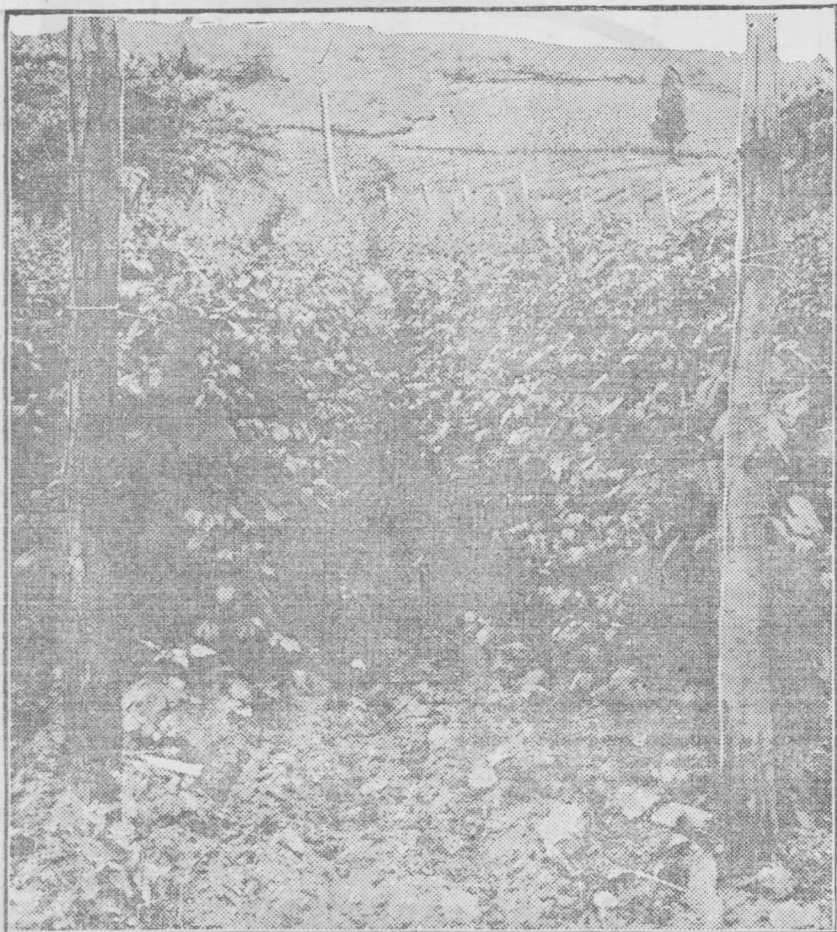


IMPORTANT SYSTEMS OF CULTURE USED IN GROWING GOOD CROP OF RASPBERRIES



FIELD OF SEVEN-YEAR-OLD EMPIRE RED RASPBERRIES.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Three systems of culture are used in growing raspberries, the hill, the linear, and the hedge systems. The term "hill system" is restricted to that method of tillage in which the horse cultivator is used on all sides of each plant. When the cultivator is run in only one direction and only the plants originally set are allowed to fruit, the term "linear system" is used. If some of the suckers which come from the roots of red raspberries are left to form a solid row and the cultivator is run in one direction only, the term "hedge system" is employed.

The distance between the rows in each of these systems should be determined by economy in the cost of cultivation and in the use of land. Where the area of land available for planting is not limited, usually it will be found most desirable to make the spaces between the rows wide enough to allow the use of two-horse implements in cultivation. Where the area of land is limited, the rows may be placed closer together and one-horse implements used.

Planting Distances.

Under the hill system of culture the plants usually are set about five feet apart each way. This, however, allows the use of one-horse cultivators only. This is used to some extent in New York and other states in raising red raspberries. It has the advantage of requiring less handwork in keeping out grass and weeds, as the cultivator can be run in both directions; and the berries can be more easily harvested from fields under this system.

If the hedge or linear system is used, the horse cultivator can be run in one direction only and more hoeing is necessary. Under these systems the red varieties usually should be set from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows which are 6 to 8 feet apart. In the eastern United States 6 feet is the most common and desirable distance between the rows for the shorter caned varieties, such as the Ruby and Marlboro, and 7 and 8 feet for the tall-caned varieties, like the Cuthbert. To use two horses in a plantation the rows must be at least 8 feet apart. In the Pacific northwest, where the canes grow very tall, the planting distance for red raspberries is usually 2 1/2 by 7 or 8 feet. In parts of Colorado and other states where irrigation and winter protection are necessary, the plants are usually set in rows which are 7 feet apart.

System for Black Variety.

Black raspberries are nearly always grown under the linear system, and in the United States east of the Rocky mountains they should be planted in rows 8 feet distant and 3 or 4 feet apart in the row. In Oregon and Washington they should be planted in rows 7 or 8 feet distant and from 3 to 6 feet apart in the row, depending upon the vigor of the growth in the particular locality.

The purple varieties also are grown under the linear system and should be planted 4 or 5 feet apart in rows which are 7 or 8 feet distant. The Columbian and other purple varieties of equal vigor should be at least 5 feet apart in the row, but the Royal may be set 4 feet apart.

