

## THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE

### WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards her future health.

The first when she is just budding from girlhood into the full bloom of womanhood.

The second period that constitutes a special drain on the system is during pregnancy.

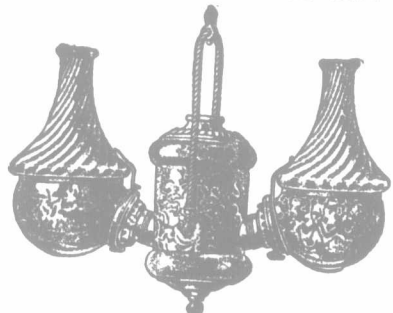
The third and the one most liable to leave heart and nerve troubles is during "change of life."

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to tide over the time. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

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### MILITARY COURSES.

Kindly inform me as to date of commencement of winter course at Military School, London. What are the requisites and terms of tuition? To whom should I apply for admission? M. B.

Ans.—The term "Military School" is incorrect and misleading. No such place, in the general acceptance of the words, exists. In connection with the detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Wolseley Barracks is the Royal School of Infantry for the training of officers and non-commissioned officers who already belong to the active militia (such as the 7th and 26th Regiments, etc.), and for them only. There are no fees, but the officers are paid \$1, and non-commissioned officers fifty cents per diem, whilst undergoing a course, which lasts three months. The next one commences January 3rd, 1908. Application for admission is made through the commanding officer of the corps to which the applicant belongs.

J. C. MacDOUGALL, Lt.-Col., R. C. R. Wolseley Barracks, London.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### PRUNING AND CULTURE OF GRAPEVINES.

Please let me know the best time of the year and manner of trimming grapevines and cultivation.

#### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The following directions, furnished by Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, to experimenters conducting co-operative experiments with grapes, in various parts of the Province, give concise information regarding pruning, cultivation and other matters concerning grape-growing.

**Site.**—Select a high, well-drained site, protected, if possible, from the strong prevailing winds, and prepare the land deeply and thoroughly.

**Transplanting.**—When transplanting, cut back all torn or injured roots, to fresh, sound wood; avoid exposure of the roots to the sun or drying winds; dig the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping; cover with moist, mellow surface soil, and tramp firmly.

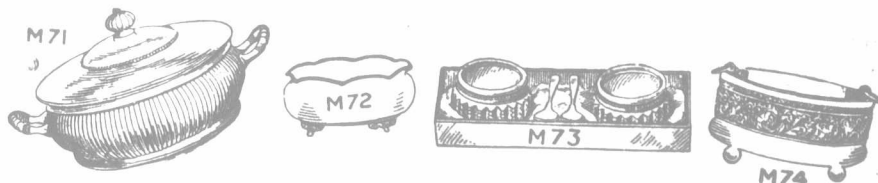
**Trellising.**—For convenience of trellising it is best to set the vines about ten feet apart in continuous rows. For a couple of years, the vines may be allowed to run along the ground, but as soon as they make canes four or five feet in length, they should be trained to a trellis. A good trellis can be made of No. 10 galvanized wire, nailed to cedar posts. The posts should be about 20 feet apart, and four or five feet out of the ground. The number of wires necessary will depend upon the system of pruning and training adopted. For the "Fuller System," described below, four wires will be necessary, the lowest one about a foot from the ground, and the others equally spaced between that and the top of the post. The Kniffen System requires only two vines, one half way up, and the other at the top of the post.

**Pruning.**—The "Fuller System" is recommended for those sections of the country where the vines have to be laid down for winter protection. With this system the vines are cut back at the time of planting to one or two buds, and only the strongest one of these is allowed to grow. At the end of the first year this cane is cut back to within a foot of the ground. The second year, two of the upper buds are allowed to grow, producing two branches, which are trained each way along the lower wire of the trellis. At the end of the second year, these branches are cut back to within four or five feet of the main vine, and become the two permanent arms. From these arms, new canes are produced about a foot apart, and are tied up as they grow to the upper wires. Every year these are cut back to within two or three buds of the permanent arms, leaving not more than about three dozen buds on the whole vine when it is pruned.

The "Kniffen System" of pruning, as described below, is recommended for those sections of the country where the vines may safely be left on the trellis all winter. At the time of planting, the vine is cut back to a couple of buds, and at the end of the first year it is again cut back to one or two buds. The next year, the stronger of these is allowed to grow, forming a long straight cane. At the end of the second year this cane is cut back to about five feet in length, or enough to reach the top of the trellis, which by this time should be ready for it. This upright cane becomes the permanent part of the vine. The next year four arms should be allowed to grow from it, one on each side at both the upper and lower wires. These, at the end of the season should be cut off just beyond the sixth or seventh bud. This upright vine of old wood with its four arms of new wood makes the full-grown vine, as it is left each year after pruning. From each bud on the arms laterals are sent out in the spring, upon which the fruit is borne. These may be allowed to hang free without tying. The annual pruning now consists in renewing the four arms by cutting out the old ones as close as possible to the main upright, and training in their places the strongest laterals nearest to the main

arm.

**Winter Protection.**—In the colder sections of the Province, where the vines are liable to winter-killing, they should be pruned in the fall, and be laid down



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| M70 Shaving mug, quadruple plate, bright finish, two compartments | 2.50   | M76 Fine quadruple plate fern dish, 7 1/2 in. diameter, bright finish | 4.00   |
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and covered with a few inches of earth before winter sets in.

**Cultivation.**—Do not allow adjoining crops to encroach upon the vines. To insure good growth it is best to give clean, thorough cultivation from early spring till about midsummer, after which the vines should mature their wood for winter.

A cover crop of some kind, such as rye, clover, or hairy vetch, sown after

the last cultivation in midsummer, is valuable for root protection in winter, and to enrich the soil when it is plowed under next spring.

The fertility of the soil about the vines may be most economically maintained by the judicious use of leguminous cover crops, and occasional applications of unleached wood ashes, spread evenly over the ground as far out as the roots extend.