

Forestry Building.

The building provided for the forestry exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition is an object of unusual interest on account of its peculiar style of construction.

The walls are formed of sections of the indigenous to different Pan-American countries, and the roof of bark slabs. The foundation is of random round work, laid with large stones, with large granite boulders for the footing of exterior posts and angles. To the visitor it has the appearance of structures found in out-of-the-way regions where construction is accomplished by men with the axe their only tool.

Thus the building which has been provided for the housing of one of the most important displays at the Exposition is made a striking exhibit in itself. Its dimensions are 60 by 112 feet. It is situated in the southern portion of the grounds, east of the main approach. Its nearest neighbors are the Six Nation Indians' large stockade and long and bark cabins.

There will be extensive displays of forestry by various states, and Uncle Sam's new possessions will make a splendid showing of native woods. The United States government forestry exhibit will form a division of the important display to be made by the department of agriculture in the government building. It will consist mainly of photographic display illustrating the relation of agriculture to forestry, supplemented by maps and sections of commercial timber trees from the Appalachian Mountain region.

The photographic display will embody sixty framed bromide prints enlarged from photographs, together

principal agricultural and forest sections of the United States.

Fourteen colored maps of the United States will show the distribution of the principal forest types and species, the distribution of rainfall in relation to that of forest areas and in connection the location of State Experiment Stations.

Nineteen large slabs, four feet high and six inches thick, with bark attached and one surface polished, show the size, quality and character of the commercial timber trees of the Appalachian forest region.

Agassiz Experimental Farm.

The report of Thos. A. Sharpe, superintendent of the Dominion government experimental farm at Agassiz, is here given in brief.

The winter of 1899-1900 was a very mild one, which favored the early development of the fruit buds, but as two or three light frosts occurred during the spring the apricot, nectarine and peach crops were almost complete failures. In July six arms of cut-worms made their appearance and the attack of these was so severe that roots, potatoes and pease suffered great damage, many patches of pease and potatoes being not worth the expense of harvesting. The weather during June was very rainy making the curing of clover hay difficult and some had to be put into the silo.

Clover silage is eaten with better relish than corn, does not need to be cut when putting into the silo, and as two, and sometimes three, crops can be cut each season it appears to be a better crop in British Columbia for

amount. The Danish Chevalier gave 37 bushels, 4 lbs., Prize Prolific, 36 bushels, 12 lbs., etc. Mensury was the highest producer of the six-rowed variety, yielding an average of 44 bushels, 8 lbs. per acre. The next was Nugent with 41 bushels, 12 lbs., followed closely by Odessa, Claude and Yale.

Heavy rains and the cut-worm did great damage to the pea crop. The highest yield was 32 bushels, 10 lbs. per acre from the Early Britain variety.

The season was very unfavorable for the corn crop, very few of the varieties sown having ears fit for roasting by October 3, when the crop was cut.

Tests were made of twenty-eight varieties of turnips. Some damage was done by the cut-worm, otherwise the yield would have been a very heavy one. The highest yield was 1,202 bushels, 40 lbs. per acre by the Perfection Swede variety.

Cold and wet weather together with the cut-worm did considerable damage to the crop of mangolds, so that the yield was only a fair one.

Nineteen varieties of carrots were sown and a heavy yield was expected until the cut-worms attacked them. Giant White Vosses yielded 1,202 bushels, 40 lbs. per acre, the Improved Short White, 1,173 bushels, 20 lbs., and Half Long White, New White Intermediate and Ontario Champion were not far below these.

Owing to unfavorable conditions the experiment with sugar beets were entire failures.

Of some varieties of potatoes sown,

tures having the proper effect, therefore fungus diseases were unusually prevalent, hence many scabby apples.

All of the older or longest planted pear trees bloomed freely this year, but very few set fruit. The Bartlett, Keiffer, Dr. Jules Guyot, Rivers Princess and Vicar of Wakefield gave fair crops, but very few of the other trees gave more than a dozen or two of inferior samples.

