

## HOW AND WHEN TO PRUNE FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

While the pruning of any tree or shrub may be conducted at any season of the year, the dormant season, especially in the case of trees, is generally accepted as the most desirable time. At that season of the year one is better able to determine the shape of the tree and to space the branches properly.

**Object of Pruning.**—The operator should, before commencing to prune, have a clear conception in mind as to exactly what his objective is. If pruning a shade tree or an ornamental shrub, his sole aim is symmetry of form, and pruning then becomes largely a matter of taste and good judgment. If pruning a fruit tree the object is mainly to encourage or promote fruit-bearing surface, and shape or form is secondary, except in a very young tree, when the object is largely to train it to a certain shape.

**Fruit Trees.**—It is sufficient to remember that heavy pruning or cutting back will delay the fruiting age of a young tree, but this practice may be necessary in an old tree to encourage the production of a large amount of new wood. A tree must produce a certain amount of new wood each season to replace some of the older growth which is continually dying or going out of fruiting. In old trees, unless pruned frequently, the old wood going out may exceed the new coming in. This may be corrected by judicious pruning. The pruning in such a tree should take the form of cutting back not only the growth of the terminal or outside branches, but also of the laterals and smaller branches. This cutting back should not be heavy or excessive at any one time. A certain amount of thinning out may also be necessary. This is to allow light to get at the lower portion of the tree. Trees that are never thinned out, frequently die at the bottom and get bushy or thick in the top. This cuts down bearing surface and may eventually lead to long barren branches with a little fruit at the top only.

**Trees in General.**—In the pruning of both shade and fruit trees there are a few principles that should be borne in mind. In making a cut do not leave a stub of the branch, but cut back to either a bud or to a lateral, making the cut on the slant so that it has an opportunity to heal over. Try to avoid the formation of very sharp crotches or angles by removing them when possible and encouraging the development of branches which join at right angles or nearly so. Always permit the main branch to retain the lead; sometimes a lateral will grow as rapidly as the leader and if permitted to keep up it will result in a very weakened crotch and branch. Suppress the lateral by keeping it cut back.

Large wounds (over an inch and a half in diameter) should be painted to prevent weathering. For this purpose a mixture of white lead and oil, without the addition of turpentine, is recommended.

### Ventilating Apple Storage Houses.

Temperature control is the most important factor in the storage of apples, the ripening processes being greatly retarded by temperatures slightly above the freezing point of the fruit. Most varieties of apples freeze at about 28 degrees, and can be stored to best advantage at about 30 to 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Maintenance of the proper amount of moisture in the air in the storage house is also necessary in order to ensure that the apples come out of storage in prime eating condition. If the air is too dry, shrivelling is likely to be extensive. On the other hand, too high a humidity favors the growth of those organisms which bring about decay. Good results are secured when the air is carrying from 90 to 95 per cent. of the moisture which it can hold.

It has been suggested that ventilation is necessary to carry away the carbon dioxide formed by the respiration of apples in storage. Recent experiments have shown that it is only when exceptionally high concentrations of carbon dioxide are encountered, as sometimes occurs in the holds of ships, that injury to the fruit results. Low concentrations of carbon dioxide actually retard the life processes and prolong the storage life of the apple. Ventilation does, however, help to carry away those gases which, if allowed to remain in contact with the skin of certain varieties of apples, bring about the disease known as apple scald.

The importance of ventilation in common or air-cooled storage houses is due largely to its influence on temperature. In this type of house the cooling of the fruit is brought about by the passage of outside air through the storage chambers. In order that storing in the common air-cooled house be effective, it is necessary that large volumes of cool air be circulated rapidly through the storage chambers. Even with expert management the best that can be expected from this type of storage, during October and November, is a temperature approximating the mean of the outdoor temperature. Nevertheless, where proper provision has been made for ventilation and where the ventilators are carefully and faithfully operated, the temperature can be maintained low enough to materially extend the storing life of the fruit.

Ventilation also influences the humidity of the air in storage houses. In unventilated chambers the air usually becomes heavily charged with moisture, creating a condition favorable to the spread of rots and moulds. Uncontrolled ventilation, on the other hand, sometimes dries the air to such an extent that shrivelling of the fruit results. This is particularly true where the floor of the chamber is of concrete. Under such conditions the amount of moisture in the air can be increased by sprinkling water on the floor and by reducing the amount of ventilation afforded.

### Hoop Boomerang.

Are you able to twirl a metal hoop backward so that when tossed some feet in front of you it will immediately roll back toward you? It is a simple trick and requires only a small amount of practice. Practice throwing the hoop until you can make it return straight to you, and you are then ready to compete with other throwers in Hoop Boomerang.

