

Correct Styles THAT MARK THE Woman of Good Taste

You'll be interested in knowing something of the new Fall styles in FURS. We have gone to greater pains than ever in providing the newest for you at this store. We are showing here a number of attractive Dunlap-Cooke models that will be found most attractive and bear those style touches that make them different from other furs.

The difficulty of judging FUR values makes it necessary for the buyer to depend upon the judgment and reliability of some expert in making selection.

While the name of the Dunlap-Cooke Co. Ltd., stands for the best in reliable Furs, there is always the possibility of mistakes, which no matter how trifling, may be the source of dissatisfaction. The Dunlap-Cooke policy is to thoroughly please its patrons, and any error referred to the Company will be promptly corrected. If after wearing a Dunlap-Cooke Fur garment, there should be anything in connection with it that does not seem right to you, no matter how long a time may have elapsed since its purchase, the Company's desire of pleasing you will still apply, and they shall appreciate your bringing such matters to their notice at any time; if possible see us personally about it, or better still bring the garment with you.

Send in your name for a copy of our new catalogue now in course of printing. It's for you—free upon request.



Three quarter length coat in Russian Pony semi-fitting back, new square collar. Most attractive garment. Lined plain or brocade satin. \$65 to 115.00



Three quarter length Ungava Seal, semi-fitting back, graceful long lines. Brocade or satin lining. \$75.00 to 85.00



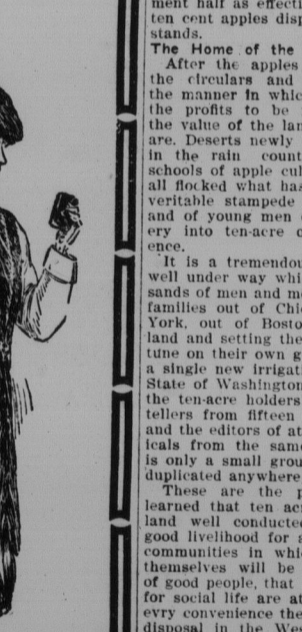
Large pillow muff in striped Mink, finely worked, small shape, 15 up. \$35.00 to 50.00



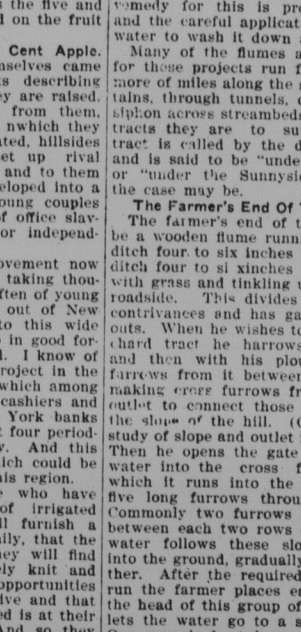
Attractive set in Black Marten large square pillow muff. \$10.50 to 16.00



Black Marten shawl collar with stole ends. \$25.00 to 40.00



Smart model in stole of same fur to match, best satin lining. \$15.00 to 22.00



Large square pillow muff. \$12.00 to 18.00

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THE APPLE TREE AS A MONEY PRODUCER, EAST AND WEST

The Enormous Yield and the Tidy Profit—A Wave of Fruit Growing.

(By John L. Mathewa.)

Twenty miles or so from Boston on the line of the old Middlesex Canal is the birthplace of the famous Baldwin apple. There in the woods the surveyors for the first American canal found the seedling from which are descended the millions of trees which make up the bulk of New England orchards. Whatever else may grow in the soil of Massachusetts and of Maine, every dooryard contains a group of these hardy pioneers, their red-cheeked fruit ripening and coloring in the late fall and promising the hardest of keeping qualities.

In its day the Baldwin was the greatest of apples. Shiplands and trainloads were sent out from the New England states to less favored parts of the country. But like the settlers who grew it, the apple has moved west, and changed its name and has come to a new life and a new development on the west side of the continental divide. What it has become, what it substitutes probably the most marvelous story in the horticultural history of America.

You may see the results in every city from the Pacific to the Atlantic. You may go down to Faneuil Hall or Hubbardston, Spitzbergen, whatever ever happens to be in season, raised in Massachusetts and selling at the rates of \$3 to \$4 a barrel. And right beside them apples from Oregon and Washington taking precedence over them and selling at 75 cents a dozen or even at 10 cents each. A dealer expressed it to me this way: "The New England apples are just vegetables. These things from out west are fruit."

The five-cent apple is a novelty of some two or three years in most of America. We have been accustomed to pay that price abroad, but we have always boasted that in America at least, there were apples that everybody could afford to use them every day. They have been our national "bread-producer." But the advent of the five-cent apple has changed all this.

"Five cents each"—the sign attached to a box of apples—red-cheeked Jonathans—made a sensation when it first appeared. Yet all last winter the housekeepers of Chicago and other eastern cities took, as fast as their dealers could secure them, trainloads of apples from Oregon and Washington at \$3.50 to \$4 a box—more than \$10 a barrel.

