

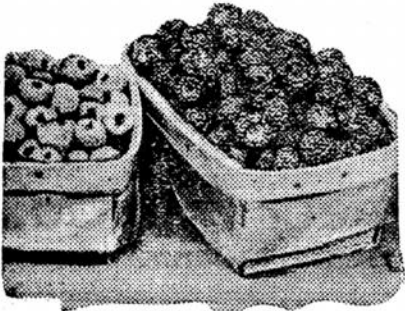
Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

A little interest and effort on the part of the family will make a success of fruit on a small farm. The work is not incessant, but it is important at times and requires intelligence and energy. Small fruits pay well in almost any locality, and they are so easily managed that amateurs need not hesitate about making this a prominent feature in their program.

Raspberries turn many a rough and idle spot into profitable land. A farmer who does not make a few hundred dollars a year from berries is not up to snuff. Black raspberries are usually set two and one-half feet apart in the row, with the rows six feet apart. Planted among the trees of an orchard the red raspberry will do rather better than the black. It is not best to put them closer than eight feet from the trees. Fall planting of red raspberries in severe latitudes is not to be recommended. None of the red raspberry family is of frigid hardiness, and the young plants when transplanted in the fall are much more subject to severe or fatal injury from freezing than they would be if well established. Spring planting is by all means preferable in sections of the country where the temperature drops to or below zero. The plants of the red sorts are termed suckers and should be transplanted at one year old, at which age they rarely have more than one cane, which should be cut back to eight or ten inches at time of transplanting.

Prepare the ground as for a crop of potatoes, making furrows for the plants. Set the young plants in the



RASPBERRIES TURN IDLE SPOTS INTO PROFITABLE LAND.

bottom of the furrow, but cover only a few inches at first and draw in soil as they grow. While berries do not thrive in soggy land, they like plenty of moisture in the soil, and sprinkling can be done to advantage.

In setting out currant bushes one should be careful to select a place where there is plenty of light and air. They do not require especially fertile soil, but they do need the sunlight and air. If possible do not put the bushes where they will be weighted down by snow in the winter, for this breaks the branches.

The ground should be worked thoroughly and deep before setting out the bushes, for after the planting only a very shallow cultivation can be done, as the currants are a surface rooting plant. Rotted manure is one of the best fertilizers for working into the land, and after the currant bushes have been set out this will be found excellent as mulch.

Hardy one-year-old plants are found to be among the best for starting a new piece. The plants begin to bear the year after planting and come into full maturity in the third year. If they are given care they will produce paying crops for a score of years. Pruning should be done in the early spring, cutting out all the dead and weak branches and heading back most vigorous growth.

It will be seen that the currant is an easy plant to raise as well as a very profitable one. The same is true of the gooseberry. Very few diseases attack these plants. The currant worm can be killed by applying pyrethrum powder. If there is any disease found to be among the branches it is best to cut off the afflicted ones at once and thus prevent the spread of the trouble.

The methods of caring for the gooseberry plants are practically the same as those used in dealing with currants. It was formerly thought that gooseberries would do best in a shady place, but this is not true. Mildew will attack them if they are kept shaded. The only thing to prevent this is to have the plants kept open at the top.

"Plowsole."

This is an artificial hardpan very commonly formed in the practice of plowing to the same depth year after year. A packed layer is thus formed by the action of the plow, which acts exactly like natural hardpan in preventing the passage of water downward and the moisture upward. This condition, or "plowsole," is more often found in clayey soils and greatly increases the difficulty of working them. Of course it is perfectly easy to prevent this trouble by plowing at various depths from time to time. In this case lime will generally be found useful in materially aiding the disintegration of the "plowsole."—Purdue Agriculturist.

Seed Corn From Shock.

Seed corn taken from shock corn which has stood in the field most of the winter has been found to give no better germination test than 1 1/2 per cent in some instances. Such corn cannot be used for seed with any degree of success. Corn is not allowed to dry out well in the shock, and when frequent freezing and thawing begins the vitality of the corn soon vanishes.

The Gentle Exterior.

"What I admire," said the statesman, "is the hand of iron in the glove of velvet."

"Yes, indeed," replied Miss Cayenne. "It is much more unusual than the head of bone in the hat of silk."—Washington Star.

An effort is being made in Boston to unionize the waitresses of that city.

Read the Pioneer want ads.

