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BUSH FRUITS AND THEIR CULTIVATION IN CANADA

(Continued from last week).

The main pruning of suckering varieties consists in cutting out dead and superfluous canes, leaving four to six of the strongest for fruiting. This may be done either in the autumn or spring. If canes are to be covered for protection in winter, which is desirable where they are liable to be killed, they are grown to a height of four to six feet. Where they are not protected the canes are usually headed back when they have reached a height of fifteen to twenty inches, laterals then grow and a very stocky plant is the result. These laterals are cut back from twelve to fifteen inches either in late fall or spring. Where actual comparisons have been made summer pinching has not given as satisfactory results as when the canes are let grow their natural length and the slender tips merely pinched off in the spring. In colder districts these laterals are liable to be injured by winter. In gardens where the soil is rich and the growth very luxuriant it will be found desirable to tie the canes of each plant loosely to a stake to keep the fruiting branches from bending down and touching the ground and the fruit getting dirty. Another good plan is to have posts driven into the ground from ten to twelve feet apart, to which are nailed cross pieces from two to three feet long and three feet six inches or higher from the ground. A wire is now run along each side of the row and fastened to the cross pieces. This makes an excellent support for the canes. The posts can be made of 2 by 6-inch lumber.

The canes of blackcap raspberries should be cut back each season when they have reached a height of two to two and a half feet, as unless this is done they are difficult to manage. By pinching back the plant becomes stocky and throws out laterals. The laterals may be cut back to a length of twelve to fifteen inches in the autumn, but it is better to leave them until spring, when if there is any injured wood it may be removed at the same time.

Pinching back in summer is attended with some risk in certain sections, especially if not done in good time as after pinching back the young growth sometimes grows too late, causing winter killing. The best plan is to head back to the desired height in the spring.

Protection in Winter.

In some parts of Canada some varieties of raspberries do not succeed very well unless the canes are protected in winter. This is readily done by bending down the canes just before winter sets in and holding them down by a little soil on the tips. To bend and cover them without breaking, a little soil is taken out on one side of the hill, the canes are then collected in a bunch, pressed down in the line of the row by means of a fork in the hands of one man while sufficient earth is applied by another man to hold them down. The cost of the labor involved in covering an acre is not very great. When protected in this way canes will come through the winter in good condition, when if unprotected they are badly injured. On the prairies, best results are obtained when the canes are entirely covered with soil. Much of this covering can be done by horse labor.

Fertilizers.

An annual application of well rotted barnyard manure will help to keep the soil rich, which is necessary if good crops are to be obtained.

Yield of Raspberries.

The crop of raspberries, like most other fruits, depends largely on climatic conditions, and even though the best variety is planted, if the season is unfavorable or the plantation has not been cared for properly, the yield will be much lessened. As a rule, it will be found that the more the crop can be increased by special care the greater the profits will be, the extra labor and expense made being much more than repaid for by the increased crop and additional revenue. A crop of raspberries, according to Bailey, ranges from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Card found that the average yield of red raspberries estimated from the information received from 56 growers is about 69 bushels per acre. Clement in Bulletin 210 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture reports an average yield per acre of 2,225 quart boxes from 32 plantations covering 68 1-2 acres. At the Central Experimental Farm the average yield of the Herbert raspberry for two years on one row 90 feet in length was at the rate of more than 205 bushels per acre, or about 6,586 pounds. The average yield for three years was over 229 bushels per acre, or 7,375 pounds. The average yield of the Brighton from two rows each 18 feet in length was over 175 bushels per acre, or 5,602 pounds. The highest individual yield was obtained from the Herbert in 1904, which produced 50 pounds 12 ounces of fruit from two rows, each 18 feet in length, or one row 36 feet long, which is at the rate of 10,234 pounds per acre, or 319 bushels 26 pounds, estimating a bushel at 32 pounds.

While these large yields are from small plotes, they show the possibility of increasing the average yield throughout the country very much.

Descriptions of Varieties of Black Raspberries.

Conrath (chance seedling near a plantation of Gregg).—Orig. C. H. Woodruff, Ann Arbour, Mich., 1886. Introd. 1894 by Conrath Bros. Fruit large, black; moderately firm; quality good. Season early to late. A strong grower. Has done well in some parts of the province of Ontario.