Naturally such a proposition did not go down with the farmers of the men of Chicago or of the east who were looking for a chance to make money. Apples at that price sounded like a bonanza. And it is a fact that the great western empire has had no other publicity, no other advertisement half as effective as the five and ten cent apples displayed on the fruit stands.

Irrigated soil appear as large as four or five-year olds in New England. Three-year old trees are strong and healthy as though in place for ten. And the fifth year a fair crop can be expected. It is usually the sixth year, however, in which the new in-tendant takes possession.

If he has abundant water the seller of the land makes use of the acres thoroughly during the development period. He plants potatoes between the tree rows, or grows other vegetables. Potatoes on irrigated land in Colorado have produced as high as \$00 bushels to the acre, and in Washington thirty tons at \$25 a ton is not unusual. These side crops provide the seller with a considerable profit.

How The Irrigation is Done.

The application of the water is a matter for judgment and a matter in which there is a wide latitude of opinion. I asked a number of men in North Yakima about their procedure in this regard.

"We" said the first of them, "you want plenty of water. I generally run it two days at a time every ten days during the growing season."

"You have to be very careful not to use much water if you want good fruit," said the next. "I put water on three times in the growing season, about forty-eight hours each time."

There are an the Government projects and especially in California, accurate gauges which allow but a certain flow of water through them. There are also some men who thoroughly worked that every man who draws water from them has a definite hour for taking and for stopping his flow. This he will have a printed schedule like this for his household:

"July 10, 8 o'clock A. M., until July 11, 3 P. M.

"July 22, 12 noon, until July 23 midnight, and so down the whole season. Half an hour before his time his ditch may be entirely dry. Then the next man above shuts off, the ditch fills, the farmer opens his headgate, and on comes the water—to be shut off on the minute of schedule so that the next man may have his share."

There are a few projects, however, on which the water is so fully taken up that such accurate distribution is necessary. The result is that the amateur and often the old hand takes too much water and hurts his land. Thus in Montana, when Governor Norris asked farmers, before a legislative commission, how much water their land needed, some said one foot, some said twenty feet.

As a matter of fact, Government projects are usually based upon a two-foot supply, sometimes on three feet, and in most Washington and Oregon projects one foot is usually sufficient if properly applied. The troubles of too much water are manifold. Drainage is often neglected, and water saturates the ground, brings up the alkali and destroys the trees. Thus the Sunnyside project in the Yakima Valley is now being put under drainage to overcome this effect. Too much water has entirely ruined several farms there. The water seeping down from higher ground and bringing up alkali with it to the surface. The remedy for this is proper drainage and the careful application of surface water to wash it down again.

Many of the fumes and pipe lines for these projects run for a score or more of miles along the sides of mountains, through gorges, over hills and down across streambeds, to reach the tracts they are to supply. Every tract is called by the ditch above it and is said to be "under the Tieton" or "under the Sunnyside" ditch, as the case may be.

The Farmer's End of The Flume.

The farmer's end of the ditch may be a wooden flume running under the ditch four to six inches wide, covered with grass and tinking unseen by the contrivances and has gates and turnouts. When he wishes to water an orchard tract he harrows the ground and then with his plough carefully furrows it between the rows, making cross furrows from the ditch outlet to connect those which follow the slope of the hill. (Of course the study of slope and outlet is important.) Then he opens the gate and lets the water into the cross furrow, from which it runs into the first four or five long furrows through the field. Commonly two furrows are ploughed between each two rows of trees. The water follows these slowly, seeping into the ground, gradually running farther. After the required amount has run the farmer places earth dams at the head of this group of furrows and lets the water go to a second group. The man is kept busy removing obstructions, keeping the ditches clear and preventing overflow. If too much water is allowed on and it overflows into a highway the farmer may be heavily fined.

As soon as the orchard has been watered and the ground surface is fairly dry it is thoroughly harrowed to prevent surface evaporation and then takes care of itself for ten days or even two or three weeks, the water remaining in the soil below the surface. The more carefully this is done the less irrigation is needed.

Under this abundant watering the trees grow marvellously. Shoots six or eight feet long, an inch or more thick, represent in early July the season's growth to that time. But when the water is shut off at fruiting season this growth entirely stops. No wood is made after the apples are picked. In the winter practically all the new growth is cut back, the trees are kept small for easy picking and the result is generally a crop every year. There are some varieties which will not yield this annual production stimulus, and these varieties are gradually being eliminated from the orchards.

The production of the orchards in fruit is enormous. For peaches to produce \$3000 an acre a year is nothing unusual in the Wenatchee or Yakima district. Apples customarily produce \$1000 an acre and \$500 is looked upon as a small yield. The cost of growing and handling the crop should not be over \$125 an acre even on the larger yield. Water charges are only about \$1.50 an acre a year. Fruit sells on the farm for about \$1.50 a box, and less than five cents each. Apples cannot be bought even in North Yakima for less than five cents each.

