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BUSH FRUITS AND THEIR CULTIVATION IN CANADA

THE LOGANBERRY.

The loganberry, or the logan blackberry, as it is also called, has become an important fruit in the province of British Columbia during recent years. In Eastern Canada it is not grown commercially as the plant is injured or killed in winter. While it can be grown successfully where the temperature occasionally drops to -25 degrees F., if the plants are covered with snow, it is not safe to plant the loganberry for commercial purposes where the temperature falls even to zero unless one is sure of this snow covering, or unless the plants are protected with soil in winter.

It was in 1881 that Judge H. Logan, Santa Cruz, Cal., grew the first plant of the cultivated loganberry from seed that had been planted in his garden, and which had been taken from a variety called Arhainbaugh, a variety of the Pacific Coast trailing blackberry. Near this had been growing the Canadian blackberry and a variety of red raspberry. As, however, seedlings of the loganberry resemble the original plant very closely, it is now believed that this is not really a hybrid, as has been supposed, but is really merely a red-fruited variety of the trailing blackberry of the Pacific coast. The Phenomenal which is somewhat like the loganberry has not proved so desirable.

Propagation, Soil, Planting and Training.

The loganberry is propagated from rooted cuttings, like the dewberry. The tips of canes are buried during the latter part of summer and will soon root. Plants may be set out in the autumn or early in the spring. The soil should be good and well drained, and the site should, if possible, be one not much exposed to high winds. The canes of which the loganberry is planted vary with different growers. A popular distance in the past has been six to eight feet apart in rows eight feet apart. But the loganberry is such a very rampant grower that some growers are now making the rows as much as twelve feet apart with the plants as close as four to five feet apart in rows. A good distance is rows ten to twelve feet apart, and plants five to six feet apart in the rows. This wide distance permits a wagon to go between the rows to carry mulching material, and is better for digging the soil. The rows are usually north and south.

The canes during the first season should be kept close to the line of the row on the ground, as they grow to such a great length, and if not pushed back would prevent cultivation. Sometimes wire or pieces of branches are used to keep them along the row. The trellis, which is established before the second season's growth, is usually made of two wires. Seven or eight foot posts are sunk about two feet in the ground from twenty-five to thirty feet apart, or less, if the plants are set as close as four or five feet in the row. The tower wire is fast-

ened about two feet from the ground and the upper one near the top of the post. The canes are trained over and woven through these wires. As the best fruit is usually the highest up, as much of the canes as possible should be brought up to the top wire. The canes are usually trained to the wires the spring of the second season of growth, and the second season there should be a fair crop of fruit. As soon as the fruiting season is over the old canes should be removed by cutting them off close to the ground. Where it is not necessary to lay the canes down for better protection in winter, it is desirable to start training the young canes to the wire as soon as they are long enough, and continue throughout the season, as when left until the end of the season they are usually in quite a tangle. All the canes made each year are usually left if they are strong ones, but weak canes should be removed. Where it is necessary to leave the canes on the ground so that they will get the protection of snow in winter, the canes which have fruited after being cut out are sometimes placed on top of the new canes in order to help hold the snow. The old canes when dry can be cut up by the discs when working the land.

The yield of loganberries will run from two to four or more tons per acre when the plantation is in full bearing in the third season and afterwards. The second season there may not be over a ton per acre.

The fruit of the loganberry is not very suitable for dessert as it is too acid for the taste of most people, but when very ripe it is more pleasant to the taste as the acidity is not so great, but it is a very satisfactory fruit for canning, jam-making, preserving and evaporating, and loganberry juice is rapidly growing in popularity. The fruit is the shape of a blackberry, but is red in color becoming rather dull purplish red when thoroughly ripe. It is usually shipped in pint boxes as in larger receptacles there is too much waste as the loganberry is rather soft when fully ripe.

The Phenomenal berry is somewhat similar to the loganberry, but is not found generally as satisfactory.