If the plants are checked in both directions when set in accordance with either the hedge or linear system and are 3 or 4 feet apart in the row, it is possible to run a one-horse cultivator both ways for the first year. This will save much work and reduce the first year's expense.

In some sections, two plants of red raspberries are set together. This insures the grower against misses, and a larger crop is secured when the plantation is one year old. It will cost nearly \$20 more per acre to buy and set the extra plants, but in some sections the additional yield will make it profitable. However, if care is taken in setting, one plant in each place is usually sufficient.

Setting the Plants.

Before planting, the tops of the plants of all types should be cut back to 6 inches or less in height. To make it easy to handle the plants and to

indicate the rows after setting, 4 to 6 inches of the cane should be left. If a garden patch is being planted, it is better to cut the canes back to within a few inches of the leader buds. The plants should be set slightly deeper than they formerly grew. Sometimes it is well to set red raspberries as much as 3 inches deeper than they grew, in order to protect them from drought. Black and purple raspberry plants should be set not more than an inch or two deeper than they formerly stood, as there is danger of smothering the tips.

PRESERVATION OF SOFT CORN

Farmers Should Work It Over, Remove Any Damaged Ears and Put in Ventilators.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Soft corn which has been stored in large cribs during cold and freezing weather, without specially improvised ventilators, is practically certain to get out of condition as soon as the weather warms up in the spring. To preserve such corn farmers should work it over, remove any damaged ears, and put in ventilators.

The best way to dispose of soft corn is to feed on the farm all that can be consumed to advantage, but don't waste it.

The concentration of shelled corn in country elevators during the next few months is practically certain to lead to disaster unless it can be transported to feeding centers or to terminals for drying before what is popularly known as the germinating season.

Whenever practicable the drying temperature should be lowered and the time of drying increased, to prevent excessive breakage.

All old corn should be carefully saved for seed, as the bulk of the present crop in the northern states will be unfit for planting.

Do not delay the securing of suitable seed.

Do not plant any corn without first knowing its germination.

NECESSARY TO SAVE MANURE

Sometimes Overlooked by Small Farmer Who Is Just Starting in Live Stock Business.

Save manure. The necessity for this is sometimes forgotten by the small farmer who is just starting in the business of live stock production. Fertilizer is scarce, high in price, and hard to get for any reasons. Therefore, the more manure saved to apply to the land the less need for fertilizer.

FARM REFLECTIONS

When the average man wants to quit is the time to get interested in horse production.

Gumption is ability to put the grease where the squeak is. Are you onto your job?

Stock raisers should agree as to what breed best fits their locality, and then stick to that breed.

Rats in the grain bin are almost as destructive as a bull in a china shop. A rat-proof granary is a national bulwark these days. Don't neglect it.

Many county fairs are apparently run in the interest of the faker rather than of the farmer. A general overhauling is in order if they are to serve efficiently the object for which they were established.

Feeding Corn Alone.

Corn, when fed alone to young pigs, produces relatively slow gains at a high feed cost.

Avoid Damp Litter.

Litter that is damp and dirty may cause sickness in the flock.

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LAW BRIEFS

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FROCK FOR SPRING

Navy Faille Silk or Satin Is Very Smart for This Dress.

Back of Garment Is Quite Plain, the Tunic Pointing Slightly at the Immediate Center.

A graceful tailored frock for spring or southern resort wear is shown in the sketch. Navy faille silk or satin would be very smart for this dress, with trimming of Scotch plaid taffeta. The back of the dress is quite plain, the tunic pointing slightly at the immediate center, and the soft girdle of fabric matching the frock proper extends all the way around. Unless a woman is very slight as to figure it is generally a mistake to draw a distinct dividing line between skirt and bodice sections by using a belt of vividly contrasting color.

As will be noted, the straight panels of plaid fabric that extend from edge of tunic to shoulder line are overlaid at the top by a shawl or coat collar, which is piped at its edge with the



Tailored One-Piece Dress.

plain color material. The vest is of fine tuckered white organdie, and must, of course, be detachable.

In order that fabric may be economized, the skirt section of this frock—that is, the underneath part—need not be entirely of the material of which the gown is made. Lining material may be used for the upper part of it.

The dress is, of course, a one-piece affair, the bodice lining fastening in the center front. It would be best to have the organdie vest fastened invisibly at one side, and if buttons are used in the center, as shown in the sketch, let them be purely ornamental.

Navy serge is holding its own in the lineup of spring dress fabrics, and, while dresses of silks and satins will be very much favored for strictly utility use, nothing can replace serge. Soutache braid, wool embroidery, cording and stitching are favorite decorative touches for the serge frocks.

The two-piece coat dress is shown for spring developed in both wool and silk fabrics. One of the most popular types consists of a straightline one-piece dress of figured material, checked, worsted, flowered silk, etc., with sleeveless coat of plain color.

Fur Trimmings and Pieces.

