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point v comugh as Prince words. unfair he very publoss upon

ll exer-

istration by an order-in-council. Another townsite, known as South

rince Rupert, just north of Mr. Kane's ocation, has also been registered, the plan filed at the lands and works office bearing the date, May 13, 1907, but it is most improbable that any objection will taken to this registration. Both town site locations are distant some 10 miles by water from the future city of Prince Rupert. Mr. Kane and others are inte ested in lands in the subdivisions which abut upon Porpoise bay, and through which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is certain to pass.



FRUIT TREES From 7c Each

All kinds warranted true to name clean, thrifty roses, flowering plants, shrubs 10c; cannas, dahlias, 5c, etc. Small fruit plants, largest assortment in Canada; 100 varieties; Wonderful Herbert Raspberry, Tested cut Exp. Farm, Ottawa, yielded 10,250 quarts per acre: 12 plants, 50 boxes. Largest, best

double cropper any ever introduced.

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-WANTEDto hear from owner having A GOOD FARM

or sale. Not particular about 1 Please give price and description, and reason for selling State when possession can be had Will deal with owners only. Rochester, N. Y L. Darbyshire, Box 984.

NOTICE

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that J. Laing Stocks of Nelson, B.C., occupation, accountant, in-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 5283, thence west 0 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to place of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less

I LAING STOCKS WM. KYNOCH, Agent Dated 16th, day of December ,1907.

LAND NOTICES

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. Take Notice that John Phillip Evans of Nel

son. B.C., occupation bookkeeper, in to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the East side of the Columbia river, south of McDonald creek, running East 60 chains; north 78.845 chains; west 40 chains; south

64.97 chains; west 20 chains; south 13.875

chains more or less to point of commence-

nent, containing 343 acres more or less. JOHN PHILLIP EVANS. JAS. CAMERON, Agent. Dated March 8th, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that Jacob Weber of Com aplix, B.C., intends to apply for permission o purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about chains south of the northeast corner of Section 11, township 7, thence north 75 chains, to south boundary of Indian Re serve, thence west 20 chains more or less east bank of Kootenay river, thence following said bank of river to point of commencement, and containing 240 acres

JACOB WEBER, M. G. LAWLER, Agent. Dated March 9th, 1908.

IS IMPERATIVE

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, April 7.-In the house today the Hudson's Bay road was brought up by W. E. Knowles in a lengthy speech. Dr. Schaffner followed in support.

M. S. McCarthy in a long speech re-introduced Knowles' resolution, calling for the early construction of the road. This resolution was dropped from the order sheet yesterday, subject to its being brought up on the motion to go into supply. The prairie members' field day followed, all the parties being in startling unanimity on the necessity of the road's immediate construction, the only point of difference being the means of raising the money, some members wishing a land grant to be set aside and the conservatives generally think ing it should be a dominion charge, but all were urgent for early construction. Drs. Cash and Roche were followed by T. A. Burrows and Lake (Qu'Appelle) was succeeded by Turriff.

Staples reverted to other matters, declaring that the money for the Ter-centenary celebration and other matwhich he does not favor, could have been saved and applied to this railway. Crawford (Portage) and S. J

Jackson (Selkirk) also spoke, the lat-ter sounding a note of warning. Dr. McIntyre, neatly and briefly, summarized the arguments of all in favor. Some of the eastern members also spoke

favorably.

Hon. Frank Oliver made the government's statement. In passing, he referred to Fowler's and McCarthy's arguments regarding land grants made to the Canadian Northern. It all depended, he pointed out, on the question whether the road was to take the shortest route to Hudson's Bay, or to serve the western country. The minister then recalled the premier's intimation of last session of the probability of a statement before that session closed. That statement had been impossible owing to the premier's absence. He was commissioned to say however, that the matter was once more under consideration by the government. That nothing had been decided was not lack of sympathy on the part of the government or of any intenion not to deal with the question. He could again promise that a statement would likely be made before the session

The opposition leader railed at the government on the want of progress made with so great a work, on which all seemed to be of one mind. The matter seemed in reality to stand just where stood last session. He did not, however, suppose that that would interfere with Knowles' consistent support of the government or his satisfaction with their policy. In regard to the project itself, it was one of intense interest to the west and he presumed the government had information to justify a reasonable service for a reasonable season. He was glad to see the house unanimou on the matter, but he did not see that much had been accomplished after all.

