

Effect of Freight Rates on Business Exaggerated

Indications are multiplying that parts of the country to blame the unsatisfactory state of their businesses upon present freight rates are not going to pass unchallenged. The United States railroads are preparing to ask the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, when it takes up its inquiry into the railroad situation next month, to file these statements to the bottom.

Chairman Clark has recently made public the results of his inquiry into the assertions of Florida fruit and vegetable shippers that freight rates are now so high that they cannot profitably ship their products to market. Mr. Clark found that shipments of Florida fruits and vegetables between November 1, 1920, and February 28, 1921 amounted to 25,420 carloads, while in the corresponding period of the year before, under the old rates, such shipments had been 26,886 carloads, an increase for the present season of 1,534 carloads.

The Railway Age asserts that on April 16 the average price paid producers for cabbage in Texas was \$7 a ton, the freight rate to Chicago was \$26.30, including re-refreighting charges and Federal tax on freight charges, and total cost laid down in Chicago approximately 1,000 miles from the producing fields, was \$33.30 a ton. At the same time cabbage was selling at retail in Chicago at the rate of \$140 a ton. Texas onion growers received \$42 a ton, freight to Chicago was \$20.61 a ton, total cost of onions and freight \$71.64 a ton, retail selling price in Chicago \$200 a ton. For spinach Texas producers were receiving \$5 a ton, freight rate to Chicago was \$30.36 a ton, total of producer's price and freight \$35.36 a ton, retail selling price in Chicago \$900 a ton.

Catarrh

Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier. By cleansing the blood and building up the System, HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE restores normal conditions and allows Nature to do its work.

All Druggists, Chemists free, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

GENUINE ASPIRIN HAS "BAYER CROSS"

Tablets without "Bayer Cross" are not Aspirin at all



Get genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer" package, plainly marked with the safety "Bayer Cross". The "Bayer Cross" is your only way of knowing that you are getting genuine Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and Pain generally. Made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger sized "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Fungus Disease Of The Orchard

Various tree diseases are responsible annually for enormous losses in the forest from which our supplies of timber are taken. This work of destruction goes on silently but surely and does not attract the attention that wasteful methods of lumbering or forest fires do. Dead and dying trees scattered through the forest have come to be taken as a matter of course, but if they could all be brought together, their number would be surprising even to those most familiar with forest conditions. It is very probable that the yearly loss due to that utilized for commercial purposes and that the loss occasioned by the first two exceeds that caused by the latter.

The most important group of fungi which cause disease in living trees is infection. During this period, from fungi. These forms attack the roots and trunks of trees, bringing about changes in the wood which either partially or completely destroy it. They are parasites, and their food consists of the chemical constituents of the wood which they are enabled to utilize by means of dissolving substances or enzymes. These are the so-called "bracket fungi" with which everyone is more or less familiar. The sporophore or reproductive body of these fungi is formed during the summer. It appears on the trunk of its host as a bracket of hard, woolly substance so closely attached to the tree as to appear to form part of it. Some of these sporophores last for but a single season, when they are replaced by fresh bodies, while others are perennial, growing for many years. In either case the spores are discharged into the air in immense numbers through fine tubes on the lower surface of the fruiting body and are carried by the wind for long distances. Of these many spores, a small number lodge in wounds on the trunks or exposed roots, of trees and here, if conditions are favourable, they germinate the resulting mycelium growing into the interior of the tree, decaying the wood as it advances. After decay has progressed sufficiently to allow the fungus to accumulate a store of food, a fruiting body is produced, which usually appears at the point of original infection. During this period, from infection to sporophore production, which usually takes a number of years there are no external symptoms of decay.

