BUSH FRUITS AND THEIR CULTIVATION IN CANADA

(Continued from last week).

The usual custom in America is to grow the gooseberry in bush form. The bush should at first be brought into a good shape by leaving a few of the strongest shoots regularly distributed to make an open head. Five or six of these shoots are quite sufficient to leave at first. As the bush gets older, new shoots are allowed to grow to take the place of the older ones, as the pruning should be done with a view to having only vigorous bearing wood. Fruit borne on year-old wood and from spurs on older wood. It is usually not desirable to have any wood more than three years old. The best time to prune is in the autumn or winter. The weakest young shoots should be cut off at the ground, also all the strong young shoots not required for fruiting or to take the place of older branches to be cut away. The side shoots from older branches should be headedw back or cut out altogether so as to maintain a fairly open head, making it as easy as possible to pick the fruit and yet leaving sufficient wood to produce a good crop and to shade the fruit from the sun, as in a hot dry time gooseberries are liable to be injured by scalding. When branches are more than three years of age they should be removed to make way for younger wood. It is advisable to cut out all branches which touch the ground as there will then be a better circulation of air, and the fruit will be kept off the ground. Gooseberries will often begin to bear the second year after planting, but there will not be a full crop until the fourth season. If the soil is kept in good condition by an annual application of well rotted barnyard manure in the autumn, harrowed in the following spring, and if the bushes are kept sprayed and well pruned, the plantation will not need to be renewed for many years.

Yield of Gooseberries.

The American gooseberry is a productive fruit and averages a good crop if well cared for. It is, however, very important to have good foliage to protect the fruit from the sun, and unfortunately many let the currant worm destroy a large proportion of the foliage, and if the weather is hot the fruit suffers. Six bunches of Pearl gooseberry have averaged in five years at the rate of 12,402 pounds per acre per year, or at 40 pounds to the bushel, over 310 bushels per acre. The largest yield of gooseberries recorded at the Experimental Farms and Stations was 150 pounds 4 ounces from six bushes of Houghton 6 x 5 ft. apart at Cap Rouge, P. Q., in 1919. This is at the rate of 36,360 pounds per acre, or at 40 pounds per bushel, 909 bushels per acre. The next highest yield was 75 pounds from five bushels of Pearl at Ottawa in 1905. At 6 by 4 feet apart, this is at the rate of 27,225 pounds per acre or 680 bushels 25 pounds per acre, at 40 pounds per bushel.

Descriptions of Varieties of Gooseberries.

Carrie.—Orig. Minnesota. Fruit a little larger than Houghton, red when ripe; quality medium. Season medium. This has proved a very productive variety, but is too small where larger fruited sorts can be grown successfully.

Charles (Houghton x Roaring Lion).—Orig. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. Introd. Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Fruit larger than Downing, roundish to oval, green tinged with red; smooth; subacid, sprightly, good flavor; good quality. Season medium. Has proven more productive than Downing and Josselyn at Ottawa.

Dr. Van Fleet (Houghton x Keepsake x Industry).—Origin. Dr. Van Fleet. Introd. J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J. Fruit large, nearly round, reddish; skin thin; quality good. A promising new sort.

Downing (Seeding of Houghton).—Orig. Chas. Downing, Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit medium in size, roundish to oval, pale green with paler and distinct veins and stripes, covered with a white bloom; skin smooth, thin; pulp juicy, sweet, but acid next skin; quality good. Season medium. Very productive and usually free from mildew. This variety is grown more than any other in Eastern Canada.

Houghton (parentage uncertain).—Orig. Abel Houghton, Lynn, Mass., 1933. Fruit small, deep red with a whitish bloom; skin; thin; sweet, good flavor; quality good. Very hardy and very productive. This was, until the advent of the Downing, the most popular gooseberry, and is by some preferred to Downing even yet on account of its great hardiness. In the Prairie Provinces it is much thought of as good crops of Houghton are obtained when other varieties fail.

Josselyn (Red Jacket) Houghton x Warrington).—Orig. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. Named Red Jacket at first, but as a European variety had received this name before, it was renamed Josselyn by Geo. S. Josslyn, Fredonia, N. Y. Fruit larger than Downing, roundish to oval, green, more or less covered with coppery red; smooth; subacid, sprightly, good flavor; quality good. Season medium. Not so productive as Downing, but being larger sells better. Fruit does not mildew. A strong grower.

