

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES IN HOME BEAUTIFICATION

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Trees, shrubs and vines might well be used more freely in the beautification of private homes, parks and landscapes. Trees are by far the most outstanding and conspicuous features in the vegetable kingdom and greatly surpass all other organic beings in height, magnitude and longevity. There are nearly six hundred different kinds of trees growing on this continent. Many of these are importations from Europe and Asia and are growing on private grounds and parks. The uses of trees are manifold; they supply wood for fuel, lumber, food, and many other things. In addition to these uses they have an aesthetic value which must not be underrated. A country from which the trees have been destroyed becomes almost uninhabitable.

One can make beautiful and inviting home surroundings by the use of trees, shrubs and vines, particularly if the grounds are of considerable size. There are many beautiful flowering shrubs that may be used to advantage to secure desired floral effects. Parks would be positively incomplete without trees. Roads and drives are greatly enhanced by the planting of trees on either side. Wide streets in cities are softened and made attractive if trees are planted uniformly on both sides of the street. Nothing makes a finer background for large dwellings than trees, while shrubs serve beautifully for the foundation planting around the house. Vines often will make plain or ugly houses homelike and attractive. There are many instances where two or three trees, a

shrub or two and a vine would transform a bare, cold and cheerless house exterior into pleasant, attractive and inviting home surroundings.

Trees, shrubs and vines may be used separately to good effect, but the best and most satisfactory results are obtained when these are used in conjunction with each other. This province is particularly fortunate in that many kinds of trees grow well practically everywhere, while many of the most beautiful shrubs and vines are hardy throughout the whole of the province. Vines are particularly useful in screening unsightly fences and may be used to advantage over the sides and ends of rough buildings such as stables, garages, etc. There are many of our native trees which are very beautiful and one is sometimes forced to wonder if there are not many of our country people, and city people alike, who lack a full appreciation of the beauty of an American elm, a Canadian sugar maple, or an oak. Our Canadian prairies are being made more attractive year by year by the planting of trees. There are many farm and city homes and town and city parks that are beautiful because of the trees that have been planted. These places would be cheerless indeed if the trees were to be taken away. Do we, in Ontario where trees grow so well and where so many native varieties may be obtained with ease, take full advantage of our opportunities in this regard? Let us make a greater use of this simple means of home beautification which Nature has placed within our easy grasp.

S.S. LESSON

March 21. Jesus Dies and Rises from the Dead, John 18: 1 to 20: 23. Golden Text — Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I may take it again.—John 10: 17.

ANALYSIS.

I. JESUS DIES, 18: 23-30.

II. HE RISES FROM THE DEAD, 20: 19, 20.

INTRODUCTION — The narrative of the death of Jesus corresponds to those in the other gospels, but it is given in such a way as to bring out the deep spiritual meaning of their history. All the Evangelists unite in giving full accounts of the Passion week as if they realized that the death of Jesus was an event of transcendent significance. The Cross of Christ has been called the grave of the old world and the cradle of the new. The following three features are to be noted in John's Gospel: (1) the full consent with which Jesus submits to this death, ch. 18: 36; 19: 28. (2) The way in which the scriptures are fulfilled in the Passion, ch. 18: 9. (3) The glory and majesty which shine through in every action of Jesus, ch. 18: 6.

I. JESUS DIES, 18: 23-30.

The Groups Around the Cross.—(1) The Soldiers, vs. 23, 24. These represent the indifference of the world to the drama of divine love. The ordinary procedure is followed, according to which it was the perquisite of the attending soldiers to take the clothing of the crucified person, which in this instance consisted of the loose outer garment which could be divided and of a very fine tunic worn next the skin. John who speaks with such fullness of knowledge sees in this detail the fulfillment of Ps. 22: 18.

(2) The Friends of Jesus, vs. 25-27. These stand around drawn by their deep love for Jesus. Matt. 15: 40 says that many women beheld from afar and we would gather that a few of these came nearer to the cross, though the number is uncertain. Some think that there were only three women, his mother and his mother's sister called Mary the wife of Cleophas and Mary Magdalene. The difficulty here is that two sisters should bear the same name. Hence, it is better to suppose that Mary the wife of Cleophas was a fourth person, who is also called the wife of James the less.