SPORT NEWS

(By Hal Sheridan)

How many more times does Freddie Welsh, the British holder of the lightweight title, have to be licked by American aspirants before he loses his crown? Easy. Just as many more times as the public will shove its ducats through the box-office window to watch ten round no-decision affairs.

Up to date the Englishman has been whipped, in the opinion of the experts, by four American contenders for his title. Yet the crown still rests with him. Charlie White walloped him in Milwaukee, Joe Shugrue has beaten him, Jimmy Duffy outpointed him in Buffalo and Johnny Griffiths outfought him in Akron, Ohio. And there is a strong suspicion in many quarters that there are two or three more Yankee battlers who could give him the gate, particularly Willie Ritchie, whom he uncrowned and whom he is matched to fight next month and Johnny Dundee.

Welsh has now been champion almost a year, and he never has fought a decision fight since he won the title.

He has fought plenty of battles, but he and his manager, H. Connolly Pollack, are shying away from any distance jaunts where a decision is involved. Why? Is it because they know the Welshman is not a real champion?

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis "man-killer," should be in line for several more good bouts in the East. His last appearance was against Porky Flynn in Brooklyn and he fully demonstrated that he is entitled to the voracious names he has had conferred on him. Dillon hasn't been very popular in these parts for some years. It was all due to a rotten show he put on here with Frank Klaus, but is almost forgotten, now and loud was the praise of the Hoosier battler following the Flynn battle.

Dan McKetrick is making much out of the fact that his man, Young Ahearn, was awarded a popular decision over the Indiana boxer in a six round joust in Philadelphia. He is using it in his publicity propaganda freely.

A want ad will sell it for you.

LOBBYISTS OUTNUMBER LEGISLATORS IN TEXAS

(Continued from Page 1.)

In the sponsors of the register resolution thought it would scare off lobbyists, a mistake was made. Never has there been so many representatives of special interests here and the frankness imposed by the resolution has made the lobby more respectable than ever. The resolution has led to a better understanding of the lobbyists' function, the constitutional right they claim to give their side of the question.

Of course, all big public service interests are represented and by the "old timers." The labor lobby is large also. Among the unusual or ambiguous business admitted by lobbyists the resolution required them to state the nature of their interest—are: "internal improvements," "jitney" legislation; "in my own interest concerning University;" University, insurance, Democratic principals and the plain people; and public health.

Occasionally a member of the lobby stated opposite his name that he is serving "without compensation." Representatives of good roads associations and charitable institutions are opposed to serve without pay other than for expenses, but attorneys for the public service corporations and common carriers openly admit that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

A Rhode Island inventor's drinking device consists of a cup to be placed under a faucet and a telescoping tube through which the contents can be drawn into the mouth.

Mme. Poincare, wife of the President of France, is of German ancestry.

Ever, as a boy, tie a can to a dog's tail and see him scoot? Sure you did—we did! And how about that lot, or house or piece of furniture, or auto you wish to get rid of? Tie a Daily Pioneer Want Ad to it friend—do it now!

Phone 31.

Supposed Danger to the Eye.

Many people believe that certain modern illuminants are dangerous to the eyes on account of their ultra violet or actinic radiations. Dr. Louis Bell and Dr. F. H. Verhoeff have made an extensive investigation of the effects of radiation on the various parts of the eye, from the corneal epithelium back to the retina. In an article in Science the investigators report that no artificial source of light produces enough ultra violet radiation to be of the slightest danger to the eye. Such pathologic or injurious action as they have been able to detect experimentally from ultra violet rays is confined to a strictly limited region of the spectrum, and perfectly definite laws govern its quantity and effect. Actual experiments on the human eye show conclusively that no concentration of radiation on the retina from any artificial illuminant is great enough to produce injury under any practical conditions. Protective glasses are useful only, they conclude, in cutting off dazzling light.

Marriage in Japan.

A Japanese husband is allowed only one wife, but to marry is sometimes a much more serious matter than with us. Either the husband must be formally adopted into the family of the wife or the wife into the family of the husband, the couple being absorbed into one family and subject to its discipline. As a rule, this custom weighs more heavily on the bride than on the husband, for she must not only obey her husband, but every member of his family of an older generation than himself; hence a young woman often longs for old age, so that she may wield authority over the younger generations. To bring about a marriage in Japan an intermediary is appointed, whose duty it is to introduce the parties and to look to every arrangement of the wedding. He remains through life the guide, philosopher and friend of the married couple, who refer all matters, all misunderstandings, to his counsel.—Pearson's.