Mabel.—Orig. by Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. Introd. Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ont. Fruit above medium size, averaging larger than Downing or Pearl, roundish to oval, pale green, translucent; sweet but not high flavored; quality medium to good. Season medium. Has proven hardy and very productive at Ottawa, having a higher average yield than either Downing or Pearl. The fruit has not mildewed. On account of its greater productiveness this should eventually displace Downing and Pearl.

Oregon (Oregon Champion).—Orig. O. Dickinson, Salem, Oregon. Fruit larger than Downing, pale green with whitish bloom, translucent; skin tender. Season rather late. This variety has succeeded well in British Columbia where it is very productive, the foliage is especially good, and it is one of the best for planting there. It is promising for the East also.

Pearl (Downing x Ashton seedling or Broom Girl).—Orig. Wm. Saunders, London, London, Ont. Named by A. M. Smith, St. Catharines, Ont., and introduced by him in 1888. Fruit medium size, about same size as Downing, roundish to oval, pale green with paler and distinct veins or stripes, smooth; pulp juicy, sweet, acid next skin; quality good. Season medium. Very productive. Fruit does not mildew. Cannot be distinguished from Downing.

Poorman (Houghton x Downing).—Orig. about 188. Wm. H. Craighead, Brigham City, Utah. Introd. D. S. Lohr, Trementon, Utah, 1896. Fruit larger than Downing, oval pinkish red; quality good. Plant very vigorous and productive and not affected by mildew. A promising sort for Eastern Canada. Has not been tested long enough at Ottawa to determine how it compares with the best of the older varieties.

Silvia (parentage unknown).—Orig. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. Introd. Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Fruit above medium size, roundish, greenish more or less covered with dull red; subacid, good flavor; quality good. Season medium. A strong, moderately upright grower and has yielded particularly well at the Experimental Station, Cap Rouge. Fruit seldom mildews and has never been more than slightly affected.

Smith (Smith Improved) (Seedling of Houghton).—Orig. Dr. Smith, Windsor, Vt. Fruit medium to below medium size, dull pale green, sometimes with red spots; skin thin, tender; sweet; quality good. A strong grower and productive. Hardier than Downing but fruit is not so large as Downing.

English Varieties Usually Recommended As Being Less Affected With Mildew Than Most Others.

Chatauqua.—A comparatively recent introduction, having large fruit and evidently of European origin. Has not been tested long enough to determine merits. Others varieties resembling it are Triumph, Portage and Columbus.

Industry (Winham's Industry).—Fruit medium to large, roundish to oblong, sometimes pear shaped, dark red moderately hairy; sweet, good flavor; quality good. A very good cropper where it succeeds. Mildews badly under field conditions at Ottawa.

Keepsake.—Fruit medium size, bronze green to yellow, slightly hairy; quality good. Season early. Has done well at the Charlottetown Station.

May Duke.—Fruit medium size, red; quality good. Season early. Has proved productive at the Charlottetown Station.

Queen Anne.—Fruit medium, size, roundish to oval, yellowish green, smooth; skin thick; briskly subacid; quality medium to above medium. Has done very well at the Cap Rouge Station.

Victoria.—Fruit large, red, hairy; good quality. A strong growing variety which has done well at the Sidney Station.

(Cotinued next week).

LIVE STOCK REPORTS

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).—The total offerings of stock during the month amounted to thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-seven cattle, three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine calves, seventeen thousand three hundred and sixty-eight hogs, and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and forty sheep, including left overs. Through-billed stock consisted of eight thousand and sixty-two cattle, two thousand nine hundred and forty-nine hogs and six hundred and seventy-six sheep. The offerings of cattle were heavier than during the previous month, but calves and hog receipts were lighter. Cattle prices showed a steady decline standard steers (1,000-1,200 lbs.) selling at an average price of $10.50 during the first week of the month and at $9.00 at the close. Western cattle arrived in considerable volume at the Stock Yards and at packers' sidings. Local glutting the market with unsaleable stock and adversely affecting trading in general. Carry-overs often amounted to two thousand head. At the close of the month, receipts narrowed considerably and from the condition of the offerings it appeared that all the common grades were in. Good butcher heifers averaged $10.50 at the opening and $8.75 at the close. Cows moved at $8.50 the first week of November and moved indifferently even at reduced prices; feeders opened at $10.50 and closed at $8.75; stockers opened at $8.50 and dropped at the close to $7.