V. 25. His mother's sister, Probably Salome the mother of the sons of Zebedee, James and John. This would account for the action of Jesus in committing his mother to John's care.

V. 26. Woman, behold thy son! Though in such mortal agony, Jesus only thinks of others with loving forethought. None of his own brothers had thus far joined his kingdom and he therefore entrusts his mother to the one who is in deepest sympathy with his own ideas and who is the next nearest in kindred. John's previous relationship with Jesus had proved that he was worthy of such confidence.

V. 27. Took her unto his own home. Possibly at once, that she might be saved the last agonies. He returns, v. 35. There is no mention of Mary in the New Testament after this except in Acts 1: 14.

(3) The Disciples, vs. 28-30. V. 28. All things were now accomplished. Jesus knows that his life-work is completed, while also a scripture (Ps. 69: 21), had predicted thirst as a part of the agony of the Messiah, so that now Jesus may refer to the parching thirst which he had thus far silently endured.

V. 29. Vinograd. Some wine, the customary drink of the soldiers, which they now give him probably out of compassion. See Mark 15: 23.

V. 30. It is finished. The last but one of the "Seven Words from the Cross" and only found in John. It is a note of glorious triumph, the task entrusted to him by the Father is now fully accomplished. He had done all the

will of God. Gave up the Ghost. A voluntary offering.

II. HE RISES FROM THE DEAD, 20: 19, 20.

The resurrection is treated in the same manner as the Passion. The spiritual meaning is set forth and John selects those incidents which he was directly connected to bring out the deep, divine purpose of this marvelous event. "John's history of the Passion is the history of the descent of selfishness to apostasy; his history of the Resurrection is the history of the elevation of love unto absolute faith." The first appearance of the Risen Christ was made to Mary Magdalene, a revelation to personal love. The next was made to the fearful disciples to restore hope and courage.

V. 19. Doors . . . shut. This was for safety, and is here mentioned to point to the miraculous manner by which Christ came through the closed door, thus suggesting that change had come over his bodily form. Peace be unto you. This had been the last greeting ere he left for the Crucifixion (ch. 14: 27), and it was fitted to quiet all their fears, since Christ had now returned from the victory over man's greatest foe. He had conquered death and despair into which Christ's death must have plunged them. "All the had passed, the fear which they still felt; all their former and present trouble, must give place to complete serenity in the certainty that God is for them." They now have the joy which no one can take away from them.

Green-Sprout Your Potatoes.

If you want to have the first early potatoes in the neighborhood, green-sprout your early seed. This practice will place potatoes on your table from a week to ten days earlier.

After the early potatoes are planted for scab and black scurf they are spread in a well-lighted room, above freezing, for from two to four weeks previous to planting time. Direct sunlight is not necessary, but tubers must be spread out where they have an abundance of daylight. After they have been exposed they will grow short, tough green sprouts which will get about a quarter of an inch long and then stop growing. When these tough green sprouts are placed in the soil they begin to grow, while the unsprouted tubers will be very slow in sprouting.

For the late potatoes, greening will prevent shrinkage of tubers and keep all the vigor and vitality in them. Usually the late potatoes begin to sprout early because temperatures are too high. Just as soon as the tubers show signs of sprouting, place them in the light and leave them there until planting time.

Farmers who want early potatoes for family use should green-sprout them and plant them at the earliest possible date.

Feeding Bacon Hogs.

Methods of feeding have a direct influence on types of hogs. In an experiment conducted at the Fredrick, N.B., Experimental Station, it was shown that the features considered essential in bacon hogs are affected favorably when the hogs are developed on a growing ration and are affected unfavorably when a heavy ration is fed during the growing stage. Light feeding from weaning time until the beginning of the finishing periods tends to develop length, while heavy feeding encourages compactness. The production of first quality bacon hogs requires a somewhat longer feeding period than does the production of short, thick, or thick smooth types, and the bacon hog requires somewhat more mill feeds than the others.

Viewpoints in Cheese Grading.

By J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

The grading of dairy produce has difficulties that are not encountered in the grading of such products as grain, wool, fruits, etc., which commodities are not subject to such sudden change of flavor as are butter and cheese.