These fungi are rarely directly responsible for the death of trees but their hosts become so weakened as a result of their attacks that they fall easy prey to insects or other fungous diseases. Also, when once a tree is cut in logging operations, if it is taken at all, a large part of the most valuable portion of it must be culled. There is another group of fungi which are frequently directly responsible for the death of trees. These are forms which inhabit the bark and cambium, causing cankers. The two most important diseases of this class are the chestnut blight and the larch canker. The former was brought into the United States from China out the Eastern States destroying every chestnut tree within its range. It has proved to be the most destructive and rapidly spreading tree disease yet known. So far as is known, it is not present in Canada and can never become of great economic importance here since the chestnut grows naturally only in a limited portion of Southern Ontario. Larch canker is a very serious disease in Europe, but as yet it is not known to occur in this country. Finally, there are the rusts which

Could Sing For Joy, She States

Sydney Woman Praises Tanlac For Relieving Her Three Years Suffering.

"It's such a relief to be free from sick headaches and to feel really well that I could sing for joy," said Mrs. John Ross, of 42 Henry Street, Sydney, N. S.

"For the past three years I have had so much sickness that I thought I should have to give up altogether. After every meal my food would sour and I would bloat up with gas until I nearly choked. I often had spells of biliousness and terrible headaches that kept me in bed for days at a time. I would toss about for hours at night unable to sleep, and it was often two or three in the morning before I could close my eyes. I became very much depressed about my condition, for although I tried nearly every medicine under the sun I could get no relief.

"Then a few months ago I decided to give Tanlac a trial. The very first bottle started me on the road to recovery and I've been progressing ever since. The depression left me and I began to brighten up. I could do myself getting stronger every day, and now after taking four bottles I am a perfectly well woman. My appetite is just splendid and I can eat anything I want and never have a touch of indigestion or biliousness. It is a rare thing for me to have a headache, and I sleep so soundly at night that I get up in the morning feeling fresh.

Time Changes May 1st On Canadian National Railways

Changes on Canadian National Railways effective May 1st affect the time of No. 4 Maritime Express, which will affect the time of No. 201 train on the branch, which will after May 1st leave Loggville at 5.20 a. m. and arrive at Newcastle at 6.10 a. m. No. 202 will leave Newcastle at 7.35 a. m. instead of at 6.30 a. m. and arrive in Loggville at 8.25 a. m. Other trains are not affected.

No. 3 Maritime will now make connections at Montreal with the "Continental Limited" for Vancouver. 17-3

Quantity of Liquor Destroyed

The large quantity of home made liquor recently seized by inspectors at Portage River was poured into the sewer by Inland Revenue Officers last Wednesday afternoon.

attack trees. These are similar in nature to the well-known wheat rust and the most important is the white pine blister rust. This is a European disease which was brought to this country on nursery stock about 1906. In Europe it has proved very destructive to the native white pine, but, whether it will act similarly here remains to be seen. Certainly, the extremely pessimistic views which have been expressed about it here, which have resulted in the curtailment of the planting of white pine nursery stock, seem scarcely to be justified.

9,178 SETTLERS VIA C.P. FLEET

English Settlers Brought \$175,000 Here to Buy Land

Despite the strengthening of restrictions against fresh immigration into this country, and the continuation of the ruling that all new settlers must show \$250 in cash and their railway fare to their destination before being admitted into the Dominion, these new settlers continue to arrive in large and interesting numbers.

During the months of January, February and March no less than 9,187 new colonists entered St. John via the Canadian Pacific vessels alone, being 1,450 in January, 2,945 in February and 4,792 in March. These numbers would have been considerably larger, so the shipping men aver, if the \$250 requirement had been dropped to the former \$50 rate, as it was recently thought would be done. In fact, consular officials state that many hundred intending immigrants cancelled their bookings upon learning that the high rate was to be maintained.

In detail, the Canadian Pacific records for the three months are as follows: During January, five of the company's steamers arrived at St. John, N.B., with a total passenger list of 3,886 of which 1,450 were new colonists for Canada and 1,207 for the United States.

In February, six steamers arrived with a total of 5,022 passengers, of which 2,045 were new colonists for Canada and 1,430 for the United States. Nine steamers arrived in March, bringing 8,551 passengers; 5,062 being new colonists for this country and 3,489 for the United States.

As to the type of colonists on these incoming vessels, the case of the "Mimodona"—the last to arrive in March—might be cited as fairly representative. She brought sixty-five farmers, together with their wives, ninety children and 217,000 to invest in Canadian lands. These new settlers were accompanied by a large number of the C.P.R. Colonization and Development Department. Most of these were for the district around Loggville, a flourishing town on the coast. There were also 40 domestic hand laborers and 100 factory workers. From which it will be seen that this country is receiving a really smart class of the sort of new settlers it most requires.

