

He could buy any kind of soil he desired in Langley.

The timber lands in the higher benches to the south are the glacial drift of by-gone ages and gravel beds of the river that once covered the whole Valley.

FRUIT PRODUCTION IS VARIED.

Generations of woodland growth have mingled a humus with this gravel, converting it into a chocolate loam of high productivity. Excepting the "gravel streaks" where the rocks are on the surface, this loam, friable and responsive, is admirably adapted for mixed farming and fruit-growing. To begin with, it is a natural fruit soil. Where centuries of trees have matured and decayed, there is no fear for fruit trees, where the underbrush has run wild with blackberry and black-cap, thimble berry, wild currant and gooseberry there is no hesitation concerning the cultivated varieties. Wild cherry and crab-apple would prove the possibilities for orchards, were such indications needed.

But they are not—for there are orchards here as old as the history of the Province, and the history of Provincial exhibits proves the character of this fruit that is here raised.

A grape vine, open to the elements, is hanging over the woodshed belonging to Reeve Poppy, that has borne its ripe clusters for twenty-nine years, its only reward being the random chips from the wood-block!

In oats, one and a half tons of grain can be raised to the acre, plump kernels of good weight, and this region, particularly round Aldergrove, is gaining renown for its potatoes. Appreciating the value of selected seed, the potato-growers can market named varieties, uniform in size and color, clean and sound, with excellent keeping qualities, and this is the only vegetable shipped from the district, all other crops are sold after assimilation by cows, hens and hogs. They travel better, fetch better prices and leave better residue, thus than if sent straight out of the fields!

With special care in cultivation and fertilizer, a record crop of sixteen tons to the acre has been raised in the Aldergrove district; the average will run about twelve tons.

As in other parts of the Valley, this bench land has a natural clover soil. Two cuttings can be made of the ordinary red variety, totalling four tons of the finest cattle hay per acre.

It may be said here that this acre of clover will carry two cows through the winter, two tons per head being the estimate of the cattleman, who is left usually with a surplus from that provision.

The high-land farmer then grows his crops to suit his stock. Oats rye and barley for grain-feeding, ensilage of peas, vetch or corn for wintering milch cows, roots adding succulence to the hay, and vegetables and fruits for home use. It is in the sale of the surplus of these