Cheese makers are recommended to keep this point in mind when they feel inclined to complain of the grading of their cheese. We do occasionally get a complaint, and sometimes a little abuse from makers whose cheese has been placed in second grade, claiming that certain persons saw the cheese in the factory and pronounced them No. 1. The flavor of the cheese may have gone wrong in the meantime, but in any case it is very easy for some irresponsible person to say that the cheese are all right rather than to give offence by condemning it. It should not be assumed that the grader is always wrong and the other person is always right. This possibility of difference between the factory and the warehouse cannot be properly urged as a plea for grading at the factory or shipping point. As a matter of fact, it emphasized the importance of designing the system so as to give the grader every opportunity of detecting unsound qualities of flavor in the article which he is examining. That is to say, the ideal arrangement would be to have the grading done only when you are reasonably sure that the permanent characteristics have developed. Of course, there are two points of view in this matter. The owner of the butter or cheese naturally desires to have the grading done at the time or under the conditions when there is the best possible chance of undesirable qualities being undetected, in other words, he wants to have the butter and cheese graded when it has the best chance of receiving the high grade. That is the private or individual point of view.

The other, or public point of view, is that the grading should be done at the time and under the conditions as will result in every possible and probable defect being detected, so that when the butter or cheese is marketed the grades will correspond with the actual quality and condition of the goods. If any large number of cases occur in which the grading does not correspond with the quality the whole system falls to pieces and the benefits and advantages of the grading system are very largely lost. No one can quarrel with the owner in his desire to secure the best possible results from the grading, regardless of consequences to the industry at large, but at the same time, there should be no quarrel with the other point of view which aims to protect the industry and make the grading a real service.

Mineral Food for Fowl.

With a rapidly growing bird or with a fowl that is producing a large number of eggs mineral food is a necessity. Under favorable conditions mineral elements are largely obtained through the ordinary feeds. When fowls are more or less closely confined besides what is supplied through the feeding of alfalfa, clovers, bran, and other ordinary feeds it is necessary, notes Mr. George Robertson, Assistant Dominion Poultry Husbandman in his bulletin on poultry feeds, to feed something that contains these elements in such quantities and condition that they can be assimilated more freely. Bones, shells, grit and charcoal are the feeds that are generally used for this purpose. Bones, green cut, or bone meal fed in the mash or bone granulated fed in hoppers will meet the need. Oyster shells crushed and separated into various sizes are commended, especially for laying fowls. Commercial grit assists in the grinding of the food in the gizzard, but some of the mineral elements are undoubtedly assimilated. Charcoal of granulated size in a hopper should be kept constantly before the flock. Besides the mineral matter it contains it is a corrective for digestive and bowel disorders.

Hogs catch tuberculosis from chickens, not from cows, says Dr. L. Van Es, following researches at the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Oranges are peculiar things in more ways than one, but they have one odd little habit that is very, very interesting.

Oranges put twice as much sweetness in one end as in the other.

Cut an orange in half, straight across in the middle between the stem and the top or smooth end.

First eat the bottom half, that is, the half which has what is left of the stem by which it clung to the tree.

Notice just how sweet or sour it is and then try the top half.

You will be very much surprised to find that in nine cases out of ten the upper half will be very much sweeter than the stem end.

All fruits are more or less like the orange, but in most fruits the difference is not so marked that it can be quickly detected.

Occasionally and at certain times during the season you will find the



DAINTY DANCE FROCK.

All Paris dances in these flower-like frocks of youthful charm, fashioned of filmy georgette. A shaped yoke of silver lace is deeper at the front and back, and outlines the round neck, while little cuffs of the lace finish the short kimono sleeves. Panels, that sway gracefully with every motion, are trimmed with the silver lace at the lower edge, shirred three times at the top and set onto the plain foundation in a slanting line. This type of frock lends itself to many materials and you can easily make it from pattern No. 1237, which is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years (34, 36 and 38 inches bust only). Size 18 years (36 inches) requires 5 1/2 yards of 36 or 40-inch, or 3 1/2 yards of 54-inch material. When making the yoke, cuffs and lower edge on panels of lace, 2 1/2 yards of lace flouncing 15 inches wide is required, the yoke and cuffs being cut from the upper edge of the flouncing. Price 20 cents.

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HUMAN HATRACK.