The resolution was then carried without a division.

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, April 8.-The exclusion of undesirables was introduced this afternoon by Hon. Frank Oliver, who, in commit tee of the whole, further explained the bill to amend the Immigration Act. The object of the act is to make further provision for the exclusion of undesirable immigration. The present act provides for the exclusion and deportation of undesirables at the expense of the steam-ship company bringing them to Canada. It has been discovered, however, that when immigrants embark from ports outside of their native land it is not possible to return them to that land and they must perforce remain. With uary 8, requiring emigrants to have a through ticket from the land of their origin or be subject to exclusion. This Asiatics in two instances Japanese from the Sandwich islands not under the jurisdiction of the Japa nese government but of the United States, who own the islands and who need not receive them if deported, and similar situation existed in regard to Hindus. An attempt was made to en force the legislation, but proceedings were taken by the transportation com-panies and the regulation was set aside on the ground that the governor-in council could not delegate his power to any single minister. The regulation was subsequently amended to suit the courts, but it is felt by the government that the regulation should be embodied in the laws of the country.

n. J. G. Haggart wanted to know if Canada had power to exclude British subjects for other purposes than quaran-tine. Mr. Oliver answered that the present act, passed in 1906, had never been

. L. Borden said that he, in view of the explanation, could not understand the necessity of an act of parliament; the regulation as amended seemed to

provide for everything. The premier further explained the government's idea of asking the parlia ment to create a new cause of exclusimmigrants not coming direct from the land of birth.

R. L. Borden still did not understand the reason of the parliamentary enact-Hon. Frank Oliver thought it would

be easier to deport undesirables who had been allowed to land, besides the steamship companies would better understand that they brought people from lands other than that of their origin at their own peril.

Colonel Hughes said he personally would prefer a Hindu who had served the king in India to a galvanized Yankee who had been an anarchist in his own country or in Europe. He later referred o immigrants as animals. There wer Colonel Hughes: "Great Heavens!

Many of them are not worthy of the name of human being; yet many of them partmental enquiry. Hon. Frank Oliver informed R. L. having been distinguished by a different

Borden that Blake Robertson, assistant commissioner of immigration, had been investigating the irregularities at Hali-

He proposed an amendment to except uch emigrants as have served in regular or auxiliary forces of empire. Macpherson in replying to Hughes, de-clared: "Hindus are not suited to become good citizens of Canada.'

Colonel Hughes retorted: "I prefer black gentlemen to white anarchists." F D Monk reinforced by R L Borlen, raised the point that this created a new cause of exclusion and would also exclude Englishmen coming from the colonies or from France.

The premier admitted the force of his argument, stating the point to be of serious consideration.

McCarthy called attention to the eport that 10,000 acres were being taken

p for a Japanese colony. Lemieux replied that the C. P. R. had applied for leave to bring in 100 Japanese, stating the Japanese government the market was manufactured at the had no objection, but would not grant passports without the consent of the dominion. "That shows Japan is living up to its agreement and I believe from this day on we shall never again have the states as 48.9 cents as compared with 65 cents in Canada. The main reason growth are influenced as last year." such an influx of Japanese as last year." | for the difference was that both coal The premier held the treaty, under alternational law, would be interpreted that Germany gave a bonus of 6 or 7 nternational law, would be interpreted o as to allow Canada to regulate Jananese immigration in this respect; at least that was the legal position of the

government, and one which he thought for the purposes of competition. To compete with petroleum, alcohol must It was then just 6 o'clock and the preier wanted the bill read a third time, so as to get it to the senate before adjournment, as the need of the law

was great. Colonel Hughes: "Will you accept my mendment?" The premier: "Certainly not."

"Then," colonel Hughes replied, "we cannot let the act pass. We want it learer I am in favor of the white man and also of a decent Canada.' The bill had to stand over.