Cumberland (supposed seedling of Gregg).—Orig. David Miller, Harrisburg, Pa. Brought into notice about 1896. Fruit large, black; firm; juicy, sweet good flavor; quality good to very good. Season medium early to late. Plant a strong grower, fairly hardy and productive.

Farmer (Plum Farmer).— Orig. Ohio. Introd. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., 1895. Fruit large, black, but with a bloom and not glossy as some varieties; firm; juicy, sub-acid to milder when fully ripe; quality good. Season early. Plants a very vigorous grower, hardy and productive. A very promising new sort.

Gregg (chance seedling found wild) —Orig. Messrs. R. and J. Gregg, Aurora, Indiana, 1866. Came into prominence about 1876. Fruit large to very large, roundish, slightly flattened, black with a conspicuous grey bloom; firm; moderately juicy, sweet good flavor; quality good, though not as good in quality as some others. Season late. Plant very vigorous and productive but a rather tender sort. Has been one of the standard late sorts for many years in the districts where black caps do well.

Hilborn (chance seedling).—Orig. W. W. Hilborn, Akrona, Ont. Introd. by him 1886. Fruit medium to large, black, glossy with a little bloom; firm; juicy, sweet, good flavor; quality very good. Season medium. Plant vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the hardiest and best for Canadian conditions.

Older (chance seedling).—Orig. Mr. Older, Independence, Iowa, about 1872. Introd. L. K. Ballard, Warren, Ill., in 1882. Fruit large, black, glossy and without blood; firm; juicy, sweet; quality good. Season medium early. A strong grower, hardy and productive. The Older and Hilborn have proved hardiest at Ottawa.

Smith Giant (seedling of either Gregg or Shaffer)—Orig. A. M. Smith, St. Catharines, Ont., 188. Introd. A. M. Smith, St. Catharines, Ont. Fruit large to very large, roundish, black with a grey bloom; firm; moderately juicy, sweet; quality good. Season late. A very strong grower and productive where hardy, but too tender at Ottawa. Much like Gregg but a little hardier.

Descriptions of Varieties of Red and Purple Raspberries.

Brighton.—Orig. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. Introd. 1907 by Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Fruit above medium in size, roundish or slightly conical, bright red; moderatey firm; moderately juicy, mildly subacid; medium to above medium in quality. Season early. A hardy, early, vigorous and productive variety.

Columbian (a seedling of Cuthbert, probably pollenized by Gregg).—Orig. J. T. Thompson, Oneida, N. Y., 1888. Introd. about 1894. Fruit large roundish, conical, dark purplish red; firm; moderately juicy, briskly subacid and of good flavor and quality. Season late. This is a strong growing, non-sucking, very productive variety. It is not so acid as the Shaffer, which it resembles very much in outward appearance. While the purple raspberries are not very popular for eating raw, they are excellent for preserving or for mixing with the red to give more acidity.

Count (a seedling of Biggar seedling).—Orig. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. Introd. 1907 by Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Fruit large, roundish, bright red; moderately firm; juicy, briskly subacid, with a pleasant but not high flavor; quality above medium. Season early. A hardy, early, vigorous and productive variety.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market).—Orig. Thos. Cuthbert, Riverdale, N. Y. Distributed by the Rural New Yorker in 1880. Fruit large, conical, deep red; firm; moderately juicy, subacid, good flavor, good quality. Season medium. A strong grower and productive, but only moderately hardy. The most popular commercial berry in the warmer parts of Canada.

Eaton.—Orig. Indiana. Introd. by A. Garretson, Pendleton, Ind. Fruit large to very large, deep red; moderately firm, crumbles badly; briskly subacid; medium to above medium in quality. Season medium. This is a strong grower and productive, but on account of its crumbling so easily has not become very popular. The fruit is also rather acid for eating raw.

Eminre (Ruby x Coutant).—Orig. L. E. Wardell, Marlboro, N. Y., 1904. Introd. 1916. Fruit large, roundish, conical, deep red; mederately firm; juicy, mildly subacid, good flavor; good quality. Mid-season. A moderately strong grower so far. Has not been tested long enough to determine hardiness and productiveness. A handsome variety.

Fillbasket.—An English variety which done well in British Columbia at the Agassiz Farm. Not grown in Eastern Canada.

