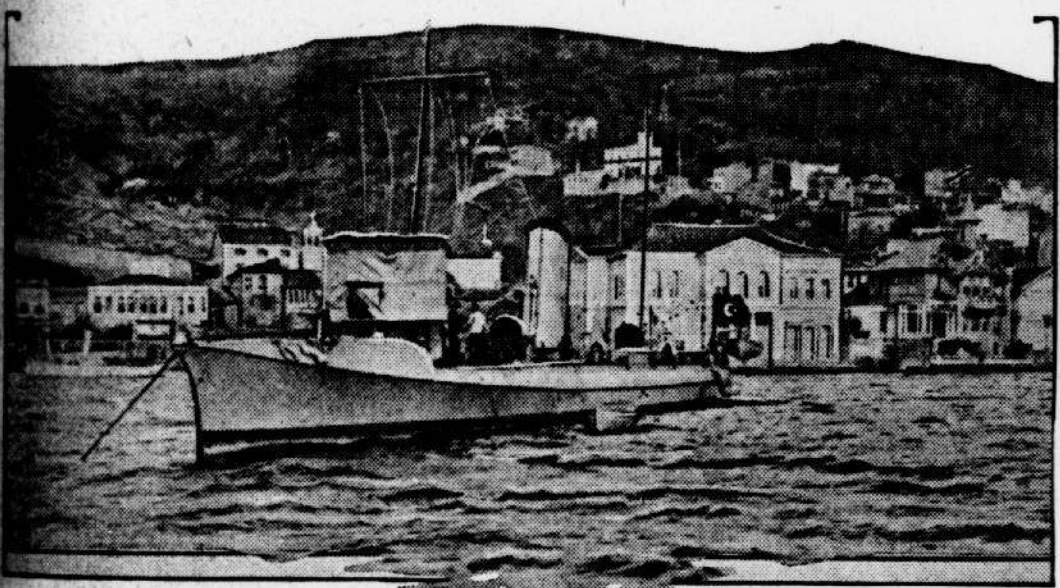
Do not use concentrated lime-sulphur on peach trees after the buds have opened. It will seriously damage the leaves and cause more harm than it will do good.

## KAISER IN ONE OF HIS RUINED CITIES

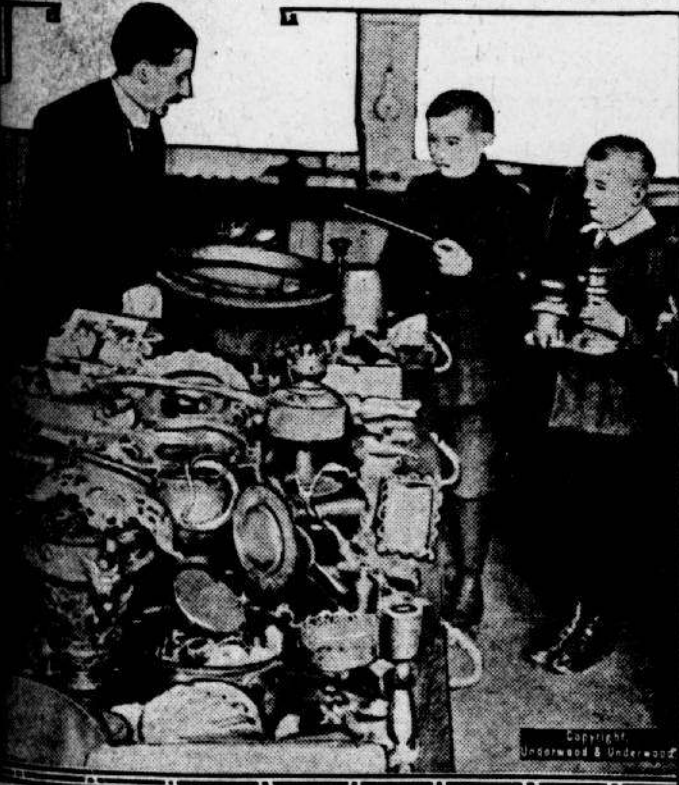


Emperor William passing through the ruined streets of Lyck, East Prussia, just after his troops had driven the Russians from the city. He is seen in front of his automobile. At the left is a photograph of the kaiser as he appeared when last visiting the eastern war zone.