During question time, A. Lavergne inormed the house of the intention of the ost office department to issue a new series of postage stamps on the occasion of the Tercentenary of Quebec, printed n both English and French. H. B. Ames asked if the fishing privi-leges on Lesser Slave lake were leased;

f so, to whom and to whom assigned and who at present exercised the privileges. The reply was made that they had been granted to J. H. MacKenzie of the Imperial Fish company, who assigned to the Athabasca Fish company. The lease was not exclusive and was for a period of ten years at a rental of \$10 annually. The lessees agreed to end \$300 each for the first three years and \$1500 for each subsequent year. The government did not intend to cancel, nor had they been asked to. No price had been mentioned for the abrogration of privileges. There was no intention

o disallow any Saskatchewan legisla-ion of last session.

The bill for the providing of a subsidy of \$200,000 for direct steamship service with France, which was a corallary of the French treaty, received its third

reading. In the senate today sir MacKenzie Bowell protested against the suspension of accountant Owen and J. N. Gregory, the Quebec agent of the marine depart-ment. He said they were old civil servants, and he had never heard any complain about them while he was in of-fice. Sir MacKenzie criticised Hon. A. B. Avlesworth for his recent declaration at Newmarket, that the civil service commission had gone beyond its au-thority. He could not agree with this and did not think it a strong defence. The minister of justice had promised that Mr. justice Cassels would go through the department and separate the Tory goats from Liberal sheep. Sir MacKenzie thought politics should not enter into such a question but if ten men were found to have done wrong

they should all be dismissed. Hon. R. W. Scott read from a reply given in the commons by Hon. L. P. Brodeur to questions in which Brodeur had said his own men had been suspended prior to the report of the commisthe intention of carrying the law into effect, a regulation was passed on Janhad been suspended because they had

failed to carry out certain instructions.

R. W. Scott said he could not attempt to follow all sir Mackenzie Bowell's rguments. When Mr. Justice Cassels tunity for the matter to be further dis-

Ottawa, April 8 .- Hon, Sydney Fisher's bill to amend the Inspection and Sale Act now before parliament, declares it an offence to put any foreign matter whatever into cheese or incor-porate an inferior curd or cheese theren, penalties to apply against any one who either manufactures or deals in these inferior products. This bill puts and end to the cheese box romances which have attracted some attention in the old country. It has been found that glass bottles were occasionally slipped into the centre of a cheese by romantic dairymaids. This had caused complaint

from purchasers in the old country. Hon. W. S. Fielding has presented to parliament the report of all correspondence bearing on the action taken by the dominion government last fall to relieve the financial stringency in the western provinces, and to provide money for the marketing of the frozen crop which otherwise would have spoiled on the farmers' hands. Measures taken by the government to provide for this sutiation were in explained in Fielding's budget speech.

Ottawa, April 9.-In the commons to day F. D. Monk asked what tenders or proposals in connection with the All Red route had been made up to date. The premier replied that there was no rrespondence of any kind on the sub-

vestigation of the marine department, and whether it would be a general dertmental investigation also The premier replied that Mr. justice Cassels had already received his commission and presumably would com-mence the work immediately. He could not say whether theye would be a de-

stice Cassels would commence his in-

by spanking, than anything else.

The proposed change to a uniform stamp for all tobacco used caused much Beattle(London) declared this was a attempt to foist inferior Canadian cogars on the public, while Monk (Quebec) and Clements (Kent) maintained that different stamps discriminated against the Canadian article. Martin (Montreal) tobacco manufacturer, declared that the Canadian leaf could not be used advantageously in

Hon. Frank Oliver: "Certainly."

agreed to.

A resolution fixing the Easter holi

In connection with Hon, Wm, Temple

nan's bill amending the Inland Revenue

of the American experiment to facilitate

farmers.

Hon, Mr. Templeman replied that his

department was watching the experi-ment with interest, but so far it had

achieved no success. The alcohol on

cents on fuel alcohol and put a tax on

competing alcohol. Germany also produced an inferior class of potato alcohol

sell at 10 or 12 cents per gallon. The minister informed Mr. Foster that there

was no obstacle to selling alcohol the

Mr. Foster also enquired regarding

cheaper alcohol not denatured for manu-

Mr. Templeman explained the exist

ence of a limited class of articles in

nanufacturing of alcohol which could now

be used on payment of a tax of only

15 cents. The list included such articles as chloroform, in which alcohol disappeared altogether. He believed the list

could be considerably extended with

safety.