Heebner (seedling of Wild Raspberry of Muskoka).—Orig. W. W. Hilborn, Leamington, Ont. Fruit large, roundish to conical, deep red; moderately firm; juicy, subacid, good flavor; quality good. Season medium. A strong grower and productive but not quite hardy enough at Ottawa. A good variety for home use. It resembles the European more than the American raspberry and is somewhat like Clark.

Henry.—Orig. Wm. Saunders, London, Ont. Introd. 1907, Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Fruit above medium to large, roundish to slightly conical, bright deep red; moderately firm; juicy, briskly subacid; above medium in quality. Mid-season. This is a hardy, productive variety, though not as good in quality as some others.

(Continued next week).

ROUTS CATARRH QUICKLY

Does it in Seven Days or Less! Try it So in Your Own Home

Those who suffer from catarrh can now feel sure that there is a quick way to get rid of it for a new combination has been developed that has proved successful beyond all dreams. It is something entirely new, simple and easy to apply and will rout any catarrh of the head, nose or throat in SEVEN DAYS OR LESS in your own home.

NURSE JAN-O-SUN

Every victim knows how filthy and loathsome catarrh is. The diseased mucus is a stench. You are pestful to family and friends. It tires you, weakens you, dulls your mind and your will. And there are millions of germs in the hawking, coughing and spitting which you innocently give to others.

If you are sincere in wanting to be relieved without delay, write at once to "Nurse Jan-O-Sun, Rg'd., Apartment 97 230 Craig St. W., Montreal," simply giving your name and address, and the rest will be attended to promptly so that you can try it seven days.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Emile Malette, Montpelier, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for some time and am well satisfied with them. They are surely the best medicine I know of for little ones." What Mrs. Malette says thousands of other mothers say. Once they have used the Tablets for their children they would use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or other harmful drugs and may be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety and good resultes. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Uncle John's Jot'n

THE DAIRY COW.

The dairy cow is the foundation of the dairy industry. Not only that, she is the only source of supply for one of the indispensable foods of the human family. Her importance has never been fully appreciated and only within the last few years has it been known that her product is the main source of the food elements which contribute to the individual's physical and intellectual attainment. Not until Dr. MacCollum made his discovery that there are in milk and the products made from it, certain vital substances which are necessary for the complete growth and development of the individual did the dairy cow become fully appreciated by the public at large or by the men who were breeding and developing her.

Revive the Jaded Condition—When energy flags and the cares of business become irksome; when the whole system is out of sorts and there is general depression, try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the action of a deranged stomach and a disordered liver, and make you feel like a new man. No one need suffer a day from debilitated digestion when so simple and effective a pill can be got at any drug store.

Advice to Girls

By Miss Rosalind

Registered according to the Copyright Act

Miss Rosalind welcomes letters from young women asking for advice on any subject. All you have to do is to address your letter to

MISS ROSALIND,

34 King William St., Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Rosalind:

I have read some of your splendid advice to girls and I wish to get some too. I am fourteen and I am trying my entrance this year. I have a young gentleman about my own age that thinks a great deal of me. Although I do not care to go with anyone as I am so young and I like another man of eighteen as well.

A number of young girls are trying to take my man away from me and I would have broken with him only they will go with him then and laugh at me and I can take him from them any time. Please give me your advice on this, although I never intend to have him in the future. I want to be a clerk or a milliner. Please tell me your advice about which is best. I am very fond of dancing and do you thing it any harm to go to a dance if there is a respectable crowd. Yours sincerely,

LITTLE MAY.

My Dear Girl:

You write very prettily but you mis-spelled several words. Would it not be better to attend strictly to school for this year and think about "young men" when you are older? It sounds very absurd for a little girl to be talking of going with a man.

If you are very clever at making pretty things or designing, learn millinery; if not, study to become an efficient clerk. But get your entrance first and a year or two at least at high school. There is no harm in dancing at a private party with young folks your own age. It would not be at all proper for a girl of fourteen to go to a public dance.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I have been reading your advice to girls in the columns of this paper, now I wish to ask some advice.

I have kept company for several years with boys and have found none I like better than the one I am going with at present. Now dear Rosalind will you please tell me if I should still keep company with him if he hardly knows me when he is with a bunch of boys. Last night I was out to a party and he never came over to speak to me once but stood around and talked to a bunch of girls that thought themselves better than I. Of course Rosalind you must understand that all his relatives are of the highest society in the city. He never offered to take me home, so I was bound to ask another boy to wait for me. Now Rosalind give me your special advice as to what I will do.

