When your grocer sells you a package of Red Rose Tea (Crimson Label) at 30 cents he makes a little less profit than if he sold you a package of cheaper tea. The extra price is all in the quality.

COMMON DISEASES OF BUSH FRUITS

BY W. H. RANKIN, PH. D., DIVISION OF BOTANY, EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

(Continued from last week).

Orange Rust and Late Yellow Rust.

Orange rust caused by the fungus, Gymnoconia interstitialis (schl.) Lag. occurs commonly on both blackberry and raspberry and at times is the cause of considerable injury. Late yellow rust Kuehneola albida (Kuehn. P. Mag.) occurs only on blackberry and in regions north of Virginia it is not considered an important disease. The orange rust occurs early in the spring and is often noticed before the leaves are entirely unfolded. The first signs are on the upper surface of the leaflets where glandular bodies appear and later develop into black dots. The surrounding tissue becomes yellowish. About two weeks later the lower surfaces of the leaflets become covered with bodies which rupture and shed masses of orange-colored dust spores. The leaflets are dwarfed and curled. Later the spore masses disappear and by mid-summer the only indication of the disease is the dwarfed and stunted nature of the plants. Blackberries and raspberries never recover, once they are attacked because the fungus lives from year to year within the canes and roots. The clouds of orange colored spores which come from the leaves infect, directly, the nearby healthy bushes. The only means of control is to dig and destroy the rusted bushes. Nearby wild blackberries and raspberries should be destroyed as they may also be affected.

Yellows or Leaf-Curl.

This is a disease of raspberries only so fas as is known. The casual agent is yet undetermined. It is probable that it is caused by a transmissible virus and is therefore similar to peach yellows and little peach. So little investigational work has been done to the present time that no definite statements can be made as to the mode of infection or control. The disease has been recognized for many years and has often assumed an epidemic nature, driving raspberry growers out of the business. Red raspberries are listed as to susceptibility in the following order, the most susceptible coming first, Cuthbert, Marlboro, Golden Queen, Earl King and Herbert. The St. Regis is said to be very resistant. The symptoms are a general stunted, pale colored and bushy appearance of the plants, resembling in many ways peach yellows. The leaves are small, the edges curl downwards and during the summer according to weather conditions they become yellowed or mottled and finally bronze-colored. The berries color prematurely or become dried. The fruit from diseased bushes is said to be bitter. The disease is worse on compact soil which is not properly drained. The only means of control known are to select resistant varieties, plant on well drained soil and destroy, by digging, the diseased bushes. The plants once attached never recover, and healthy bushes nearby will contract the disease.

Anthracnose.

This disease which is common upon both blackberry and raspberry is more serious to the raspberry. It is caused by the fungus Gloeosporium venetum Speg. All parts of the blackberry and raspberry bush above ground may be affected. On the raspberry the first symptoms are near the bases of the canes. Spots, at first purplish, become evident and then later develop into large elliptical, greyish white, scabby areas with a found on the drupels. Where the spots coalesce and become large the cane is often girdled and the entire growth above is dwarfed and sickly. The petioles and leaflets are also sometimes attacked and whitish blisters are formed. Spots are also fond on the drupels. Where the canes are badly affected the fruit ripens prematurely or becomes dried. The fungus remains over winter in the diseased canes and two kinds of spores are formed on the spots which disseminate the fungus to healthy nearby bushes. The symptoms on blackberry are similar to those on raspberry.

Methods of control are known which give good results. Diseased canes should be cut out at the end of the fruiting season and weeds should be kept away from the bushes. These measures will assist in making spraying more successful. Three applications of Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-40 at the following intervals is said to be effective: (1) just before the leaves appear; (2) when the leaves are well developed and by the time the shoots are six inches high; (3) just before the blossoms appear. Later spraying at two-week intervals may also be needed, according to the weather and severity of the attack.

Leaf Spot.

This disease is caused by the fungus Septoria rubi Westd and occurs on both blackberry and raspberry, more damage usually being caused to the blackberry. It is not considered a serious disease although at times the leaves, when heavily spotted, dry up. The spots are small and vary from light to dark brown according to the variety. In the older spots the centre becomes whitish. The same treatment as for Anthracnose is said to give fair control. Lime-sulphur, 1-40, is also sometimes used.