The Country Newspaper.

I am ashamed to say that I had entertained a good humored tolerance, mingled with contempt, for country newspapers. They seemed to me the apotheosis of the little, the palladium of the uninteresting.

It did not occur to me that anything possessed of such tenacity of life as the country newspaper must have a real meaning and perform a genuine function in our civilization. In this roaring age of efficiency we do not long support any institution that does not set its claws deep into our common life—and hang on.—David Grayson in American Magazine.

ADDITIONAL WANT ADS Too Late To Classify

WANTED—5 or 6-room house, modern or partly modern, in good location. Will rent or buy before June 1. A B C, c/o Pioneer.

WANTED—Partly improved farm of good soil, near Bemidji, Rosby or Nary. Can make good payment. A-2, c/o Pioneer.

LOST—Black bob tail pup near poor house. Finder return to Challenge Hotel for reward.

Tried to Convert the Sultan.

The first Englishwoman to have speech with a sultan of Turkey was Mary Fisher, a Quakeress, who, in 1637, undertook to convert the commander of the faithful to Christianity. She traveled by water to Smyrna and then tramped to Adrianople, about 600 miles away, where Mohammed IV was encamped with his army. After many attempts, Mary found some one bold enough to tell the grand vizier that "a woman was come who had something to declare from the great God to the sultan." He arranged for an audience with his master, at which three dragomans were in attendance as interpreters, and Mohammed was so impressed with what he heard that, while unwilling to become a Christian, he desired that Mary should stay in his dominions. When she insisted on returning, he offered her an escort, adding, "I would not for anything that you should come to the least hurt." She got back safely to England and was honored ever after among her fellow Quakers as "she that spoke to the Grand Turk."—London Chronicle.

Russians Like "Paradise Lost."

How many English soldiers, one wonders, have read "Paradise Lost"? Mr. Maurice Baring, when in Russia, found that nearly every soldier he met knew it well. "When a few years ago a schoolmaster in the Tambov government told me that 'Paradise Lost' was the most popular book in the village library," he writes, "I was astonished and thought it an isolated instance. At a fair in Moscow during passion week... I noticed that there were five or six different editions of translations of Milton's poem, with illustrations, ranging in price from 12 rubles to 30 kopeks, and while I was looking at one of them a moujik came up to me and advised me to buy it. 'It's very interesting,' he said. 'It makes one laugh and cry.'... It is possible to purchase 'Paradise Lost' at almost every village booth."—London Graphic.

Making the Ghost Visible.

Comparing the stage conveniences of the present day with the makeshifts existing a generation ago, Robert Mantel told of the inconveniences of his early experience as the ghost in "Hamlet."

"One night I was playing the part of the ghost," he says, "and as I was not very certain of myself the stage manager had the lamps turned down unusually low. As a matter of fact, they were so low that while I was on the stage they went out. Of course, they had to be lighted again, and the stage manager sent out a stage hand to do it. I had to remain where I was, and the ghost's funeral lines were recited while a man in civilian clothes slowly and painstakingly made his way across the darkened stage, lighting the lamps as he went."



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We HAVE ANTICIPATED YOUR EVERY GROCERY WANT

OUR WEEKLY RECIPE

Bread and Cocomat Pudding.

Mix a cup of soft, fresh bread crumbs with two cups of hot milk, add a heaping tablespoonful of butter; stir well and set aside to grow cold. Beat the yolks of two eggs with a half cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, with a little grated rind, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, half a cup of grated cocomat and the crumbs. Bake in a pudding-dish in a moderate oven till it is of the consistency of custard; spread with jam and a meringue.

Stewart's Grocery

Phone 206 207

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 * want to rent one—you get the *
 * best choice through a Pioneer *
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Thousands of dollars worth of merchandise will be offered for Friday and Saturday selling at less than actual cost of production. The poor man's chance.

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The \$ Pencil Pointer

NEVER BREAKS THE POINT

The second shipment of the now famous Dollar Boston Pencil Sharpeners arrived this morning and they're going as fast as the first lot.

Every home and every office in this part of the state needs one of these sharpeners. Like the Ford car, they're "Ford proof". Nothing to get out of order, no blades to sharpen and no repairing necessary. A drop of oil is all that's needed.

Place your order for one out of the next shipment if you're too late for this one.

Bemidji Pioneer Pub. Co.

Phone 31