Another point I want to question you on, is this: If you think I should continue to go with him please give me a list of presents that would be suitable for a young man. Of course you are to understand that I go to college and that he works in an office. The girls tell me that since I am not a working girl I should not give him a Christmas present, but that he should give me one, would it be proper to accept a present from him if I didn't give him one.

I will appreciate your advice very kindly.

MARY.

P. S.—Please excuse my horrid writing and especially my spelling and tell me how I can become a better writer because you know Rosalind I am jealous of some of my college pals because they are such beautiful writers.

Once again thanking you in advance for your expected advice.

My Dear Mary:

I think the young man showed very poor breeding when he ignored you in the presence of his other friends. If I were you I would be too proud to bother with him. I fancy you are quite young, and should be studying for your diploma instead of discussing boys.

Your friends are right. It is not good form to exchange presents with boys. A young man may send a girl flowers or candy or a book and sometimes a girl sends a well-known boy friend a book or a box of home-made candy. Usually a card is all that is exchanged among people who know good form.

P. S.—Surely you want me to say that your writing is exceptionally good. It is, and I say it with pleasure.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

Seeing so many other girls take advantage of your good advice I think I shall try the same.

Could you tell me how to find out whether a boy friend has any regard for you or not? Also how could you make him think you are nice if he does not? Thank you for your trouble.

WONDERING.

Dear Wondering:

Actions speak louder than words. A person's manner towards you always indicates what they think of you.

There is only one way to make people think you nice—be nice. Be nice in thought, in word and in deed. Be sincere in your desire to be attractive because you really want to be nice.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I have read your advice to girls several times. I am a boy of 18 years of age, I have a girl about the same age whom I think very much of, but she is very soft in her letter-writing, and wants me to marry her in every letter. Will you tell me what I can do in this case. Hoping for an answer in the paper.

BROWN.

Dear Brown:

I would tell the girl to be sensible, that you are too young and too poor to think of getting married and that you just want to be good friends with her. She may get mad and stop writing, which I think is the best thing that could happen to you.

ROSALIND.

Answers coming to Mousie, Tootles, Perplexed, Buddie, Annie, just as soon as space permits.

ROSALIND.

DELICATE GIRLS MADE STRONG

RICH, RED BLOOD NEEDED TO KEEP UP THEIR VITALITY.

If growing girls are to become well developed, healthy women their blood supply must be carefully watched. Mothers should not ignore their unsettled moods or the various troubles that tell of approaching womanhood. It should be constantly borne in mind that pale, bloodless girls need plenty of nourishment, plenty of sleep and regular open-air exercise. But a lack of appetite, and tired, aching limbs tend to hinder progress. To save the weak, thin-blooded sufferer she must have new, rich, red blood and nothing meets a case of this kind so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills not only enrich and increase the blood supply, they help the appetite and aid digestion, relieve the weary back and limbs, thus promptly restoring health and strength and transforming anaemic girls and women into cheerful happy people. Among the thousands who have obtained new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Violet Booth, Glenarm, Ont., who says:—"For a long time I was in a badly run down condition. I was pale, breathless at the least exertion, and could hardly do any housework without stopping to rest. I often had severe headaches, and my appetite was poor and fickle, and I would get up in the morning without feeling the least bit rested. I had tried several medicines, but did not get benefit from anything until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had taken two boxes I could see an improvement, and after using six boxes I found my health fully restored. I feel altogether different since I used the pills that I strongly advise them for all weak, run down people.

If you are weak or ailing in any way, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville.

HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY RATS?

It is estimated that an average of $2 per year is the levy made by rats upon every man, woman and child.

Now in view of the fact that thousands of families are so situated that they pay rats nothing, it is reasonable to believe that those who are in the employ of rats pay much larger tribute to them than $2 per year.

We presume that the average levy made by rats upon every farmer in Canada is quite a large sum in this day of high-priced foodstuffs.

At any rate the subject is worthy of consideration right now when preparations for winter are being made.

We know of no particular advantage in having rats around farms and, therefore, we know no particular reason why farm buildings should not be made rat proof nor why rat killing campaigns should not take place whenever rats live, eat, spread disease and levy toll upon those who permit them to do so.