Richard Blain (Peel) wanted a gov

ernment statement as to anti-cigarette

egislation.

Hon. Mr. Templeman said this bill

was not appropriate for dealing with this subject, though the government's sympathies were entirely with Mr.

The premier agreed that cigarette pro-hibition had no reference to excise. He expressed a doubt of the wisdom of pro-

hibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes with the object

of preventing their use by youths. He could not see that it was more harmful than other forms of tobacco. Personally he did not use it. He told of stopping

boy smoker on the street with the

mier said he regretted to state that the reply he got was rebellious. He con-cluded that this matter was one for domestic remedy. More could be done

admonition: "my boy, you should not do this." In reply to Bergeron the pre-

day after it was manufactured.

acturing purposes.

Blain.

the manufacture of cheap alcohol b

Act, Mr. Foster asked as to the succe

cigars. The bill was, however, finally given a third reading. The amendments to the Immigratio Act, excluding immigrants from countries other than the land of their birth or citizenship, to which Col. Hughe strennously objected on Wednesday, car cled speedily. Colonel Hughes was absent and his amendment to exempt all who had served in the regular or auxiliary forces of the empire, was promptly

negatived. Third readings were also given to an act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act; an act to amend the "winding-up" act

(Aylesworth), and an act to amend the Land Titles Act (Oliver). Ottawa, April 9-Correspondence with reference to the Ross rifle was presented to the house today in three separate returns From the papers it appears that an addiional order for 10,000 rifles was given to sir Charles Ross on the 17th of March las The question of the sight had been care the militia council, it was decided tinue to accept the present mark III. sight until a satisfactory new sight can be de-termined. On March 25 an additional payment of \$4473 was made to the company this being the balance of an advance of 75 per cent of 52,000 Ross rifles, the orders fo which have been placed with the company. Several pages of tht returns are taken up with the result of enquiries into all defective rifles. For instance, a cadet at th Royal Military college, Sergt. Tremaine while cleaning his rifle, leaned it against a table. It slipped to the hardwood flo with the result that the wood work at the upper band was split. A formal investi-gation was held and storeman Huggins, who has been at the Royal Military college for 15 years in charge of all classes of rifles including the Snider, Martini-Henry, Lee-Medford and the Ross, declares that in his lengthy experience, he never knew the stock of a rifle to split in the manner in which this particular one was broken. He was of the opinion that the grain of the wood ran in the wrong direction in this rifle. Major Helmer, commandant of the school of musketry, sweepingly condemned the Ross rifle in a report upon the series of tests made with that arm at the Petewawa camp last August. He says that when the test of magazine fire was applied nder practical conditions, the rifle signally failed.

So far as actual results go today's session of the house of commons was one of the busiest of the session, many important overnment bills being forwarded. The discussion centered especially on the bill to amend the inland revenue act in regard Hon. G. E. Foster asked when Mr. to the duties imposed on cigars and topacco, in accordance with the resolution introduced at the time of Mr. Fielding's budget speech. It does away with the three classes of tobacco factories now in existence, those making cigars, cigarettes and tobacco from Canadian leaf, from mixed Canadian and foreign leaf and from foreign leaf only, the product of each in the past

colored label. Hereafter they are to be all of the same color and to place them on the same footing the duties on raw tobacco due the excise have been increased, the idea fax which led to the dismissal of Dr. Dickey. It would be well if he (Oliver) being to favor the use of Canadian leaf. In this connection it is expected that Britwere not pressed for details until some conclusion was reached.