You can get your guests laughing the minute they arrive if you stand a human hatrack in the hall. Choose a tall man and cover his head with an overcoat, thrusting his outstretched arms part way through the sleeves. Hang a hat upon one of his arms and tell him to look wooden. Your men guests hang their hats on his hands, their coats over his arms. Gloves may be snapped together and hung around his ear. He could hold a hay-fork in each hand, the handle of each resting on the floor, and you will have lots of hat pegs! When he is sufficiently burdened, he walks off to the coat room with his line of assorted apparel.

Rations for Breeders.

The breeding flock, previous to and during the incubation season, should be fed larger quantities of grain than is the case with the pullet flock, which is being managed purely for egg production. Feeding whole corn at night is an excellent practice to put on flesh. The breeding flock should be exposed to direct sunlight as much of the day as possible by having all windows open and unobstructed with glass, muslin or shutters. They should be let out-of-doors on all pleasant sunny days, for it has been found that direct rays of sunlight impart a high vitamin D content, which gives to the egg much of its hatching power.

The feeding of cod-liver oil to breeders at the rate of 1 per cent. of their mash feed, or a pint to each 100 birds, will help supplement the sun's rays and help build up a high vitamin D content.

Good hatches of husky chicks can be had only where the breeders are in perfect physical condition.

I Grease Against Rust.

Rust destroys more machines for the farmer than actual use does. There is a simple way, however, to protect even machines such as pumps, saws and harvesting tools which must be left out-of-doors to the weather. Get a good paint brush and the heaviest oil you can, and paint over all metal parts for months. I learned this "stunt" from a brother in the navy; it works to perfection.—F. R.

TOLD BY GRANDFATHER.

portion of an orange full of tiny grains that are sugar.

The Milky Way is a great body of giant suns-traveling through space. It contains millions of suns and it also contains millions and billions of pieces of planets.

When one of these pieces gets a little out of the regular line it becomes attracted to our earth.

Then it starts straight for us, falling many millions of miles before it touches our atmosphere.

Shooting Stars have ever and all ways mystified human beings, that is, up to rather recently.

People used to believe that the flashing lights occasionally seen in the sky were real stars falling to this earth. We can not blame them for believing such a thing, because people of olden times thought the stars were little things set here and there to make the sky pretty.

MAD-AS-A-MARCH-HARE PARTY

BY BEATRICE PLUMB.

A mad party? Doesn't it sound fun? He throws it up into the air and bursts into laughter. He laughs as hard as he can until the tall hat, the food coming at the top, the handkerchief touches the floor, where, upon he stops laughing instantly. The says, "and follow with a crazy jumble of letters and exclamation points. On does, which they readily do, but must stop at once when he does—which is not so easy. The one who succeeds in writing the same invitation: "Please receive the prize, which should be something sour—a lemon or a bottle of pickles."

The March Hare, featured at refreshment time, is a toy rabbit. Make him look mad by adding whiskers of white hat wire. Set the tables in an absurd fashion, guests sitting backwards and the courses reversed. Mixed silverware, little spoons, big spoons, small knives and spoons, spoons, one and must eat his entire meal with it. Assure your friends that the March Hare ordered the menu. Then serve each with a small carrot and a cabbage leaf. A vegetable salad might follow, or Welsh rarebit.

THE LUNATICS ABOARD.

It is sometimes funny to have a "goodnight" stunt. In Lunatics Aboard there are three characters—a deaf station agent and a deaf couple. The scene is a railway station. Toy railway tracks, such as children play with, are placed on the floor between the audience and the door through which your guests will naturally pass in order to go home. The station agent sits on a high stool by the doorway and holds a chair before his face, so that he talks through the spokes in his back. The deaf couple stand on the other side of the track and shout their questions at the deaf agent. The man endeavors to find out about trains, and has an exceedingly hard time trying to make the deaf agent hear him. The deaf agent has just as hard a time trying to make himself understood. Finally the couple discover that no trains are due from East, West, North or South. "Thank goodness," sighs the woman, "I guess it will be safe to cross the tracks then, and go home!" And they step over the toy railway line and walk off through the door to find their wraps. Yes, isn't it great to be crazy!

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HUMAN HALL TABLE.

The hatrack needs a co-worker. Procure a fat, so-called man, if there is one who is both, ask him to kneel down and give him a large, round tin tray to hold over his head. Throw a table cover over the tray, man and all. Gloves and hats can be deposited on the table, the top of which will shortly begin to lift and lower and tremble, as your fat man's arms begin to ache. Finally the table rises stiffly and waddles upstairs.

