

W. C. T. U. Notes

Women's Christian Temperance Union first organized in 1874.
 AIM—The protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.
 MOTTO—For God and Home and Native Land.
 BADGE—A knot of White Ribbon.
 WATCHWORD—Agitate, educate, organize.
 Let us not judge one another any more, but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way. RM. 14:81.
 OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION:
 President—Mrs. J. G. Elderkin.
 1st Vice President—Mrs. W. O. Taylor
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 Temperance in Sabbath Schools—Mr. C. A. Patriquin.
 Supt. Tidings—Mrs. T. Hutchinson.
 Business meeting of the W. C. T. U. the last Monday of every month.

OUR HOMES

King George, in an address delivered at an Anglican Convocation in the North of England some time ago, said, among many other things:
 "The foundations of national glory are set in the homes of the people. They will only remain unshaken while the family life of our race and nation is strong, simple and pure."
 That is quite as true in Canada as in Britain, and parents who lay stress on the attraction of home, and the teaching of principles by which the young lives should be guided through all the years, have great need to consider those words, "Strong, simple and pure". What are the teachings which lead to these virtues and where they are to be found?
 More than ever it is necessary to place in schools copies of the law which imposes a penalty on the sellers of tobacco to a child under sixteen. Careful explanation by teachers of the reason should accompany these laws. The young should know that their country expects them to grow up strong and well, desires that they should be a valuable asset to that country, instead of a liability. Some day that sleepy Government will awaken to a realization of the wrong of having laws which are not enforced. In good homes the teaching—precept and example—should be sufficient to turn out fine citizens, but unfortunately teachers are expected to do so much which the Government neglects.—White Ribbon Tidings.

BIBLE THOUGHT
FOR TODAY

JULY 20
 IT PROFITETH NOTHING:—Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.—1 Corinthians 13:3.

JULY 21
 MAN'S BIRTHRIGHT:—Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet.—Psalms 8:6.

JULY 22
 STATE OF THE BLESSED:—There shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither the light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign for ever and ever.—Revelation 22:5.

JULY 23
 A BENEDICTION:—Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you.—2 Corinthians 13:11.

JULY 24
 THE WAY OF ESCAPE:—It shall come to pass in the day that the Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from thy hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve.—Isaiah 14:3.

JULY 25
 THY WILL, NOT MINE:—Teach me to do thy will; for thy art my God: thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness.—Psalm 143:10.

JULY 26
 EVERY DAY:—This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.—Psalm 118:24.

THINNING APPLES

The reason for thinning the set of apples on a tree is to reduce the number of low grade apples. Inferior apples may be due to insect or fungus injury, over-production on a spur resulting in a lack of size and uniformity, or faulty pollination. The object of thinning therefore is to remove defective fruits and also some of those growing in clusters, so that the remaining apples will grow larger, of a greater uniformity and of a better colour. It is important to have a good set of fruit, but it is impossible in general to expect a tree with a heavy set of fruit to mature a high percentage of first grade apples. One often notices a heavily laden tree producing remarkably uniform apples, and this is possible on a very vigorous tree growing under favourable conditions. In most cases, however, if the set is good, thinning of the fruit is necessary if the No. 3 apples are largely to be eliminated, as they should be. There certainly is little if any profit in inferior fruit, and the expense of thinning is offset by not having this fruit to pick and handle.
 Thinning is done about the middle of July in Nova Scotia, or soon after the drop of ineffectively pollinated apples has taken place. This drop very often thins the apples adequately—in some cases too much—making it unnecessary to remove any but the deformed or diseased fruits. The second or third week in July, when the apples are one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, is as late as thinning should be done, for at this time the drop has been completed and the remaining apples are beginning to receive the benefit of this removal. If the set is heavy the apples should be thinned to only one in a cluster; or in extreme cases some clusters might be entirely removed. It is some times claimed that fruits should be at least four inches apart; some growers say six inches, and others contend that eight inches is close enough. Tests made on Ben Davis trees at Kentville show that 23 per cent of the apples were removed when the fruit was thinned to four inches apart, 22 per cent when thinned to one fruit to a cluster, and 36 per cent when thinned to six inches apart.
 It is necessary to remove the fruit with a pair of small pruning shears made for that purpose. The work can be done rapidly and without any injury to the remaining fruit, which is impossible if the fruit is pulled off by hand. A light ladder such as is used for picking fruit is satisfactory. It is found that a fairly good job can be done in an hour on a tree likely to produce from eight to ten barrels.
 One test made on Gravensteins with a heavy set of fruit gave results as follows:

Trees thinned	Trees not thinned
No. 1 70.1 per cent	42. per cent
No. 2 23.8 " "	38.65 " "
No. 3 5.6 " "	16.13 " "
Culls .5 " "	3.22 " "