Cane Blight.

Cane blight of raspberry caused by fungus, Leptosphaeria Coniothyrium (Fckl.) Sacc. is known to cause considerable damage throughout New York state and possibly is common elsewhere. Cuthbert is very susceptible while the Columbian is resistant. Brown areas are produced on the canes usually around pruning wounds or other injuries. The affected cane and leaves wilt as soon as the leaves appear in the spring. Spores of the fungus are produced on the diseased canes and are distributed by various agents to other bushes. It is thought that infection produced in a given season does not result in the wilting until the next spring. The only control measures known are to prune off and burn the diseased canes. The fungus has been known to live in dead canes for as long as four years, therefore after a severe infestation it would be wise not to replant the same area for several years. Plantations which are badly affected one year may show no great amount of this disease the next, so that it may not destroy the planting. Spraying for this disease has not proven effective.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. George Lefebvre, St. Zenon, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. I have used them for my baby and would use nothing else." What Mrs. Lefebvre says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the aTblets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus banish indigestion, constipation, colds, colic, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WILL U. S. ANNEX CANADA?

Uncle Sam has about as much chance to do so as a cheap acid corn salve has of curing a corn. Nothing gives such satisfaction as Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures painlessly in twenty-four hours. Use only "Putnam's," 25c at all dealers.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1921

JUBILEE YEAR

HALF a century has elapsed since the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada issued its first policy in 1871. The figures submitted herewith indicate the size, strength and outstanding position to which the company has attained among the life assurance institutions of the world, as a result of its operations during those first fifty years.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1920

ASSETS

Assets as at 31st December, 1920	$114,839,444.48
Increase over 1919	9,127,976.21

INCOME

Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1920	$ 28,751,578.43
Increase over 1919	3,047,377.33

PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED

Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1920	$ 1,615,645.64

SURPLUS

Total Surplus 31st December, 1920, over all liabilities and capital	$ 8,364,667.15

(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the Om (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest).

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1920	$ 10,960,402.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	102,187,934.30

ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1920

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1920	$106,891,266.23
Increase over 1919	20,342,416.79

BUSINESS IN FORCE

Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1920	$486,641,235.17
Increase over 1919	70,282,773.12

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.93	$ 96,461.95	$ 1,064,350.00
1880	141,402.81	473,632.93	3,897,139.11
1890	889,078.87	2,473,514.19	10,759,355.92
1900	2,789,226.52	10,486,891.17	57,980,684.68
1910	9,573,453.94	38,164,790.37	143,549,276.00
1920	28,751,578.43	114,839,444.48	486,641,235.17

ADVICE TO GIRLS

BY MISS ROSALIND

Registered According to the Copyright Act.

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:

I have followed your column for some time, and I have come to the conclusion that you must be a tactful, sensible person, therefore I wish to take you into confidence upon a matter concerning my heart's affection:

A year ago last spring, there came into our district to teach, a girl of about 20 years of age, but looked a few years older; after getting acquainted and as time went along, I found her to be a very nice person. At tennis I was given preference over others and also at a dance I was chosen for Ladies' Choir dance, also after the players had left the tennis courts, she would ask me, "could we have a little play, or is is too dark?" and I always would consent to a little play until dark. Do you think this girl was playing upon my feelings? There were others in better position than I. One in particular used to have his car constantly at her service, while I had to depend on others to give me a ride here and there. This girl seemed to give me marked preference and I might say encouragement. About three weeks before she left I asked if I may call to see her, while passing through Saskatoon to England and she said she would rather I would not as she would be very busy preparing for exams at the University, but asked for a visit on my way returning, consented in a half-hearted don't care kind of way. I also asked for correspondence, but could not gain consent. So what is your opinion of this girl? The fact is I have lost my heart to her; the last two or three days she turned very distant before leaving. Thanking you in anticipation. Yours,

A WAITING BACHELOR.

Dear Bachelor:

I am inclined to think you took the girl's interest in you a little too seriously. She probably found you superior to many of the others and enjoyed your companionship most; but with no thought at all of falling in love with you. When she saw that you were more serious than she wanted you to be it frightened her a little and she showed it by a decided change in manner. I would advise that you drop her a card occasionally in the friendliest, big brotherly way and if you pass through her home town, telephone her quite casually, but on no account bother her with serious attention, until her old liking comes back. If it should not return, then I'm afraid the case is hopeless—but time works wonders my friend, don't be discouraged.