After greeting your guests tell them that on the sound of the gong (wooden spoon on a tin pail) each person is to impersonate the character or thing he wishes. This is a rehearsal. Following it, each in turn must perform before the group, the others attempting to guess his identity. If you notice anyone not performing remind him that sane folks pay all the forfeits at a mad party. Then give him another chance. Prizes, offered for the craziest, could be auto maps with the route to the nearest asylum penciled in blue.

HOW MAD ARE YOU.

In this test select three or four guests and tell them that you wish to test their sanity. Stand them up before the rest. Take a position before your "class," and pointing at first one then another of your pupils, say, for example, "This is my foot," and with the assertion, touch your head. The pupil must instantly touch his foot, with the statement, "This is my head." You continue in similar fashion, pointing to various parts of your body such as nose, little finger, ear, etc., but calling each by the name of some other part. If, after the game has been explained, a player fails to make the required response before you count ten, he must kneel. Should he, when his turn comes the second time, give the correct answer, he is allowed to stand again. If, however, he fails the second time, he must go flat on his back, and is "dead." The game is finished when all are flat in a row.

A NEW OLD GAME.

Bugs is a new version of the old favorite, "Birds Fly." The leader calls out, "Sparrows fly!" and flaps his arms wildly as though he were flying. The players immediately do likewise. This continues so long as the leader mentions anything that really does fly, but if he should call out, "Sheep fly!" and any player, from force of habit, "flies," that player is IT. Whenever leader says, "Bugs fly!" players neither fly nor stand still, instead they scratch themselves vigorously. Whenever the leader says, "Mosquitoes fly!" players stand still and make a noise like a mosquito—"Bzz-z-z-z!" Should a player inadvertently "fly" for either a bug or mosquito, he does not become IT. He is either put out of the game or pays a forfeit.

MAD LAUGHTER.

This is always a favorite. The leader, preferably one who laughs readily and contagiously, stand facing the other players with a handkerchief in

Homemade Bassinet.

A very handy contrivance for the country baby is a large clothes basket on an easily moved truck. We made ours from the largest obtainable split rectangular-shaped clothes basket. Large handles cut from a barrel hoop were attached. These hold up to push or pull the truck. The lining is mosquito net and serve as handles to be removed for laundering as the pale-pink material was fastened to the upper edge of the basket by snap tapers under a trim of blue ribbon. The truck is made of oak, with two solid rubber-tired wheels at the head and two casters at the foot, so that the basket may be moved easily about the house and into any corner.

The basket is held firmly in place at the corners by wooden pins about four inches high. We stained both basket and truck a light-oak color.

In this way baby can be tucked away in a warm bed and then pushed into a cool room to sleep. When traveling he is wrapped snugly in his bed, and both baby and basket are placed on the floor in the back of the automobile, where he receives the first bumps. The ride does not tire baby or his mother.—Mrs. W. C. D.

Clean Ground for Chicks.

Perhaps the most important part of a sanitation program has to do with the way the young chicks are to be grown. It is essential that they be raised on ground over which no chickens of any age were allowed to run the previous year. If land on which no chickens have been for two, three or four years is available, so much the better.

Many of the troubles encountered in raising chicks are due to contaminated ground. Not only are certain diseases transmitted in this way, but various internal parasites gain entrance to their new hosts in the same manner.

An ideal arrangement is to have three distinct rearing ranges, each one of which can be given two years of rest, so far as chickens are concerned, between successive years of use. When this cannot be done, the next best plan is to have two rearing areas to be used in alternate years.

Hogs Sleep Up Stairs.

Second floor nests are great room-savers in the hog pen. I built mine three and one-half feet from the floor. It is always dry. By providing a slanting run that is well cleared, the hogs soon learn to go up stairs for their rest.

I have also constructed a door through the wall on a level with this second floor sleeping-room. Through this door we can easily load the hogs from the sleeping quarters to the wagon when mar-sewing. If the door is made to fasten on the outside, the hogs cannot open it.

We also have arranged the partitions in our hog house so that the occupants in every pen can drink from the same trough. Having water piped from our water system to this trough, the hogs have drink on tap at all times.—H. L. L.