R. L. Borden: "Will the information be brought down?" ish Columbia will be one of the chief gain ers, the testimony of some cigar makers being that British Columbia is the only to-bacco grown in Canada sultable for the manufacture of the better grade of cigars.
In the evening there was a discussion as
to the quality of Canadian tobacco prindays from the close of Wednesday's ses-sion till the following Tuesday was ipally contributed to by the Quebec mem ers. Teh bill finally passed its third read

********** **GALLIHER TO RETIRE**

The Daily News has received from Mr. J. A. Macdonald, M. P. P., Rossland, a copy of the from Mr. W. A. Galliher, M. P. which he had requested Mr. Mac-donald, as leader of the liberal party in B. C., to have published To My Friends and Supporters

in Kootenay: Owing to business arrangements which will necessitate my leaving Kootenay it will be impossible for me to again contest that riding in the liberal interests at

the next federal election. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my many friends and supporters throughout all Kootenay for the loyal friendship and cordial support they have always accorded me during the period I have had the honor of being their representative, (something I shall appreciate all my life).

Wishing you success, and be speaking for my successor the same support and consideration you have given me in the past in the cause of good government and the building up of a greater

I remain, yours faithfully. W. A. GALLIHER. Ottawa, April 3, 1908.

The above announcement, though not entirely unexpected, will be received with profound regret throughout the great constituency of Kootenay. Every liberal, and we think we may servatives, will sincerely deplore the fact that "Big Bill" has decided to retire from public life at the close of the present session

Galliher had the honor of representing this important constituency at Ottawa he endeared himself to every resident within its confines, as well as to many peo-ple in all walks of life with whom he came in contact.

It was at a late hour last night received at this office, too late to permit of more than brief reference to an event that we can safely say will occasion keen, personal regret to every liberal in British Columbia and will come as a blow to his liberal supporters and admirers in the Kootenays.

FERTILIZERS FOR STRAWBERRIES A large number of experiments with ertilizers for strawberries have been ried in New York state last season with remarkably favorable results on the whole. The fertilizers tried were the sulphate and muriate of potash, dissolvd rock phosphate, ashes and nitrate of soda. These were used separately and also combined in varying amounts. These fertilizers were applied to young plantations in the spring before the plants blossomed and a year before the recorded crop. The materials were scatfrom the plants and were cultivated in. In 55 experiments the fertilized plants yielded an average of 5197 quarts per acre, or about 2000 quarts above the average. The potash and phosphorus were much more effective than nitrogen-ous fertilizers, the fruit being firmer and and of better color and flavor. The nitrogenous fertilizers, especially heavy applications of manure, made the plants run too much to vines, and the fruit was soft and inferior. Particular suc-cess was secured with a top-dressing of nitrate of soda in the spring. The nitrate was ground fine and applied broadcast after the foliage was well started, but before any bossoms ap peared and while the leaves were per-fectly dry. The plants thus treated showed a deeper color, a stronger bloom larger leaves, and a greater freedom from rust. The fruit yield also was increased from 18 to 31 per dent, largely due to the increased size of the berries; the ripening of the fruit was not delayed beyond the usual time; by the use

> GRAND FORKS PERSONALS (Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, April 10-Mrs. Clement, wife of Mr. justice Clement, and family have arrived here from Victoria and will spend the summer at their beautiful summer home, just two miles west of Grand Forks R. J. Jones, a pioneer resident of Niagar townsite, who recently sold his ranch of the north fork of Kettle river, and whos whereabouts since his land deal has been shrouded in mystery, has been located in Contractor George Taylor, who some time

ago went to Rochester, Minn., for special ceatment, returned home yesterday much mproved in health. Chief of police A. E. Savage, who was confined to the house several days during the past week through illness, is now able to be about again.

REGISTRAR OF YUKON RESIGNS Ottawa, April 10-J. E. Girouard, registra of the Yukon, has resigned. Napoleon La liberte librarian of the justice departmen succeeds him and will combine the two

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, April 8.—A large section of the Vancouver conservatives passed a resolution tonight favoring sir Charle Tupper as Vancouver's candidate at the next federal election. It is believed this is the desire of the great majority of the electors. The meeting did not claim to represent the whole local party and did not wish to arouse disaffection in its ranks, and so added a rider that should those favoring sir Charles fail to secure his nomination at the regular convention, they would join in supporting the convention's nominee.

A requisition will be circulated for

the signatures of the electors favoring the nomination of sir Charles, asking him to allow his name to go before the convention.