Most of the calves received were of grass quality or else heavy roughs; these were not wanted by the packers at any price and were absorbed by the butchers' trade. Prices for poor grades dropped considerably during the month. Choice veal sold at the close, from $1 to $1.50 lower than at opening. For the last two weeks the market was steady at $17.

Lambs opened the month at $14, dropped to $11.50 and rose again to $13.75, closing a little weak at the latter price. A lot of sheep have been received which should have been left on the farm. The packers did not seem to want sheep even at low prices. Good handy weight sheep dropped $1.50 during the month.

Packers cut hog prices several times during the month affecting a total reduction of $3 per hundred. This was not done without strong protests from the shippers. However as the American markets were $2 to $3 below the local market, packers consider that they were doing well to offer even the new level of prices. At the close there was a firmer tendency to the trade.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

are now packed in square packages. Each package contains five cakes, which are equal in quantity to six round cakes. All dealers are authorized to guarantee that the quality of the round and square cakes are identical in every respect.

GREEN MANURING IS GOOD FOR LAND

THE SOIL TEXTURE IMPROVED, LEACHING IS PREVENTED AND WEEDS ARE CONTROLLED.

Growing a crop to be subsequently plowed under has for its object three things: (1) It improves the texture of the soil by the addition of organic matter and, therefor, is particularly valuable on heavy clay or light sandy soils; (2) It prevents the leaching of soluble plant food, which otherwise would be leached from the soil and lost; and (3) it controls weeds. By growing a smothering crop, such as buckwheat, a great many weeds can be got rid of in addition to improving the physical condition of the soil.

In growing green crops, such as buckwheat and rye to increase soil fertility, it is always well to use artificial fertilizer in addition. The use of the fertilizer will mean increased yield of crop, and thus more crop will be available for plowing down. Where the soil is deficient in nitrogen, it is quite justifiable to grow clover or some similar crop with the object of increasing the nitrogen supply, but non-leguminous crops, instead of adding plant food take the soluble plant food from the soil and convert it into a comparatively unavailable condition. If a soil is lacking in the essential elements of fertility, its fertility cannot, therefore, be increased by plowing under non-leguminous green crops.

While the system of green manuring is useful under certain conditions, and can sometimes be used to advantage, on the whole it seems to us that the most economical way of increasing fertility is by the use of barnyard manure, supplemented with artificial fertilizer, because the larger the crop the larger the amount of organic matter left in the soil by the roots and stubble. The plan of seeding down grain crops with clover to be plowed down after the grain crop is removed, is one, however, which can often be profitably employed. While the practice of using green manures may sometimes prove profitable, it should not be regarded as a means by which soils may be enriched, except where legumes are grown. In the case of all other crops, the benefit is indirect and is in proportion to the amount of artificial fertilizer added.

FARMING OF SMALLER FUR-BEARERS.

The rearing in captivity of fur-bearing animals is largely a question of the price of fur. Twenty years or more ago, when the earliest attempts were made to encourage in fur farming, the silver fox was about the only animal whose pelt offered sufficient inducement to experimenters to face the many difficulties and the risk of loss. Some of these men succeeded, however, and reaped considerable pecuniary rewards for themselves, besides establishing a new Canadian industry.

Today, the breeding of smaller fur-bearers presents opportunities to men with a liking for the business who are willing to "take a chance." The recent spectacular rise in fur prices has been mainly in the cheaper grades—muskrat, raccoon, mink, skunk, etc. The stimulus thus given to trapping threatens these animals with extermination, in spite of close seasons. Fur farming must come to the rescue and assume Canada's great fur industry a continuance of its raw material.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

The kitchen of one of the big hotels in New York is an acre in extent.

The Sunday School Lesson

Lesson I.

THE CHILD AND THE KINGDOM.

Lesson—Matt. 18: 1-14.

Golden Text.—"Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven."—Matt. 18: 4.

Historical Setting.