Insects Affecting Bush Fruits.

By the Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture.

There are a number of important insects which attack bush fruits, such as currant, gooseberry, raspberry, and loganberry. These insects are more or less destructive every year. The following are the chief pests of these plants:

Borers.

Insects which bore inside or into the stems and roots of plants are known as "borers." The most important are: the Currant Borer, *Synanthedon fulviformis* Clerck, the Raspberry Cane Borer, *Oberria bimaculata* Oliv., the Raspberry Cane Maggot, *Phorbia rubivera* Cog., and the Rasp-

berry Root Borer, *Bombus nigripes* Hal.

The Currant Borer.—This borer which is whitish in color about a quarter of an inch in length and without feet may be found in the stems of currants and gooseberries where it feeds on the pith. For the purpose of control grow the plants in bush form. In pruning, practice a system of renewal so as to have vigorous young growth coming on to take the place of the older wood which should be removed after it has borne one or at the most two crops. Cut out all dying and sickly canes; burn all prunings before June 1.

The Raspberry Cane Borer.—In June, the young shoots of raspberries and blackberries may be noticed with their tips wilting. This injury may be caused by the Raspberry Cane Borer. The insect feeds commonly in the stems of wild raspberries. As soon as a faded shoot is noticed, the cane should be cut off well below the injury, so that there is no danger of leaving the grubs which may have hatched before the injury is noticed.

The Raspberry Cane Maggot.—This insect causes a similar injury to that effected by the Raspberry Cane Borer; the remedy is similar. In the eradication of both these insects the trimmings should be gathered and destroyed by burning.

The Raspberry Root Borer.—This borer which is nearly an inch long is probably the most important insect attacking the crown and roots of raspberries and blackberries for the reason that it may cause the complete death of the plant. The remedy is to dig out and destroy infested plants.

Plant Infesting Insects.

The two most important insects which attack the fruits of currants and gooseberries are the Currant Maggot, *Epocha canadensis* Loew, and the Gooseberry Fruit Worm, *Zophodia grossulariae* Riley. The former is a whitish maggot of a small, beautiful fly and the latter is a larger "worm," a greenish caterpillar of a smaller moth.

The Currant Maggot.—This is particularly destructive in British Columbia and the Gooseberry Fruit Worm occasionally in the Maritime Provinces. The control for both of these insects is similar and in brief consists of either the picking of the fruit when green or allowing chickens the run of the plantation so that they may feed upon the prematurely ripened fallen fruit and the larvae which may have left the fruit and entered the earth beneath the bushes. Owing to the fact that the chickens are liable to disturb the soil to a considerable extent at times care should be taken to prevent the root system remaining bare for too great length of time, especially in arid sections.

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Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Her use of them leads her to believe there is no other medicine to equal them for any of the many minor ailments of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. George Bolover, East Aldford, Que., writes: "My baby was terribly constipated, but after the use of Baby's Own Tablets he is entirely well again. I am so well satisfied with the Tablets that I lose no opportunity in recommending them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In the absence of real cork, stoppers are being made in Norway from a quick growing pine wood, the upper parts swelling after they have been punched.

Corns are painful growths. Halloways Corn Remover will remove them.

Advice to Girls

By Miss Rosalind

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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:

These letters of advice are very good as I have been following them up. I am troubled about one thing. I have been going with a boy for a couple of years. He is a very happy-go-lucky boy and doesn't seem to care about what he says to young girls. My family think very highly of him, but do not know him as well as I. Would you advise me to keep on going with him as my family wishes or would you stop and not pay any attention to him? Trusting you will give me the best of your advice.

TRIXY.

P. S.—I am only seventeen years of age.

Dear Trixy:

Follow your own better feelings, which surely tell you this boy is no fit companion for you. Tell your mother why you do not want to continue this friendship, and I know she will agree with you.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

You give such excellent advice I thought I would write you. I am old enough to have boy friends but there is one especially that I would like to enter on my list of friends. He is a very nice and manly boy, and my mother approves of him. How will I try to make him like me? Will it try to seem unfriendly to him or act as if I didn't care if he became my friend or not? I like him very much.