Four stalls are made for the game. These are arranged in a row, each stall being three feet long and two feet wide.

Number the two outside stalls 1 and 2 and the inner stalls 3 and 4. At a point twenty feet in front of the open end of the stalls, make a line running parallel to them. The thrower takes his place behind the stalls and throws a hoop with the back of his hand, lighting upon or beyond the parallel line. If the hoop falls short of this line, the thrower fails to count. The hoop must come to rest in one of the stalls before the thrower scores, and if it leaps out or misses the stalls entirely, no score is made.

The contestant who first reaches a score of twenty-five wins the game. The players take turns throwing, each being allowed two hoops. Steel or wooden hoops, about twelve inches in diameter, make good hoops for throwing.—G. E. V. H.

### Welding Broken Castings.

The other day when I went to use a concrete mixer that had just been returned by a borrowing neighbor, I found that the machine would not run. Twelve cogs had been cracked off one of the gear-wheels.

I could not wait until a new wheel could be had from the manufacturer, so I took the broken casting to an acetylene welder in our little town. In a very short time he had built up the twelve cogs to their normal height.

While waiting for the repair I looked about the shop. I found that this wizard in iron could restore to its original state any kind of a casting. There was a mower wheel that had a part of the rim and spokes broken out. Repaired and painted, it looked new. There was a mold-board broken into five pieces, broken plowshares, castings from manure-spreaders, and what-not, all made stronger than they were before, at smaller cost than new parts. The time saved was a great item for all the owners. Many machines that have been thrown on the scrap heap could have been saved by this process of welding.—D. B.

### A Miniature Meat Trust.

Seven of my neighbors and myself formed a club to furnish fresh meat in our homes. One man who had worked at the butcher's trade did the butchering; the animal was delivered to his house by the man who furnished it, and each man carried the meat that he got to his own home. Once every two months each man furnished an animal to be killed, and each man took approximately one-eighth of each animal.

Each man was credited with the animals that he furnished, and charged with the meat that he received; at the end of the season each man's account was balanced. The butcher got the by-products—hide, tallow, etc.—for his work in slaughtering, and his daughter, who was studying bookkeeping, kept our books for the experience. I am sure that with the same co-operative spirit, a neighborhood could, by a system somewhat modified, spray its orchards and purchase purchased sires for a foundation for better stock in the neighborhood, etc.—E. C.

### Preventing Cock-Fights.

The most effective way to handle a too high-and-mighty lord of the flock is to tie a string of buckskin between his legs just above the spurs. Make it loose enough to give freedom of movement, but short enough to make him take short steps.

When an ugly rooster is treated this way, he soon learns that he can not fight. By the time he takes several tumbles, just when he is making a charge on some other male member of the flock, he is so chagrined that he limps off with as much dignity as he is able to command and gives up all further attempts. After which, he contented himself by giving forth a lusty crowing cry, thus putting up a good bluff.

By many means the champion of the flock, but he will leave fighting strictly alone.—S. M.

Hops being grown quickly ahead had often and therefore should at once be dried in clean place.

## S.S. LESSON

September 12. Paul in Rome, and Rome, Acts 28: 1-31. Subject: Paul I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.—Romans 1: 16.

### SUBJECT.

PAUL DELIVERS HIS TESTIMONY TO THE JEWS AT ROME.

**INTRODUCTION.**—To see Rome, and to deliver his message there had been for years the dream, the crowning ambition of Paul's life. His faith that Jesus was the Universal Lord carried with it the hope that he might proclaim the gospel in the world's capital. As all roads led to Rome, he was confident that in spite of hindrances, God would open up the way and give him the great joy of being, though not the first, at least one of the first evangelists to visit the Eternal City. In Romans 1: 8-15, written from Corinth during his Third Missionary Tour, Paul informs the Christians at Rome of the high hopes with which he looked forward to that visit. He had prayed unceasingly that the way might be opened up, and that he might be able to impart to them "some spiritual gift," that is, his contribution to their spiritual welfare.

Paul did not, however, then know that when he finally reached Rome, it would be as a prisoner, as "an ambassador in bonds." The fact that he does so adds pathos to the circumstances of his work in Rome. Nevertheless his spirit rises above his circumstances, and his contribution to Christianity at Rome was a notable one. In our lesson today, St. Luke refers to the opening episodes of that work. The rest we can only infer from sundry statements in the letters which Paul wrote from Rome, such as Philommon, Colossians, Ephesians, Philippians, and certain passages in 2 Timothy.