ROSALIND.

My Dear Rosalind:

At last I have made up my mind to bother you. I live on a farm 5 miles from town as there are not many young folks around here I would like to have a small party. Could you furnish me with some games for a bunch of young folks to play? I thank you for your help.

INDIAN BELLE.

Dear Belle:

I am afraid you will think me horribly slow about answering. I wonder if we could not get some good suggestions from our readers along the line of your letter. I am sure there have been some jolly parties this winter. Why could we not have letters telling us about them and passing on some good ideas. I think charades are heaps of fun, that is choosing sides, you know, each side in turn acting out the syllables of a word for the other side to guess. Another game, designed especially to keep guests moving around the room and breaking up stiffness, is the "Initial Contest". The hostess presents to her guests "Art Catalogues," and tells them that their portraits have been painted by a celebrated artist and are on exhibition in her home. She invites them to examine the pictures and guess the right names from the titles attached, which are personal characteristics, hobbies or fads of each guest, beginning with the guest's initials. The catalogue is a folder, with an appropriate design in color on the cover, containing numbers from one to fifty, corresponding with those on the pictures. A pencil is fastened by a cord to the folder.

The pictures are cut from the fashion pages of magazines, pasted on cardboard panels and hung on the wall by ribbons. The initial letters are printed on the picture in red ink and the other letters in black. A girl by the name of "Louise Raymond," is fond of flowers, the portrait is entitled "Loves Roses," and is a picture of a young girl carrying a bunch of roses. An appropriate prize for the best guesser might be an inexpensive picture.

This game is one of the kind always successful because there is a personal interest in it for every one.

Where there is plenty of room a good fun maker is the "Barrel and Bell" game. Place a barrel bottom us in the center of the floor. On it place a desk bell of the kind used by teachers. With a piece of chalk make a mark on the floor about four feet from the barrel. Blindfold one of the players and stand him on the mark, facing the barrel. Give him a five-foot stick, a little wider at one end than the other—a canoe paddle will answer the purpose admirably. Then begin to turn around until he has made about three complete turns. The player must try to keep in mind the location of the barrel while he is being turned. When he stops he may try three times to ring the bell with the stick. Let each player have three different turns during the game. The largest number of rings by one person will win the game.

I hope these help a little and that you have a wonderful time.

ROSALIND.

Dear Miss Rosalind:

Seeing your letter to girls in the paper I would like to ask your advice on three questions::

No. 1. How old should a girl be before she keeps company with a young man?

No. 2. Which would you advise a young girl to stay at home until all her boy friends' relatives are dead or married or move in with his friends. If the boy friend cannot have a home of her own before.

No. 3. Hw many times should a fellow see you during a week and how long should a fellow sit up at night with you when he first starts to go with you?

HAWAIIAN TRIO.

Dear Girls:

In answer to question one, I have always maintained that girls should have boy playmates all their lives. If a girl grows up used to boy friends, she is more apt to make a wise choice when the time comes than one who, when grown up, has boy friends for the first time. The latter is likely to think herself in love with the first man who walks home from church with her.

A girl "keeps company" with a young man when she is old enough to be engaged—say about twenty-one. Before that she has a good time with the crowd.

Second question—I would wait quite a while before I would live with a bunch of "in-laws" no matter how nice they were. The chances are the girl, if very young, will change her mind, which I think would be a wise thing to do.

Third—If you mean that when a girl starts to have boy friends she is to see only one, I think you are foolish. After a girl has reached years of reasonable descretion—say 21—and a man seems much more interested in her, and she in him than the rest of the crowd—he asks to call, and generally it becomes a habit—say once during the week and on Sunday. An evening call should be terminated at ten-thirty at the very latest. Please get away from that "going with" idea.

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I am a girl nineteen years of age and am keeping company with a boy twenty-one. I am very much in love with him and he wants me to marry him. But my father is very mean with me and I have a very miserable life, and when I tell him he says "have patience." I have it in my mind to go away. Now should I wait for him or go away. Please answer as soon as possible and think you I remain

MARJORIE B.