PERPLEXED.

Dear Perplexed:

Sincerity is the foundation of friendship. If you pretend that you do not care for this boy's friendship you will not be sincere. Even to pretend may hurt you yourself and make you less worthy to be a friend. Such a long sermon I am preaching but I do want my girls and boys and men and women to become real friends to each other and if they are that, then they will develop fine, noble characters. I take it for granted that you mean you speak of, and that you know him fairly well. When the opportunity comes, invite him to call at your home. Make his call as interesting as you can in a general way. Keep away from all "going with" ideas and establish that chumship which is so much better.

ROSALIND.

Dear Miss Rosalind:

After reading your beneficial and inspiring advice to youths, I am myself tempted to ask your most of prosaic advice. I am a girl of eighteen, have gone through High School, failing in Third form. I now have a position in an office in a small village. My parents object to me keeping company with young men, even once in a while. There are two young men who pay a great deal of attention to me and are of good family. Should I go with one of them regardless of my parents' wishes, or should I ask my parents to allow me to go once in a while with a boy friend? Can you talk anything of my character through their writing? If so, would you be kind? Also, one of these boy friends did not call me up for a long time, and lately he has called up again. Does that show he cares for me? With best wishes for the year now dawned.

A WEARY GIRL.

Dear Weary Girl:

Have a real heart to heart talk with your mother and dad. Present your case to them so that they will see that every girl has the right to enter upon a career in her own home and her own family circle. If she does not meet boy friends at her own house, where can she go? And youth craves the companionship of youth. I am sure you will gain your point if you go about it right. I have troubles enough now, dear girl without telling my readers characters by means of their handwriting. If the young man calls you up occasionally, do not be interested, or he may have had nothing else to do. It doesn't do to put too much stress on trifles. Thanks for the good wishes!

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

When a girl is out walking in company with a young man, if he should have occasion to go into a store, should she accompany him or should she wait outside until he returns? Thanking you in advance for your reply.

PUZZLED MAE.

Dear Girl:

It is a case where you must use your own judgment. It is quite all right to accompany your escort into a store, unless the action is likely to cause your embarrassment.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I have been a constant reader of your letters and think they are well worth publication. Allow me to make a suggestion. Let everyone writing letters give name, age and address, so that others may correspond with them if they wish. Do you think it would be a good plan?

JAY.

Dear Jay:

Your correspondence idea is all right, and is already largely practiced in the column. But I keep to myself the real names and addresses, since to publish them would violate many confidences regarded by me as sacred. I have made a note of your name and will exchange it with those who send me stamped, addressed envelopes.

You write such a nice letter that I hope you have heaps of answers.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I have often seen your advice in the paper, and thought it very good. I am fourteen years of age and know a boy of the same age. I used to go to school every day with him and liked him. Then I moved away and hardly ever see him, so I wanted to ask you if you thought it was wrong for me to write him? I have received several letters from him, and always answered them. Now please answer and tell me what you think. Wishing you a Happy New Year.

UNHAPPY.

Dear Little Girl:

Wouldn't you write to a dear girl chum without questioning the matter or letting it make you unhappy? Do just the same with the boy chum and think of him exactly that way.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

Seeing other young girls asking you for advice I join the throng. I am a young girl of seventeen living in the country and I have a boy friend a few years my senior who lives fourteen or fifteen miles from where I live. He comes to see me every week at my home. Now dear Rosalind would it be proper or not for me to serve lunch before his departure as I think it is a long drive in the cold and so it is proper to be free with other boy friends as far as joking is concerned when out with your boy friend in company at concerts or such like gatherings? Thanking you in advance and wishing you and all your readers a bright and happy New Year. Your interest reader.