Sir Charles recently informed some friends by letter that he was pledged to the Pictou, Nova Scotia conservatives but added that he was in the hands of the party and Mr. Borden, and should they deem it wise that he should also contest Vancouver, he would accept the

FOR THE FRUIT GROWER

FERTILIZING APPLE TREES IN KOOTENAY

EXPERIMENTS IN THE STATES AND ELSEWHERE

At a recent meeting of the horticultural seminary of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Prof. W. P. Brooks was the speaker, and his subject was "The Fertilization of Fruit Trees, Especially Apples." He began by stating a few general principles. In dealing with fruit trees very slow-acting fertilizers are to be chosen, as a rule. This is because the crop remains fond in the land, and because, as a rule, slow-acting fertilizers can be bought at a price which makes the unit of plant food in them much cheaper. There are, of course, some exceptions to this rule, especially in soils which are liable to leach. In such cases quicker-acting fertilizers are required. Again, it is not always true that the unit of plant food can be bought most cheaply in slower-acting chemicals. At the present time nitrate of soda offers practically the cheapest form of nitrogen, pound for pound; yet it is one of the most quickly available fertilizers

In applying potash and phoacid to fruit trees; at least in soils which are fairly retentive, considerable quanti-ties can be held in reserve—that is, the soil will carry a large stock of these fertilizers on which the tree can grow in-definitely as they need them. For vari-ous reasons, however, nitrogen cannot be stored up in the soil in the same way. It has to be supplied frequently, and therefore usually in smaller quan

It is to be noted further than in th use of nitrogen on fruit trees considerable care has to be exercised. Large and even moderate quantities are some times dangerous. In an apple orchard cured from the use of leguminous cover crops, such as cowpeas, soy beans, clover or vetch. As nitrogen is the most expensive element to be secured. there is manifest economy in applying such a system of management as will provide this nitrogen on the ground

without the addition of expensive niregenous fertilizers. The principal part of Prof. Brooks' lecture, however, was devoted to a dis-cussion of a very interesting experi-ment in the fertilization of apple trees carried on at the Hatch experiment sta-tion of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. A good piece of land, having been previously cultivated in grass and common agricultural crops, was in the fall of 1887 plowed and dressed vith one ton of wood ashes to the In 1888 it was again plowed, and in 1889 the regular system of fertilizers was adopted as follows:

Plat 1 received annually at the rate o ften tons of barnyard manure per Plat 2 received at the rate of one

ton of wood ashes per acre.
Plat 3 received nothing in the way
of fertilizer, but was held as a check against which the other lots could be compared. Plat 4 received annually bone meal

600 lbs., muriate of potash 200 lbs.
Plat 5 received annually 600 lbs of bone meal and 400 lbs. of low-grade magnesia potash saltpeter The trees were planted in 1890, and the land was plowed and cultivated until 1983 when it was seeded down to grass The hay was cut and carrier away unti 1902, after which the hay was cut and left on the ground. The trees have therefore been growing since 1890, and are now 15 years old. They have been pearing for several years, and while the

results are not necessarily final, a very good judgment can be formed regardin he general results.

It may be said that the fertilizers in the different plats cost approximately

as follows: Plat 1—\$20 per acre per year. Plat 2-\$12 an acre. Plat ?- Nothing. Plat 4- \$10 an acre.

The amount of potash in plats 2, 4 and 5 was approximately equal, as was the phosphoric acid in plats 4 and 5. Considerable difference is shown in the growth of the trees during the 15 years of this experiment. It would be naturally expected that the growth has been considerably less on plat 3, where no fertilizer was applied. Taking the average circumference of the trees in the different plats, the following figures

are shown: Plat 1—31.32 inches. Plat 2—27.52 inches. Plat 3—24.52 inches. Plat 4—26.94 inches. Plat 5—31.15 inches. It should be said that this experiment

Plat f-\$11 an acre.

apples as follows: Baldwin, Gravenstein, Rhode Island Greening and Roxbury Russet. These varieties were affected very differently by the fertilizers. It was shown, for instance, that Roxbury Russet could rustle for itself much better than the other varieties. It made

very nearly as good growth in plat 3, without fertilizer, as in plat 1, where it han an abundance. Baldwin, on the other hand, proved to be very sensitive to food supply. It made much less growth in plat 3 than in the fertilized sections. This, of course, is quite con-trary to usual opinion, which rates Baldwin as the lazy man's apple par excel-

We may compare the products of these various plats. The totals are as follows, and cover the time of the first bearing in 1898 up to and including the

crop of 1905:

Plat 1—10,287 pounds.