As the plum trees commenced to blossom early some were caught by frosts, particularly the Japan varieties. These latter bloom very early and even if there is no frost, the weather which is frequently wet and cold, the blossoms, so that there has seldom been more than a very light crop of these varieties. The plum rot was very generally prevalent. The following are some of the most promising of the rot-resisting class, these being entirely free or very nearly free from it: Belgian Purple, Diamond Gollath, Sultan, Mallard, Lincoln, Cochet, Clyman, Grand Duke and Monarch.

The cherry trees bloomed very profusely, set fruit well and gave promise of an abundant crop, but rot attacked them and very little marketable fruit was produced.

The peach crop was, with the exception of the Amsden June, almost an entire failure, and nectarines were even greater sufferers.

The Acme apricot is the only variety among those tried that has ever borne more than a few specimens. It is a fairly good apricot and has borne three crops in succession, but the tree is tender, large limbs dying from time to time, and this year the whole tree died.

All the varieties of mulberries fruited freely this year as they always do. This fruit is too soft for shipment, but it is a useful addition to the home supply of fruit. There is not much choice between Downing, Hicks or New American.

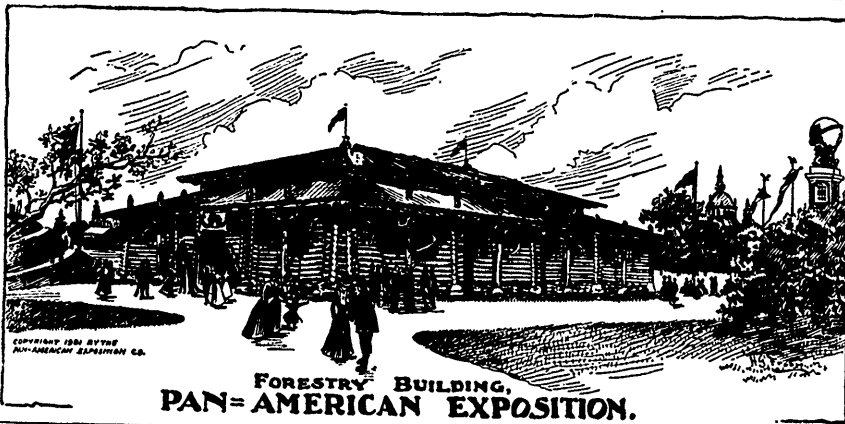
The frosts, together with cold rains, resulted in a very small yield of grapes and gooseberries and the strawberry crop also was not as good as usual.

Interesting Legal Decision.

Globe Savings and Loan Co. vs. Employers' Liability Assurance Co., before Chief Justice Killam, of the Manitoba bench.—The plaintiff company took out a policy in the defendant company for \$3,000 to cover any deficiency that might arise through the default of their agent on a course of embezzlement to a large amount, he was arrested and convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The plaintiff sued to recover \$3,000, the amount of the policy, and also to recover \$700 expenses in the arrest and conviction of the agent, which amount was expended at the request of the defendants, who undertook to pay the expenses incurred in effecting the arrest and conviction. Defendants contend that they are not liable as the plaintiff's did not check over the agent's receipts and books as they should have done, and as to some of the amounts embezzled; the embezzlement took place after the plaintiff's were made aware of the agent having made default.

His lordship held that the conditions imposed by the policy had not been complied with in such a manner as to enable the plaintiff to recover. There will be judgment declaring that the defendant corporation was not liable to reimburse the plaintiff company for any pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff through the dishonesty of the agent, and dismissing the action so far as it relates to a claim therefor. The judgment will further declare that the defendant corporation is liable to repay to the plaintiff company all sums paid by the plaintiff for expenses reasonably and properly incurred in and about the prosecution of the agent for embezzlement and dishonesty committed by the agent from the 10th of February, 1898. There will be a reference to ascertain the amount and an order to pay.