V. 16. When Paul and his companions reached Rome, he was handed over to the authorities, but under privileged conditions. He was permitted to live by himself under the custody of a single officer. While this did allow him to go abroad, it left him liberty to see his friends and others whom he was anxious to meet.

Vs. 17-19. Paul's first act is to invite the leaders of the Jewish community at Rome, to have a conference with him. The Jews at Rome were very numerous, the edict of Claudius, referred to in Acts 18: 2, having remained a dead letter. Paul is anxious that these Jews should be under no impressions as to the meaning of his arrest and delivery to the authorities at Rome. He is hopeful of finding them less prejudiced than his fellow-countrymen at Jerusalem. Accordingly, having got the leaders together, he calmly reviews the circumstances leading up to his arrest. He points out that he has never, in spite of rumors to the contrary, denied the special privileges of the Jewish people or the divine authority of the Law and of the customs of the fathers. As a matter of fact the Jewish authorities themselves—here Paul is referring to the attitude of Festus and Herod Agrippa (Acts 26: 30-32)—intended to acquit him of any charge deserving death, and but for his own action in previously appealing to Caesar, he would now have been free from further trial or examination. Paul points out that the law has now to take its course, but that in appealing to the privy council at Rome he is not making any charges against the Jewish nation.

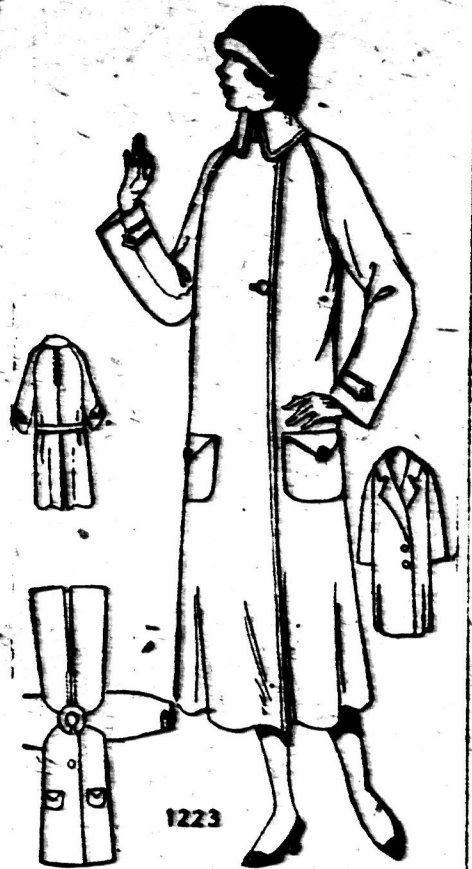
V. 20. He trusts for fair consideration at the hands of his fellow-countrymen at Rome. If they only knew it, it is for "the hope of Israel," that is, for the Messiah's sake, that he is wearing his chain.

Vs. 21, 22. The answer of the Jewish leaders is that they have heard no adverse reports of any kind concerning Paul. They wish to hear his own version of his history, though they frankly declare that the Christian "sect" to which Paul belongs, has a good deal to answer for if all the reports which have come in on every side are true.

Vs. 23, 24. The Jewish leaders agree to convene a general meeting of Jews to be held at Paul's lodging on a fixed day. This takes place in due course, and for a whole day Paul explains to the Roman Jews the gospel of the kingdom of God. The centre and heart of the argument is that Jesus of Nazareth is the promised Messiah, the prophets. Some of the hearers are convinced, but the attitude of the majority brings home forcibly to Paul the hopelessness of trying to win the Jewish nation as a whole to Christ. Once more he sees that God intends their spiritual welfare.

Vs. 30, 31. The closing verses of

Acts refer briefly to a period of two years during which Paul carried on missionary work in Rome, and during which he kept open house for all who desired to see him. These chapters would mostly be contained in the way of his freely declaring the gospel of Jesus Christ and the kingdom to all who came.



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A coat for town or country, for sports, for travel or motoring made from mannish tweed. The jaunty English lines of this coat are most appealing. First in importance, with regard to style and comfort, are the raglan sleeves, designed to fit smoothly over the shoulders and finished with a tab at the wrist, which vintages tightly on stormy days. The collar is convertible and may be worn turned back. An inverted plait adds interest, as well as extra fullness to the back, and large roomy patch pockets are conveniently placed. The diagram pictures the partly finished coat, and pattern No. 1223 is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch, or 3 3/4 yards 54-inch material. The lining requires the same amount of material as the coat. Price 20 cents.

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### Matching Colors When You Dye.