From the above it will be seen that where the fruit is thinned, there is a great increase in the percentage of No. 1 fruit, many of the No. 2 apples going into that grade, and that the No. 3 apples are almost entirely eliminated. The fact that the No. 2 apples are raised to No. 1's accounts for the small loss in bulk from the thinning; in some cases no loss is evident. In the experiment outlined above the reduction in bulk was only 1.67 per cent. In the Ben Davis thinning experiments the No. 3 fruit was reduced by 18 per cent and the No. 1's and No. 2's increased 20 per cent. over those from similar trees not thinned. In Starks the No. 3's were reduced 12 per cent and the No. 1's and No. 2's increased 16 per cent. In Greenings the No. 3's were reduced 10 per cent and the No. 1's and No. 2's increased 15 per cent.
 If thinning were to be generally practised much time would be saved in the handling of the crop on the farm and in the packing house, and any expense attached to the operation would be more than offset by this saving.
 W. S. BLAIR, Superintendent,
 Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

BIG APPLE CROP EXPECTED

A summary of the fruit prospects of the Dominion, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows an increased production of apples in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec, amounting to approximately 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. Ontario and British Columbia report heavy peach crops. Plums and prunes will equal the 1922 crop. Raspberries are reported as being light, while the production of strawberries will be in excess of 1922.

MOWING HAY—TO PREVENT MOULD

Any hay, no matter how dry it appears to be, contains a good deal of moisture. To prevent it from moulding, the mow must be built as carefully as though the hay was stacked in the open and had to be built so as to settle well for turning water.
 If a mow of dry hay is put down in even layers and the middle is kept high and well tramped, it will go through an even sweat. The sweat or moisture will have a tendency to raise to the highest point in the centre of the mow, forming a wet spot. This wet spot should not be disturbed until the hay has cooled off.

FRUIT GROWERS FIX PRICES

VERNON, B. C., July 3—Better prices for fruit are already assured as a result of the operation of the Associated Growers of British Columbia, the recently organized co-operative of tree fruit growers. Contracts have been made with the canneries for peaches, apricots and early cherries at prices in advance of those received last year. The co-operative has also been able to make satisfactory arrangements with the jobbers and wholesale trade on the prairies for the selling of British Columbia fruit.
 Ask for Minard's and take no other.

PRINCE TO VISIT CANADA

London, July 11—The Prince of Wales, it was learned today, intends to visit Canada in the autumn. He will go in a private capacity and will not accept official engagements during his stay.
 The number of immigrants arriving in Canada during May was 17,766, an increase of 6,567 over that for the same month in 1922. The feature of this immigration was the marked increase in the arrivals from the British Isles and the continental countries. On the other hand, there was quite a slump in the arrivals from the United States, as compared with those for the same month last year.

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D. A. R. Timetable
 The Train Service as it Affects Wolfville

No. 96 From Annapolis Royal
 arrives 8.41 a.m.
 No. 95 From Halifax arrives 10.10 a.m.
 No. 98 From Yarmouth, arrives 3.27 p.m.
 No. 97 From Halifax, arrives 6.27 p.m.
 No. 99 From Halifax (Mon., Thurs., Sat.) arrives 11.48 p.m.
 No. 100 From Yarmouth (Mon., Wed., Sat.), arrives 4.28 a.m.

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GOOD MONEY IN GOOD FARMING

"Let's Get to Work and Pay Off the Mortgage"

NINE years ago Canada's national debt was about one-third of a billion. It is more than two and one-third billions today.
 Our debts have greatly increased—our revenues must also go up. The farmer has to bear his share of the increased burden. That means he must increase his revenue.
 Complaint has been heard that farmers under present conditions in Canada cannot make farming pay. And yet many thousands of Canadian farmers do make it pay.
How Is It Done?
 Patient and industrious "carry on" will do wonders, but something more is needed. Too often "patient industry" is coupled with "dull persistence" in poorly thought out methods.
 Farmers today more than ever, must plan ahead, as well as "plug along"; indeed they have no option, if they wish to succeed.
 Co-ordination of head and hand will mean real success. Farming in Canada has paid and pays now on many farms. It can be made to pay on almost every farm. Canadian agriculture has passed through low profit-making eras successfully in the past and can do so again.
Crop Returns Should be Increased
 On the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa some crop costs and crop profits in 1922 as contrasted with all-Ontario average crop costs and crop profits are given below. The all-Ontario figures are in brackets:

	Cost per acre	Profit per acre
Hay	\$21.13 (\$13.50)	\$11.21 (\$5.09)
Corn for		
Forage	\$47.50 (\$33.75)	\$10.38 (\$2.86)
Oats	\$26.47 (\$19.32)	\$ 7.33 (.04)

 Similar results can be shown from the Dominion Experimental Farms in every province.
 Experimental Farm crops are sometimes claimed to be produced at too great cost. Thousands of experiments, however, show that increased cropping costs wisely applied up to a reasonable point always increase crop profits. This is true on the Experimental Farm—and on any and every farm.
Have Faith in Canada
 Authorized for publication by the
 Dominion Department of Agriculture
 W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister. Dr. J. H. GIRDALDE, Deputy Minister.

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