Defendants must pay the costs of the action so far as it relates to a claim for these expenses, and the plaintiffs must pay all costs incurred by the addition of claims upon which they do not recover and incurred in the defence against the last mentioned claims.



FORESTRY BUILDING,
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

with twenty colored and uncolored transparencies. The bromide pictures range in size from sixteen by twenty-four to twenty-four by thirty inches, and the transparencies are from three by four to six by ten feet.

The subjects to be illustrated by bromides and transparencies comprise briefly the various methods of lumbering, their effects on forest production and on the adjacent agricultural lands, the photographic conservation of the forest land and the effects of such denudation to the flow of water in streams and the supply of water for irrigation will be fully shown. The principal uses of trees and forests will be illustrated to show the size and lumber production of forests occupying agricultural and non-agricultural lands. The value of preserving watersheds for protective forests on watersheds for protective forests on water important to adjacent large areas of agricultural lands will also be illustrated. A special feature of the photographic display will be the illustration of individual trees of the mammoth Bigtree, the Giant Red Fir, White Fir and the Sugar Pines of the California Sierras forests by colored transparencies six by ten feet. It is interesting to state in this connection that these transparencies are the largest ever made. Typical agricultural valley lands in the east and west will be illustrated on the same scale, showing the special protective agencies of natural adjacent mountain forests and planted shelter belts of forest trees. The region and the subject from which these illustrations were taken are representative of the

purpose. Over thirteen tons per acre were secured from the first cutting, nearly nine from the second and over five from the third.

The fruit crop, on the whole, was a poor one, owing to frost and heavy, cold rains.

The heart-shaped Japanese and English walnuts fruited best year for the first time bearing only a few nuts. Spanish and Japanese chestnuts also fruited and the nuts matured. The filberts made a strong wood growth but the crop is light. Hard shelled almonds fruited again, but none of the soft shelled varieties produced any fruit.

Forty-nine varieties of selected wheat were sown on sandy loam. Huron produced the largest yield giving 30 bushels, 20 lbs. per acre, the measured bushel weighing 61½ lbs. This was followed very closely by Monarch Black Eye, Crown, and White Russian, the latter yielding 25 bushels 10 lbs. per acre.

Sixty-one varieties of oats were sown on sandy loam. Rust and the cut worm damaged some varieties, and lessened the yield considerably. Prolific Black Tartarian yielded 59 bushels 14 lbs. per acre, followed by Black Beauty, Holstein, Prolific, Thousand Dollar, Abyssinia, Columbus, Golden Giant.

Forty-five varieties of selected barley were sown on sandy loam of fairly uniform character. The two-rowed variety the Jarvis was the highest producer, yielding 41 bushels, 32 lbs. to the acre, the Nepean being just 10 lbs. per acre below that

not over one-half of the seed germinated, and these results were very poor. Reading Giant variety produced 207 bushels per acre, which was the highest yield, though Seedling No. 230 and Lizzie's Pride came very near to this with 232 bushels per acre.

Experiments were made with a number of varieties of fodder plants. The Japanese millet was found to be the best and most valuable so far tested as it has a strong growth with long, heavy heads and very leafy stalks and is readily eaten by all kinds of stock.

One acre of clover was sown in the spring with seed treated with nitragin, but this does not appear to add to the crop or be needed in the lower mainland of British Columbia.

An experimental plot of Speltz wheat was sown May 11. It grew vigorously and does not appear to be subject either to rust or smut.

Tests were made with formalin and maseed powder as preventatives for smut on oats and barley, but with one exception the untreated grain gave the largest percentage of good heads.

As the apple trees had, almost without exception, made a fine growth and borne very light crops in 1899, and the winter had been mild and favorable, a full crop was expected. The old trees, as well as many young ones, bloomed profusely, but cold winds and rains and several light frosts prevented proper fertilization, consequently a large share of the bloom fell and the crop on the whole was very light and uneven. Continuous rains prevented spraying mix-