In my program of remodeling clothes, I often want to dye a piece of material the same color as another piece I am going to use. To do this successfully, I wet a piece of material in water and compare it with the newly dyed material while both are wet. I rinse thoroughly the newly dyed material to remove all the color that will come out, and any chemicals which might rot the cloth if allowed to remain.

In dyeing colored material, one cannot make a dark color take a lighter one. However, I often remove much of the old coloring by boiling the material in a pure olive oil soap bath. Sometimes I boil it two or three times, changing the soap bath each time. Before dyeing, all soap must be thoroughly rinsed from the fabric.—Mrs. M. L.

### A Rubber Apron.

A rubber work apron can be made from the skirt part of an old machine. The apron is cut all in one piece with a bib, strap going around the neck, and tapes fastened to the sides for tying back.

## FOR HOME AND COUNTRY

Education, Health, Happiness at Home.

Health, the new Dental Service for country communities, how to make the available machinery for the prevention of tuberculosis more generally used, the proper care of the feeble-minded, were some of the topics earnestly considered at the Central Ontario Convention at Toronto in November.

Education too, and legislation, good roads and the need for making them good for horses and pedestrians as well as cars, more and better music for the countryside, temperance, and how most kindly to receive in-coming residents to Ontario were others.

It was an inspiration to see these very efficient home-makers meet with the Minister of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Institutes, Directors of Departments of Health and Education to reason together as to how all available services from Government sources might be made more widely effective.

One of the social features was the banquet presided over by Convention Chairman Mrs. Meek and to which the five hundred and fifty delegates were welcomed by Sir Joseph Flavelle, Toronto.

The surprise of the evening was the presentation to Superintendent and Mrs. G. A. Putnam of a purse of gold as a tangible "Many Happy Returns of the Day" to them on the twenty-first anniversary of his superintendency of the Institutes of Ontario.

The presentation was charmingly made by the new president, Mrs. Field Robertson of Lanark and Mrs. George Edwards, past president of Kokoma, Dear Mr. Putnam,

When a young man comes of age, it is not unusual for his friends and well-wishers to gather round to help him celebrate the auspicious occasion. As such friends and representatives assembled from the Women's Institutes of Ontario at this the last of the 1925 series of Conventions wish to offer their congratulations on this the year of your coming of age as our esteemed Superintendent.

We heard last night that Women's Institutes were now established in Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Switzerland, England, Wales, Scotland, and are forming we know in South Africa and New Zealand. Twenty years ago Ontario stood alone in this great piece of National Pioneering.

With the modesty of greatness you

outlined the career of this extraordinary success to us women, and we appreciated the tribute. We, however, are not forgetful of the fact that when you took the helm as head of the Government Branch that has been the backbone of our work, there was only one convention and less than seventy Branch Institutes. Now there are eight conventions and one thousand branches in Ontario alone.

We felt, sir, that this sound and steady progress has been due largely to your wise generalship, often under great difficulties. The best things achieved among us from home and community have been emphasized and encouraged. From the reefs of less wise action which might have threatened the efficacy of our organization, we have been judiciously and tactfully guided, yet without the least suggestion of dominance. Your open-mindedness to our needs and wishes, your patience and kindness, your executive and administrative ability, your promptness in answering requests have made your name a household word not only in the homes of Ontario but throughout Canada.

We are proud indeed to have as our Superintendent a man too, whose name more and more since the war, is known and honored on other continents and across great oceans.

It is said that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The women—and men—of rural Ontario are determined that all these far-off lands shall know that this is not the case with the Superintendent of the Ontario Institutes. We prefer sending flowers and appreciation to the living rather than eulogies to the dead.

It is with feelings of gratitude, respect and affection therefore that we tender to you and your wife, whom we almost equally admire, our warm congratulations on this, the twenty-first anniversary of your superintendency. We ask you to accept this small tangible evidence of our regard (a purse of gold) coupled with the hope that this is merely the first such party and that we may enjoy your leadership for the next score of years, trusting that each may see your worth more truly appreciated and adequately rewarded both by ourselves and our Government.

Tendered on behalf of the Ontario Institutes by  
Mrs. Field Robertson, Pres.  
Mrs. George Edwards, Past Pres.

### A Pretty Contest.

Provide each guest with a large cork, tooth picks and a ball of yarn made up of short lengths and various colors tied together alternately. Give the guests instructions on making an umbrella to protect them from showers. Stick the tooth picks around the side of the cork to form the ribs and one into the bottom to make the handle. Cover the ribs by weaving the yarn over and under the tooth-picks, starting close to the cork and working outward. Tie the ends firmly leaving about a half-inch of toothpick showing all around. The person finishing first or the one making the best umbrella should receive some simple prize.—D. W. B.