Dear Marjorie:

If you only knew how right father is! I know it seems mean of him, now; but if you will only believe me, when I tell you that right now when you "are very much in love" is just the happiest time of your whole life. I know, my dear! So just keep it that way as long as you can. Be engaged and be happy—and tell yourself how happy you are until your happiness makes your home a lovely place for you and father and everybody. Whatever you do, don't go away!

ROSALIND.

Dear Rosalind:

I have been reading your Advice to Girls in a small town paper and find it very interesting.

I would like to ask you some questions about something that has been troubling me for a long time:

I am twenty-one and should be old enough to judge for myself but heart and reason disagree.

If I should confide in you and send a stamped envelope would you write to me personally for I do so want your help, and I cannot have my letter printed. Would this be asking too much Dear Rosalind? If so, I shall try to work out my difficulties myself.

GLADYS.

Dear Gladys:

I am an exceedingly busy person, but I want to help all my girls. Nobody can know who writes these letters, my dear. If you use a pen name you are just as safely in my confidence as if I wrote you personally. However, if you still feel that the thousands of readers will know your story, send it to me as you suggest.

ROSALIND.

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear worms from the system.

During the past year marriages in Germany have practically doubled, while births have declined.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

RHEUMATISM

Lumbago, Neuralgia, or an other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The Sunday School Lesson

REWARD OF FAITHFULNESS.

Lesson—Matt. 25: 14-30.

Golden Text.—"Well done, good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things" (Matt. 25: 23).

Historical Setting.

Time.—April, A. D. 30. Place.—Mt. Olivet.

The Lesson Text.

14 For it is as when a man, going into another country, called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods.

15 And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, to another one; to each according to his several ability; and he went on his journey.

16 Straightway he that received the five talents went and traded with them, and made other five talents.

17 In like manner he also that received the two gained other two.

18 But he that received the one went away and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money.

19 Now after a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and maketh a reckoning with them.

20 And he that received the five talents came and brought other five talents, saying, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me five talents: lo, I have gained other five talents.

21 His lord said unto him, Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord.

22 And he also that received the two talents came and said, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me two talents; lo, I have gained other two talents.

23 His lord said unto him, Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord.

24 And he also that had received the one talent came and said, Lord, I knew thee that thou art, a hard man, reaping where thou didst not sow, and gathering where thou didst not scatter;

25 and I was afraid, and went away and hid thy talent in the earth: lo, thou hast thine own.

26 But his lord answered and said unto him, Thou wicked and slothful servant, thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I did not scatter;

27 thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the bankers, and at my coming I should have received back my own with interest.

28 Take ye away therefore the talent from him, and give it unto him that hath the ten talents.

29 For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away.

30 And cast ye out the unprofitable servant into the outer darkness: there shall be the weeping and the gnashing of teeth.

Comments.

Verse 14. This text immediately follows the preceding lesson. The "man" is the "Son of man," and the "going" His departure from the earth, which was close at hand. His servants were, of course, His followers. The "goods" are the preaching of the gospel, saving men and extending the kingdom.

Verse 15. The value of a talent is variously estimated from $1,000 to $2,050. No disciple of Jesus is given responsibility beyond his ability, and abilities differ.

Verse 16. Here is a lesson of urgency and promptness. The demands of the kingdom of Christ are pressing. We may add to our ability, and abilities differ.

Verse 16. Here is a lesson of urgency and promptness. The demands of the kingdom of Christ are pressing. We may add to our ability by using them.

Verse 17. This servant returned proportionately the same as the other The parable is designed for the study of all followers of Christ.

Verse 18. This servant received one talent because his ability was on the one-talent basis. Had he returned a proportionate amount he would have received proportionate blessing, but he left his talent unused, his influence uninvested.

Verse 19. This suggests that a long period of time will pass before the Lord's return.

Verse 20. This servant came happily and hopefully because he had done his best.

Verse 21. His faithfulness is rewarded. Faithfulnes is a smaller sphere. Opportunity follows achievements.

Verse 22. The same thing may be said of the man of two talents that was said to the man of five talents.

Verse 23. Leadership can safely be placed only in the hands of those who show power of advancement.