Just now it is with fur that the most effective suits and coats are trimmed, and nothing is at once so comfy, rich and becoming at this time of year. A very simple costume takes on an air of style with fur fixings, whether these are attached or take the more practical form of separate sets. People who have cleverly waited, writes a New York fashion correspondent, to make their selection of furs have unusual advantages this year, not only in price, but in the assortment, which remains practically unbroken. On display the other day were seen some of the best imported pieces at one-third of the prices earlier in the season. The foxes remained in fascinating array, ranging in all tones from pure white, taupes, browns and grays, to sets of the glossy black that are the most becoming of any dark furs. One advantage of fox furs is that they remain available nearly the year round and are fashionably worn when heavier-looking pelts are laid by.

Timely Suggestions.

Warm, new, sleeveless sweaters can be made out of old, discarded ones by ripping carefully and knitting yarn double. The yarn from two to three different color sweaters may be used in making one. After sweater is completed, wash and dye your favorite color.

Little Girl's Coat.

It is a pretty idea to make the little girl's coat with a cape and line the cape with a bright lining. If the coat is of plain material a checked material will make the prettiest lining.

LAST WORDS OF GREAT MEN

Notable Utterances That Have Been Accepted by the World as More or Less Authentic.

First words of human beings everywhere are as much alike in their significance as are in the essentials of dependence and trustfulness the infants who stammer them. Last words differ as greatly in purport as do their utterers in age, experience, environment, intellect and character. Of the many "dying sentences" that have passed into the category of familiar quotations it is, of course, impossible always to separate the apocryphal from the real. To attempt such a division would not be worth the pains; it is better to take on trust the plausible and the fairly authentic. Some of these are the deliberate speeches of those in full possession of bodily strength but about to suffer execution. Such are Sir Thomas More's adjuration as he faced the scaffold, "See me safe up—for my coming down I can shift for myself;" Sir Walter Raleigh's reflection on the axe, "Tis a sharp remedy but a sure one for all ills;" Madame Roland's "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" and Nathan Hale's "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country." Other "last words" embody a dying effort at coherence or are merely the murmurs of delirium. Two famous farewells are attributed to Rabelais—"Draw the curtain, the farce is ended," and "I am going to seek a great perhaps." Goethe's plea, which the world has refused to take as spoken literally, for "Light! more light!" has a more modern counterpart in Tennyson's enigmatic "I have opened it," perhaps referring to the volume of Shakespeare at his side but susceptible also of esoteric interpretation.

HOME OF CEREALS UNKNOWN

History Has No Record of Where Most Important Human Food Has Its Origin.

The origin of wheat is lost in hoary antiquity. Even the original home of the cereal plants of which bread is being made is not known, all the researches and hypotheses notwithstanding. Where wheat, spelt, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, etc., first offered man their grainy ears for good is an unsolved problem. But that originally bread was not roasted or baked, but eaten as dough or paste, may be inferred from its relation with the word "broth," both of these words being derived from the root "brevan," "bru," to brew. In all probability it was originally the boiled coarse meal with nothing added to it but salt. The leavening and baking of the bread was a later development. The origin of these processes is a matter of speculation; but so much is certain that baking preceded the leavening of the bread that causes it to rise; also that the original form of the bread was not the loaf, but a kind of thin, flat cake like the matzoths, or unleavened bread of the Jews, or the tortillas of the Mexicans. Like these, it was probably roasted upon intensely heated flat stones.

With the discovery of the leaven the flat cake increased in height until it assumed the form of our loaf.

Proper Locomotive Signals.

Experiments conducted by the Southern Pacific railroad to find the most efficient means of handling the locomotive whistle show the average motorist or pedestrian is familiar with the standard crossing signal—two long and two short blasts—and that, unless the signal is given just so, he is apt to dispute priority right to a crossing. Superintendent T. Ahern, in a letter to engineers, says: "Extensive tests show that a whistle call for a station signal should never be less than five seconds, the long blasts of the crossing signal, two and a half seconds, and the short ones, one second. Particular care should be exercised to cut off the blasts sharply and not to slur them. It is of the utmost importance in causing sound to travel that these instructions be carried out."

Eastern Folklore Character.

A character in folklore with whom the Occidental world has only slightly familiarized itself is Nasr-ed-din-Hodja, the Turkish Till Eulenspiegel. Lineally the Hodja, holy man, as he is known, draws his descent from Aesop; but during the course of centuries his nature became somewhat changed. From the wise man he was transformed, gradually, into the simple buccolic fool, who, in spite of his folly, has certain very winning traits. As a rule, however, poor Nasr-ed-din gets the worst of every deal he is mixed up in, as has his unfortunate and muddling race. Only every now and then does tradition allow him to come off victor in an intellectual encounter.

Appreciated British Oysters.

As early as 50 B. C. the fame of the British oyster had extended as far as Rome, and Sallust seems to have been more impressed by the oyster than by any other feature of the country, for he wrote: "The poor Britons—there is some good in them, after all—they produce an oyster." In 80 A. D. oysters were exported from the Thames estuary to Rome, and ever since that time England has had an oyster industry of respectable proportions, although for many years the supply has been inadequate to fill London's gigantic demands, and importations from the United States, Holland and France have been necessary.