They are needless to say carefully handled. Orchards are thoroughly sprayed and guarded against pests, and everything is done to insure perfect crops.

Nothing could be prettier than one of these irrigated tracts in the desert. From 20,000 to 150,000 acres of land may be included in it. About it to the distance, may be the treeless, dusky-brown, sage-covered hills which are not yet and perhaps never may be brought under cultivation. Their rolling shoulders gradually become fresher as they approach the actually irrigated lands. Over them appear the long, level lines of the fumes and the pipes. Below these is the dense mass of green foliage of the orchards—darker and greener than any other trees—closely sprinkled with the bungalow houses of the orchardists.

These irrigation tracts have developed a new type of western home which is a modification of the bungalow. Broad spreading eaves, wide porches amply screened and stained wooden exteriors produce an artistic effect. No type can be better suited to the needs of the surroundings, and there are no prettier groups of farm houses in America than these semi-suburban, semi-mercantile homes. And as the farm units are small they are practically as close together as they would be in a village, binding the community into a neighborly social life.

The Best Apple Regions.

Central Washington is but a small part of our western fruit land. Kallis-pell in Montana is one of the best regions for late apples. The high central plateau of Oregon at the head of the Deschutes promises to be another. And the greatest of all projects now opening are those of southeastern Idaho. There remain, however, in Washington probably the best two large developments yet to be opened—the Big Bend and the Horse Heaven. Big Bend lies east of the Columbia River, west of Spokane, in the curve of the Columbia, and Horse Heaven lies southwest of it in the reverse bend, west of Pasco. Big Bend project is to get its water from a ditch bringing it across the Columbia at a high elevation and distributing it through an abandoned bed of the bigger stream.

Horse Heaven, which I visited a week or so ago is said to be the most remarkable tract of land in the State. It consists of about 500,000 acres, of which fully half is susceptible to irrigation. For eight miles of it one may ride over a perfectly level upland plain, 1000 feet above the Columbia, through sage brush six to eight feet high—seldom less than five. The quality of the sage is the evidence of the soil's richness. The soil is the common volcanic ash of Yakima, and Wenatchee.

Projects are under way to irrigate several parts of this, aggregating about 180,000 acres, for which water is to be brought from the Kilkittat, more than fifty miles to the westward.

All this region about Horse Heaven, and from there across the Columbia to the new Government Umatilla project and up Snake River is susceptible of similar development. There are many small pumping projects along the Columbia on both sides down to Hood River and White Salmon, where the natural rainfall begins to make irrigation unnecessary. In the dry region dry-farming for wheat already makes the land extremely valuable. Going up the river the other day, looking out over the barren sandy desert extending apparently for miles, with nothing to break it but sandstone buttes, I was convinced that this, at least, was the most worthless land in America. Suddenly, on the edge of the butte top appeared a long train of horses—there were between twenty and thirty of them—attached to a "header" or "combination" which was reaping, threshing and sacking grain in a single operation. I learned that some of that dry desert was producing more than forty bushels of wheat to the acre.

They will hold it in wheat, as they are holding the Palouse, until the water can be brought in. Then much of this, too, will be turned into fruit land. The five-cent apple seems to have come to stay. In spite of the millions set out here, the number of bearing trees in the whole country is steadily diminishing, and the city men who are willing to put in a good deal of hard work on a ten-acre farm—or even on five acres—may for a long time to come be sure of an abundant return and an independent life.

Labor News

It has been decided to hold the International labor conference in Paris Aug. 30-31, 1909, to be conducted by the holding of a great international peace demonstration in the same city on Sept. 1. Representatives from all the countries in Europe will be in attendance and among the subjects to be considered will be that of the reports of labor conditions in the various countries, a permanent international labor congress, and action to be taken regarding strikers' breakers. President Compters will represent the A. F. of L. The peace demonstration will be in the nature of an expression of the sentiments held in various countries by the workers toward the jingoism of politicians and rulers.

In honor of the return in October of Samuel Gompers, who has been in Europe studying continental labor conditions and problems, all the labor organizations of the eastern states will unite in a monster parade in Washington, D. C., if the plans adopted by the Central Labor Union at a recent meeting are carried to completion. Oct. 15, is the day fixed for the celebration. The labor unions of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Wheeling, Harrisburg and other cities will be invited to send as large delegations as possible to the parade. The day will culminate with a meeting in Convention hall, and will be a rallying point for many men who have gained reputation in the field of organized labor. The address of Mr. Gompers on this occasion, it is anticipated, will be fraught with international significance as he will discuss labor conditions as he has seen them abroad.

A compilation of trade-union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,800,000 members whereas last year Germany had 2,150,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trade-union members than the state of New York, but Spain outranks Russia, Hungary and New York, as well as the smaller countries.

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