Plat 2—5,463 pounds.

Plat 3—2,021 pounds. Plat 4—7.111 pounds. Plat 5—9,607 pounds. It will be seen that the section fer

tilized with barnyard manure has given slightly the largest total crop. It must not be forgotten, however, that this is secured at a very greatly increased expense. The next largest crops were developed in plats 4 and 5, but the striking thing is that plat 5 greatly exceeds plat 4, although the quantities of fertilizers, chemically computed, are almost identical. The difference appears to be due to the different form in which potdentical. The difference appears to be due to the different form in which potash is applied. The evidence is certainly strong that on this soll sulphate of magnesia polash is superior to the muriate. The plant fertilized with wood ashes gave the lowest yield of the fertilized plats, although at relatively high expense. The very low yield from the unfertilized plat is rather striking, established on a scale expense. The very low yield from the unfertilized plat is rather striking, especially when one remembers that this plat received considerably better than the ordinary care given on the common farm. The trees were always carefully

sprayed, and otherwise well In the matter of quality, there were also some striking differences among the various plats. The fruit showed its best lcolor nearly always on plat 2, fertilized with wood ashes, while plat 5 showed second best color. Those on the unfertilized plat were firm, of good the unfertilized plat were firm, of good color and good flavor, but were altogether too small and a very large proportion of them were unfit for sale. The fruit on plat 1, fertilized with barnyard manure, was poorest of all, except in the point of size. It was soft, rather poor flavored, kept poorly, and was not well colored. Careful chemical tests tolled to revived any difference in the failed to reveal any difference in the chemical nature in the different plats.— F. A. Waugh, in Country Gentleman.

IMPROVING COAL PLANT

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS AT C. N. P. COLLIERIES

WILL BE ABLE TO HANDLE LARGE INCREASED TONNAGE

(Special to The Daily News) Fernie, April 7-The coal company ha ately been making considerable improvement to their plants both at Coal Creek and Michel collieries having installed new compressors, haulage system and other ne-cessary machinery and are now directing heir attention towards the erection of the arge new steel tipple at Michel. They are ime to rush through many improvement so as to be in a position to take care of the largely increased tonnage that will be re-

quired when business resumes its normal They have also placed on the market great deal of machinery that is being re-placed by the new and are getting rid of a number of horse which are not not required now owing to the inauguration of the new haulage system. New passenger coaches have been added to the equipment of the mine tram besides a supply of slack cars and altogether it looks as if a pros-perous season is anticipated.

MINING RECORDS Certificates of work have been issued on the Gambol to John Smallwood; on the Old Dominion, Last Chance, Climax, Sum mit and Benhurr to R. R. Brown for the ecorded owners, the work done on the Old Dominion; on the Ophir to J. B. Baxter for the recorded owners.

Record has been made of the location of

the St. Bernhard on Sheep creek about eight miles from Salmo by G. Schwinke. Transfer has been made of a tenth inerest in the Tillicum, Lottie K., Skookun and Chinook claims, situated on Fawr creek, a tributary of Sheek creek, 1 1-miles from Salmo, by H. Kimber, J. John on and H. T. Aitken to J. J. Malone

CLOSE FISHING SEASON

PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS HELD ULTRA VIRES

DOMINION LEGISLATION SAID TO BE PARAMOUNT

(Special to The Daily News.) Vancouver, April 6.—Chief justice Hunter this afternoon declared the pro-vincial order in council regulating the losed season for trout ultra vires and dismissed the case against a man hav-ing a trout in his possession on January 29th.

The chief justice held that the doninion, having declared a closed season from October 1 to January 1, citizens had a right to catch and possess trout at all other times. The privy council has decided that the nion alone had the power in this

egard. On account of the far-reaching effect of the judgment, it is understood that the province will appeal the decision.