WEBB CHICKEN.

My Dear Girl:

By all means give the boy some hot cocoa or coffee and sandwiches or cake before he starts on that long cold drive. It is always a pleasant way to end an evening call. Be nice, friendly and good-natured with all your friends and at all times.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I have read your advice every week and I would like you to give me some. There is a young fellow coming to see me over a year and he is only 16 years old, and I am 18 and he wants me to get married and he has not much money but he is a steady worker and I think a lot of him, or is he too young to get married.

MAY.

My Dear May:

Shady you are not serious. A boy, sixteen years old, is the shallowest work of a young fellow coming to talk of marriage. Help him save his money and improve his job until he is twenty-two, then write to me again.

ROSALIND.

Uncle John's Josh

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES SAYS WHITE CHICKENS ARE EASIEST TO FIND BUT THE BLACK ONES ARE EASIEST TO HIDE



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The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

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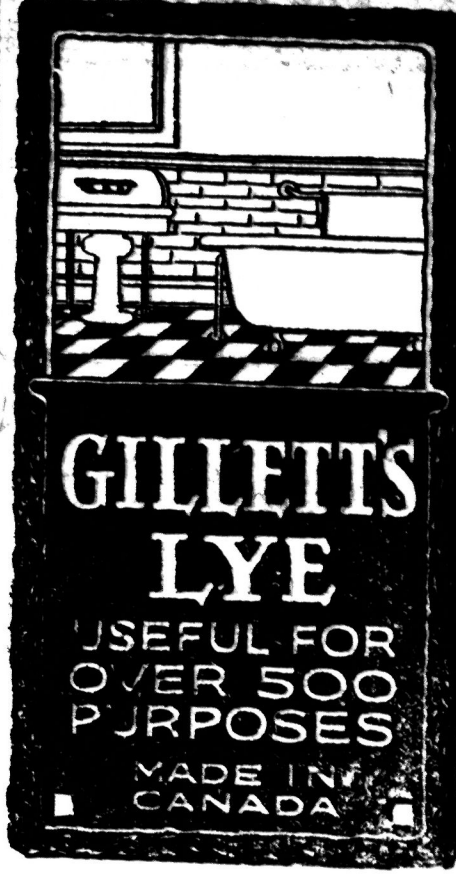
MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 8, Windsor, Ont.

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MURINE is a Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; It also cures the Morbid, Moisture or Goo that will ruin your vision. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD SPIRITS

DEPEND UPON THE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD—KEEP IT RICH, RED AND PURE.

When a doctor tells you that you are anemic, he simply means, in plain English, that your blood is weak and watery. This condition is one that may easily pass into a hopeless decline if prompt steps are not taken to enrich the blood. Poor blood, weak watery blood, the cause of headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, poor digestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous irritability and many other troubles. To poor blood is dusky complexion and blotches, the muddy complexion that disfigures so many faces. To have good health, a good complexion and a cheerful manner, the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. This is easily done through the use of a blood-enriching tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to help enrich the blood which reaches every nerve and every organ in the body, bringing with it health, strength and new activity. That is why people who occasionally use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always feel bright, active and strong.