The Planting of Fruit Trees

This is the season for getting out young fruit trees, and it should be done just as early as possible. As soon as the ground is in condition to work, preparations should be made for the planting of the young orchard. A good, deep ploughing, if the land was not fall ploughed, should be given, followed by a thorough discing. After the land has been worked into good condition, proceed to map out the orchard. As it is desirable to get the trees lined up in all directions, this laying out should be done with care.

Start at one corner of the field and plant a stake, then run a straight line parallel to a fence, or in the desired direction. Having established this line, it is now necessary to run another line at right angles to it.

Go back to the first stake planted; with a stout cord measure off eight feet on this line and make a mark at that point; now shorten your line to six feet and by holding one end of the cord at the first stake planted, draw a circle on the ground. Having this done lengthen the cord to ten feet and hold one end of it at the point you marked off eight feet from the first stake, and draw another circle. Where this circle cuts the first circle made, plant a stake. The line made by this stake and the first one planted is at right angles to the line first run.

After having run this second line as far as desired the same procedure can be used to complete the 3rd side of the square and so on until there is a complete square around the field.

Now decide upon the distances apart four trees are to be placed. For apples it is generally 30 feet by 30 feet or 35 feet by 35 feet. For plums 20 feet by 20 feet.

If the thirty-foot distance is chosen, mark off thirty-foot distances on all four sides of the square and plant a stake at each place.

To fill in the centre of the square three persons are required, one to hold stakes, and the other two to sight. One sighter lines up the stake holder for one direction and the other sighter lines him up for the other direction. When in line in both directions he plants the stake and then proceeds to the next point, and so on. Where it is impossible to obtain the services of three people two persons may use the following alternative method: After lining up all sides of the square, a wire may be stretched from one side of the field to the other and drawn taut and the proper distances measured off and



stakes planted. The result of the procedure is the same in both cases. After all stakes are planted, bring into use the planting board. This is a board about six or eight feet long with a notch at either end and one directly in the centre.

Its use is very simple. Place the centre notch over one of the stakes which is isolated where a tree will be eventually planted, drive a peg through each of the notches at the ends of the board. The board and the stake may now be removed and the hole for the tree dug.

After the hole is dug it is easy to get the tree in the same place as the stake was by bringing back the board and fitting it over the two end pegs. The tree, if then placed in the centre notch, will be in position.

In planting young trees a few precautions must be observed. The trees should not be allowed to become dry at anytime before planting, but should be taken to the field wet.

The hole should be large enough to accommodate the roots without jamming. All broken parts of roots should be trimmed off neatly.

When planting the tree, the surface soil is generally put in first and the soil should be continually tramped or rammed as the planting proceeds. Rough handling in this manner can do no harm, but will do good. After the trees are set, the top should be cut back about one-third or one-half, and constant cultivation given until mid-summer when a cover crop or to furl, insects and flies, combined weeds may be permitted to grow.

Hangman So Busy He Pays Income Tax

Montreal, Que., May 5—Arthur Ellis, known from coast to coast as a hangman of peculiar merit, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon en route to Amherst, N. S.

It was ascertained that during the past year he made \$12500 by executing men for the government, and in consequence had to pay quite an income tax. "I had a big year of it," he stated, "and let me tell you that there was not a single high in anything, I carried out. The significance of this announcement is obvious. Ellis is worried because on July 8 he has two large contracts and unfortunately they are on opposite sides of the continent; one at Quebec that will cost two lives, and the other at Vancouver where the condemned men will mount the scaffold for the biggest hanging event in the history of the Dominion.

The Best Medicine For Little Ones

Thousands of mothers state positively that Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine they know of for little ones. Their experience has taught them that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them and that they can be given with perfect safety to children of all ages. Concerning them Mrs. Joseph Therrien, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. I thought I would lose my baby before trying the Tablets, but they soon made him healthy and happy and now I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