COLLIERY DISASTER Bath, England, April 10-Ten miners lost their lives in the Norton Hill colliery in Somersetshire today as the result of an ex-

A cablegram was received by Messrs. Lennie & Wragge from M. S. Davys in London yesterday to the effect that a long lease had been effected by Mr. Davys on the Silver King mine.

It has been known for some time past

that Mr. Davys has been organizing a development syndicate in London for the opening up of the Silver King prop-erty. Mr. Davy's long ago arrived at the opinion that the main vein of the Silver King, which had been lost at depth, could be recovered. He had a lease upon the property, which he sur-rendered some time since. Under this lease certain discoveries were made which lent almost certainty to the be-lief that Mr. Davys' views were correct. But the carrying out of the work would mean the unwatering of the mine, which n turn meant capital and a long lease. This Mr. Davys' has succeeded in arranging, according to the phrasing of the telegram. What this eventually means to the community will be realized when thought is taken of the number of men employed when the Silver King was thought to be the mainstay of this city. The Hall Mines smelter was built in the first instance to accommodate the ores of the Silver King copper.

nary work is accomplished, on a scale large enough to make its operations an appreciable percentage in the varied business of this city. Such work can-not be undertaken at once. At the present moment it is practically impossible to get supplies up to the mine to permit of any large operations being undertaken even if they were advisable at this stage of the work to be done. A few men will be sent up just as soon as mail advices arrive, the number being augmented from time to time as opportunity offers. Mr. Davys may be

There will be some local clearing up to be done which will prove of immediate benefit. The liens which existed on the property, it is understood, will be taken up at once and liquidated, as be taken up at once and liquidated, as soon as further advices come in. There is also a settlement to be made by the bondholders, represented in this city by R. S. Day of Victoria. But the whole matter is now in process of being cleared up and the credit of the property which in the beginning was the occasion of the city, will be thoroughly cleared up.

casion of the city, will be thoroughly cleared up.

Speculation as to the smelter is somewhat premature. As far as the Silver King is concerned the smelter's future denpends upon the future of the mine. As far as its being a custom plant for the reduction of lead ores is affected the lease of the Silver King enters very little into the case. That is another story

CONSERVATIVE APPRECIATION Commenting on the retirement of W. A. Galliher, M. P. for Kootenay, the Nelson Daily Canadian, conservative, pays the following kindly tribute to the liberal member: "The announcement over his own signature that Mr. Galliher will not again be a candidate for over his own signature that Mr. Galliher will not again be a candidate for
parliamentary honors comes as a surprise to the electors of Kootenay generally though not to his personal friends.
During his eight years' service as representative of Kootenay, "Big Bill" has
always been a loyal and enthusiastic
westerner, and has done probably all
that a dominion member could do to advance the special interests of Nelson. It is probably within the truth to say his public career has not made him a single personal enemy. But his retirement will undoubtedly mean the loss of Kootenay to the liberal party. Mr. Galliher, with his great personal popularity might have retained the seat, but it will be generally conceded, not publicly, of course, by the liberals, that no other government candidate has even a fight-ing chance. It is generally understood that Mr. Galliher purposes devoting his time and talents to the practice of his profession. There is no man in Nelson, probably not in Kootenay, who does not heartly wish him every success."

TO EXEMPT UNIONS

Washington, April 10.-A bill to ex-Washington, April 10.—A bill to exempt labor unions and grangers from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, interpreted recently by the United States supreme court in the Connecticut hatters' case, was introduced in the house today by Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania. It provides that nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof be enforced, so to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or to the members of such organizations or associations nor to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, with a view of enhancing the prices of their own agricultural or hor-ticultural products.

It is not a very far cry from Charles Dickens to melodrama when you come to thing of it and there need be no surprise consequently upon the announcement that "What Women Will Do," which comes to the opera house on Tuesday, April 14, is based upon the story of David Copperfield. Wilkins Micawber, Rosa Dottle, Emily, Peggotty and Uriah Heep will be the leading characters. The play as announced is one of the novelties of the season. The scenic effects are elaborate. The comedy plosion of coal gas. The first rescue party to go down were overcome by the fumes in the mine and were saved only by the greating, and Ella, is said to be excruciatingly