Mrs. E. E. Cook, Simcoe, Ont., gives strong testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the blood is in an anemic condition, she says: "I have been a sufferer for some years from a run down condition of the system. I suffered from the nerves and muscles, twitching of the nerves and indigestion and would get drowsy after eating. My hands and feet were almost always cold, and though I was constantly doctoring, the medicine I took did not help me. I had practically given up hope of good health, until a friend from Hamilton came to visit me and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It took some persuasion, but finally I consented to try them. I have reason to be grateful that I did, for after using seven boxes I felt like a new person. I have gained in weight, have a better color and my work is now a pleasure. For this condition my thanks are due Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot praise them too highly."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealers in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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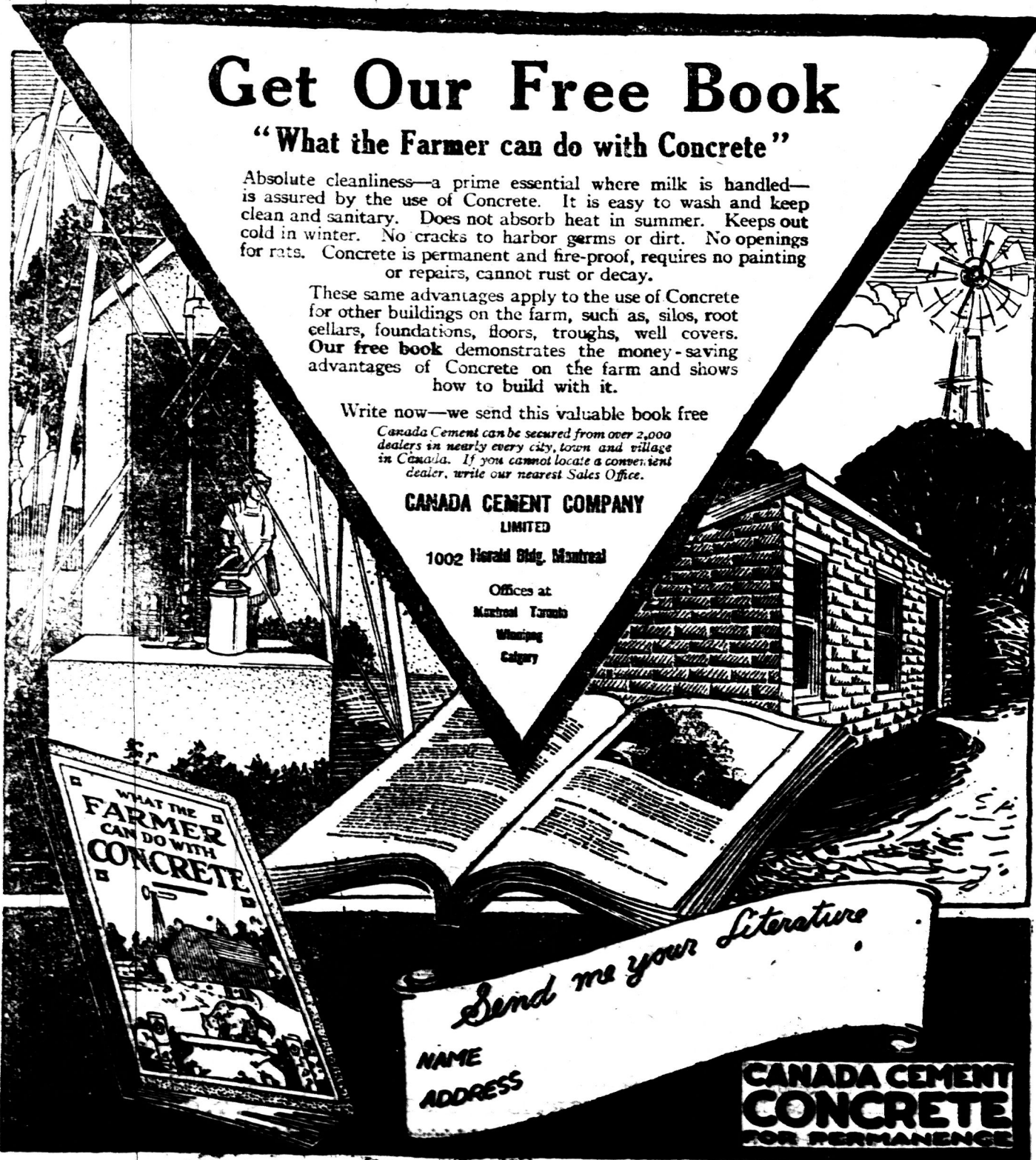
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