Time.—A. D. 29. Place.—Capernaum.

Daily Readings.

Monday, December 27.—The Childlike Spirit (Matt. 18: 1-7). Tuesday, December 28.—God's Care for Children (Matt. 18: 10-14). Wednesday, December 29.—The Model Child (Luke 2: 40-52). Thursday, December 30.—God Calls a Child (1 Sam. 3: 1-10). Friday, December 31.—A Child God's Messenger (1 Sam. 3: 11-19). Saturday, January 1.—A Child Dedicated to God (Luke 2: 21-32). Sunday, January 2.—The Pure in Heart (Ps. 24: 1-6).

The Lesson Text.

1. In that hour came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who then is greatest in the kingdom of heaven?

2. And he called to him a little child, and set him in the midst of them,

3. and said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye turn, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.

4. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven.

5. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me:

6. but whoso shall cause one of these little ones that believe on me to stumble, it is profitable for him that a great millstone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be sunk in the depth of the sea.

7. Woe unto the world because of occasions of stumbling; for it must needs be that the occasions come; but woe to that man through whom the occasions cometh!

8. And if thy hand or thy foot causeth thee to stumble, cut it off, and cast it from thee; it is good for thee to enter into life maimed or halt, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into the eternal fire.

9. And if thine eye causeth thee to stumble, pluck it out, and cast it from thee; it is good for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into the hell of fire.

10. See that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father who is in heaven.

12. How think ye? if any man have a hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and go unto the mountains, and seek that which goeth astray?

13. And if so be that he find it, verily I say unto you, he rejoiceth over it more than over the ninety and nine which have not gone astray.

14. Even so it is not the will of your Father who is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.

Comments.

Verse 1. The "hour" was when Peter paid the tribute money. The dispute about greatness was probably between Peter, James and John. They had been peculiarly favored, but now stood shamefaced and silent. In the kingdom of God greatness is a matter of character.

Verse 2. It is not too much to suppose that children were always near our Lord. There was that in His personality that attracted them. Christlikeness attracts children today. The love of children is a high tribute.

Verse 3. This verse shows the superiority of the Revised over the King James' Version. The old version says "be converted." The kingdom of heaven is the church of Jesus Christ as He sees it now and forevermore.

Verse 4. The world has never realized Christ's conception of greatness. It is the unassuming worth of a righteous character.

Verse 5. This passage aims to teach not the love of children, but the love of spiritual excellence.

Verse 6. Whatever hinders people from coming to Christ is a stumbling-block.

Verse 7. So long as there is inclination to sin there will be teachers of sinning.

Verse 8. Sacrifice any material thing rather than dwarf the spiritual life.

Verse 9. The word "hell" (Gehenn) means the same as the Valley of Hinnom. There idolatrous Jews burned their children in the worship of Moloch. Thus the valley became the most vivid picture of future torment.

Verse 10. Despise not the sincere Christian. God honors him.

Verse 12. God values the humble and even sinful disciple, and seeks his salvation, as the shepherd seeks the recovery of a lost sheep.

Verses 13, 14. It is not God's desire that one should be lost, though He neither compels men to sin nor compels them to be virtuous.

Illustrated Truth.

False pride is a hindrance to real progress (v. 4)

Illustration.—A man of experience in handling men declares that it is the "white-cuff" tendency among young men that is responsible for so many economic failures and near failures among men. "We are always ready to give a young man a chance," he said, "but to too many of them a 'chance' means a desk in the main office with a personal telephone and a stenographer to do the real work. The young fellows who make good are almost invariably those who are willing to go down and make an entry at the very bottom. Such a course isn't always easy, especially with those who have a pretty high opinion of themselves, but it pays."

Topics for Research and Discussion.

1. The Kingdom (vs. 1-6). 1. Who were disputing about greatness? 2. In Christ's kingdom, what is true greatness? 3. Why did Jesus attract children? 4. What is the kingdom of heaven? 5. What progress is the world making toward Christ's conception of greatness?

II. Occasions of Stumbling (vs. 7-11). 6. What is Christ's teaching about the man who causes another to sin? 7. Does verse 8 teach a spiritual lesson, and, if so, what is it? 8. What is the literal meaning of the word "hell"?