### Apple Pudding.

Halve and core enough apples for one meal. Put two tablespoons of butter in dripping pan and let it brown. Place a layer of halved apples, flat side up, and dot with butter and sugar. Have ready a cornstarch filling, made by cooking three tablespoons of cornstarch, one cup sugar, and two cups milk. Pour this sauce over the apples and sprinkle with cinnamon, bake in the oven until brown.

When the drain-pipe from the kitchen sink or other sewer-pipe clogs or freezes, try a chemical solvent or sewer pipe opener before going to the trouble and expense of digging up the clogged pipe. Sometimes considerable time and money can thus be saved and a disagreeable job avoided. There are a number of these chemical solvent preparations on the market, that are good, and if used according to directions they are safe.

### Without Needle or Thread.

Everyone appreciates the little hand-made niceties which give atmosphere to a home—a decorative lampshade, for instance, or an attractive bonbon box, or a handsome book-end worthy of a first edition. Each thing, immaterial in itself, lends a distinct touch to the personal effect of a room. Sewing of the kind required for such articles, and the fitting, too, of the materials so that the needle can fasten them neatly on mitered corners and other awkward places is a difficult art. Much easier is the use of glue. This is well shown by lampshades.

The wire frame is first wound with binding tape made secure at each joining by a drop of glue. Some glue should be spread upon a piece of paper and allowed to dry partially and a generous amount of it be spread over the binding of each section separately. When it is time to apply to the foundation the silk or other material, it must be laid taut over a glassy surface. When the edges are trimmed the body of the shade is complete. In the same manner an additional layer of silk or georgette can be added to produce the desired effects of color and texture. The material should be trimmed off at the joinings as closely as it can be cut and narrow ribbon glued along the seams for a finish.

An ordinary sherbet glass makes an irresistible catch-all dish. To the base, overlapping strips of narrow ribbon are glued and then ribbon petals glued to the bowl.

Handsome wall panels and table runners are made by binding wide brocade ribbon with a satin edge and backing the entire length with heavy satin glued at the edges.

A plain pair of stationer's book-ends can be changed to any shape by pasting a cardboard frame to the metal. An even padding of flannel glued on the cardboard beneath the silk or ribbon covering hides irregularities in the amateur frame. The edges of the silk can be carried over to the wrong side and backed with felt, which will not ravel or require binding of any sort.

When you cut ham or bacon, run a lard over the exposed surface to guard it from mold.

Limberneck appeared among some of my fowls, and not knowing what else to do, I dosed them freely several times a day with common mineral-oil. Some of the worst cases died, but I saved several valuable fowls that were too sick to hold their heads up. It would doubtless prove a helpful first aid in any evident bowel trouble.—F. W.

There are 20,000 eggs in the flanks of a house fly; immediately they are hatched these 20,000 maggots set to work, so that Linnaeus says that three house-flies would suffice to destroy the body of a horse or a lion.—Palm.



A group of Canadians at the Canadian railway offices in London "listening in" on a program from Moscow.

## REMEDY NOW

By Driving From

Rheumatism the blood is changed up with things up inflammation and joints sharp winds in the cause is to get relief through the blood and nerve tonics are unsatisfactory reason do not rheumatic suffer. Among who have profited from medicine Windsor, N.S., he started with From that it matism which kept me confined of six months. I did not friend who calling thing different these remedies tar results. My the hips down made caused I stantly I was a friend from see me, asked Williams' Pink Pills much medicine was skeptical however, had pills that he please him I had not been I began to feel ter, and I gladly soon I was able walk around of the pills I boxes, by which man and at we always keep a Pink Pills in an ache or pain ways with good would still be a for these pills, praise and reco You can get medicine dealer a box from the cine Coe Brocky

## Seven Year

When, seven realized, with that Armageddon an end. Placed trace of land in the invader's debris, and weeds and scars have regained its aspect.

At St. Elloi, Zingha, and in the Canal reconstruct completed, and shops houses looking testimony the Belgian people. Here and there Wartime features served, as for in at Nieupoort, where permanent by for. At Ypres, the built, and reconstructed cathedral is being a rapid rate. Wonderful old will stand stark for ever a monument heroism.

Amid all this exceptions are the Forest. The last group of blackens as it was after in attack in which coldiers, many he hidden in the were overcome by. At Hill 60, the shells, cartridges other pathetic more than at the battlefields is the full work of ent orderliness of raising memorial and. In fact, the but settled down plate a visit to make it as soon as

If you are making the milk used is warm milk with heavy and pasty

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