GEE, I'M HAPPY MY CATARRH ALL GONE

Suffered Like a Boob For Years—Got Relief in Ten Minutes.

Catarrhozone Did Cure

That's the way hundreds of the boys around town are talking since Catarrhozone got into the drug stores. Nothing on earth like Catarrhozone to really cure Catarrh, Colds or Bronchitis.

"Catarrhozone"—it isn't a drug—it's a healing vapor full of pine essences and the healing balsams. It spreads over the surfaces that are weak and sore from coughing. Every spot that is congested is healed—irritation is soothed away, phlegm and secretions are cleaned out, and all symptoms of cold and Catarrh are cured. Nothing so quick, so sure, so pleasant as Catarrhozone. Beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. All dealers sell Catarrhozone, large size which lasts two months price $1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c.

The humming top, in which boys delight today, were toys in the time of Homer and Plato.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

The Sunday School Lesson

OUR ALL FOR THE KINGDOM.

Lesson—Matt. 19: 16-30.

Golden Text.—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Matt. 19: 19).

Historical Setting.

Time.—A. D. 30. Place.—Perea.

The Lesson Text.

16. And behold, one came to him and said, Teacher, what good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life?

17. And he said unto him, Why askest thou me concerning that which is good? One there is who is good; but if thou wouldest enter into life, keep the commandments.

18. He saith unto him, Which? And Jesus said, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thov shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness,

19. Honor they father and thy mother; and, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

20. The young man saith unto him, All these things have I observed: what lack I yet?

21. Jesus said unto him, If thou wouldest be perfect, go, sell that which thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, follow me.

22. But when the young man heard the saying, he went away sorrowful; for he was one that had great possessions.

23. And Jesus said unto his disciples. Verily I say unto you. It is hard for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven.

24. And again I say unto you, It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.

25. And when the disciples heard it, they were astonished exceedingly, saying, Who then can be saved?

26. And Jesus looking upon them said to them, With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible.

27. The nanswered Peter and said unto him, Lo, we have left all, and followed thee; what then shall we have?

28. And Jesus said unto them, Verily I say unto you, that ye who have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son of man shall sit on the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

29. And every one that hath left houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive a hundredfold, and shall inherit eternal life.

30. But many shall be last that are first; and first that are last.

Comments.

Verse 16. Jesus was in Perea, where He spent much of His last year in comparative retirement. This first verse describes the beginning of his last journey into Bethany and Jerusalem. For parallel accounts, read Mark 10: 17-27 and Luke 18: 18-30.

Verse 17. "Why" is the emphatic word here. What are your motives? Jesus repels the question "only in the superficial sense of the questioner, who regarded Him merely as a good rabbi." Our Lord could not yet reveal Himself as fully to this young man as to His disciples.

Verses 18, 19. These commandments all pertain to the young man's attitude toward his fellowmen. The question, "What lack I yet? implies that he himself felt that he lacked nothing.

Verse 21. The young man was upright as every moralist is upright. His conduct was exemplary with the one exception of his love of wealth. This was his weakness.

Verse 22. Jesus touched the vulnerable spot in the young fellow's character. Not only did he hold great wealth, but his wealth held him.

Verse 23. We are not told the final effect of this conversation upon the young man.

Verse 24. This similitude implies impossibility; or, at least, great difficulty. Of course, reference is to the rich man who loves riches more than he loves God.

Verse 25. Their perplexity was due to their dream of a material kingdom of wealth and perquisites.

Verse 27. Even Peter's mind was fixed upon material possessions.

Verse 28. "When the Messianic reign is fully established, there will be a new birth of all things, 'a restoration of all things'."

Verse 29. The most similar case to this in our modern life is the foreign missionary, or the converted heathen, whose people cast him out.

Verse 30. Christ's estimate of character is different from the world's estimate.

PUNISHMENT FOR PROFITEERS.

The anti-profiteering campaign in England has resulted in the conviction of 1,320 persons, with more in prospect. Many of these were handed prison terms and $35,000 in fines collected.

Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief, always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because experience has taught them that there is no better preparation to be had for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

A graceful elm tree shades a dwelling house near the Maine coast through its roof. It also grows through two floors. It was cut down as a very small tree when the house was to be built, but later was found to be pushing up the floor. It's persistent desire for growth was humored, and now it is a stately tree, with unusual surroundings.

Minard"s Liniment For Colds, Etc.