## TURKISH TORPEDO BOAT IN THE BLACK SEA

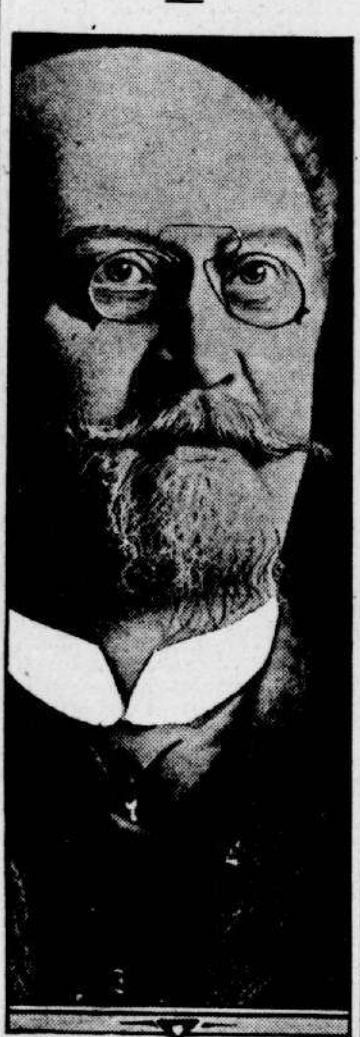


## GERMANS GIVE UP HOUSEHOLD COPPER



Owing to the shortage of copper in Germany the school teachers have been instructed to tell their pupils to bring all the copper articles they have at home to school. The picture shows the result of one day's collection in one school.

## GERMAN WHO DEMANDS PEACE



Philip Scheidemann, a prominent Socialist member of the German Reichstag, has joined with a number of his fellows in demanding that the government take steps to end the war at once. He protested vehemently against the suppression of Socialist writings and speeches.

## Regulating the Watch.

If one has an opportunity to compare his watch daily at a certain time with some source of standard time, as with the time as sent by telegraph or by wireless signals, or by regular comparison with some accurate clock, as one daily passes a jeweler's store, for instance, it would be well to establish the habit of winding the watch at that time, as it is better to have such daily comparisons at the time the watch is wound, and more regular winding will usually ensue.

## TRAGIC SCENE IN THE CARPATHIANS



Here is a tragic and remarkable picture of the horror and death of the battlefield as seen by women. The dead and wounded are lying where they have been felled by the Russian bullets in the Carpathians. Austrian Red Cross nurses are seen active at their work of mercy and relief.

## GREEK SOLDIERS ON A ROUTE MARCH



This photograph, taken by a member of Sir Thomas Lipton's party, shows a body of Greek soldiers on a route march passing through the town of Piraeus.

## MAJ. GEN. SIR J. S. COWANS



One of the biggest jobs of the British army is that of the quartermaster-general, whose duty it is to see that every soldier in service is provided with all necessities of war, from a shoe to big trench shelters. Sir J. S. Cowans, who fills this highly important position, is the third military member of the army council and has been working ceaselessly to supply the provisions, clothing, shelter, and, in fact, everything used by the three to four million soldiers in the field.

## Amber.

Amber beads, amber combs, even amber pins, says Dame Fashion. We admire it, but who knows where it is found or what it is? Do you, sir, when the amber mouthpiece of your favorite pipe is stuck between your lips and you gaze contented into the fire? Do you, madam, with your amber beads on your white throat? Pine and fir trees, centuries ago, poured out their sticky juices and as the gum oozed out, it flowed down to the tree roots where it lay deposited undisturbed for centuries.

## TRENCH MAKERS PAUSE FOR LUNCHEON



Germans in Poland pause in their work of digging trenches for their midday meal.

## PULLING TEETH IN THE TRENCHES



This photograph of a dentist pulling a tooth from the mouth of a German soldier in a trench illustrates vividly the thoroughness with which the physical welfare of the kaiser's fighters is looked after.

## HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT SOFIA



The world has been watching with great interest for Bulgaria's decision whether or not to enter the European war. This is the parliament building at the capital of that nation.