III. The Father's Will (vs. 12-14). 9. What values does God place upon the humblest disciple? 10. What is God's desire as to the future state of all? 11. Why does not God compel men to be good? 12. What is the full meaning of the comparison in verse 12? 13. Whom does the Lord mean by "one of these little ones"? 14. How can red-blooded men conform to the teachings of Christ in His gentleness and peace?

DO ALL MY HOUSE WORK

Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could hardly get about.

Cobourg, Ont.—"For many years I have had trouble with my nerves and have been in a general run down condition for some time. I could not do my work half of the time because of the trouble with my monthly sickness. I was told of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by friends and advised to try it. It has done me good, and I strongly recommend it. Since I have taken it I have been able to do all my own work, and I also know friends who have found it good. You can use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. ELLEN FLATTERS, Box 761, Cobourg, Ont.

Why will women continue to suffer so long is more than we can understand, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For forty years this good old fashioned root and herb remedy, which contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Uncle John's Josh

WHEN BABY IS SICK

When the baby is sick—when he is cross and peevish; cries a great deal and is a constant worry to the motherhe needs Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Philippe Paven, St. Flaven, Que., wrtes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been a wonderful help to me in the case of my baby and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

TRICKY

"I simply can't understand the combination of my wife's clothes."

"What puzzles you?"

"Well, when she wants to hide anything she pokes it down her neck, but when she wants to get it again it's always in her stocking."

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

Symptoms That Tell of Biliousness

How to Prevent and Relieve

Are you dizzy?

Does your head swim?

Does everything turn dark when you rise after stooping?

Are you constantly suffering from headache?

Are you short or breath after going upstairs?

Is your tongue coated and furred?

These symptoms give warning that your system needs a thorough cleansing—all poisons must be flushed out. The remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Marked benefit immediately follows their use.

These famous pills loosen the bowels and stop constipation; they act on the liver and kidneys, make them strong and vigorous.

This ensures health and purity for the blood and consequently the whole system benefits.

No other medicine tones and braces like Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they at once relieve biliousness, headache, dizziness, poor color, coated tongue, and all diseases arising through fault of the stomach, kidneys, or liver; try them.

Results prove the merits of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box.

TORONTO SURGEON PERFORMS UNUSUAL CHILD OPERATION

REMOVES UNDEVELOPED "TWIN" FROM BASE OF SPINE OF 16-DAY-OLD BABY GIRL.

An unusual operation has been performed in St. Michael's hospital, Toronto, upon a 16-day-old girl, who was born with a misdeveloped "twin" attached to her at the base of the spine. The "parasite," as surgeons term such a growth, grew with the baby's growth and is said to have weighed five pounds. It occasionally underwent spontaneous contraction independent of the living child.

On the unnatural growth, technically termed a "multi-locularcyst," two large black spots had appeared, and this determined the doctors immediately interested in the case to have the growth removed in order to save the life of the baby. Dr. Gideon Silverthorne performed the operation which is said to have been successful.

A TONIC FOR THE NERVES

THE ONLY REAL NERVE TONIC IS A GOOD SUPPLY OF RICH RED BLOOD.

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent nerve specialist, "we doctors would not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of today. Sufferers find themselves tired, low-spirited and unable to keep their minds on anything. Any sudden noise hurts like a blow. They are full of groundless fears, and do not sleep well at night. Headaches and other nerve pains are part of the misery, and it all comes from starved nerves.

Doctoring the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of rich, red blood. Therefore to relieve nervousness and run-down health Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken. These pills make new, rich blood, which strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, gives new strength and spirits, and makes hitherto despondent people bright and cheerful. If you are at all "out of sorts" you should begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CANADIAN CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE.

Formerly of Hamilton, has now taken up their quarters at 757 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto. Thousands of citizens are filled with enthusiasm over the wonderful results accomplished by some of their junior students on patients suffering from all diseases and afflictions. Students are enrolling every day to become Specialists of Chiropractic, realising the superiority of Chiropractic compared with the other healing arts. 2

A SEPARATION GRANTED.

Not by process of law, but by the silent working of "Putnam's" are corns separated from aching toes. Any corn or wart that "Putnam's" won't cure hasn't been discovered yet. Insist on Putnam's Corn Extractor only, 25c, at all dealers.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.