

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

LUTHER BURBANK'S WONDERFUL WORK IN HORTICULTURE

The chronology of the Burbank creations and ameliorations has never been published. In presenting this, the reader should be informed that these survivors of their producer's rigid exactions have received during their history two and sometimes three names. At first, they were merely numbered, separated from their companions by an epithet, or nicknamed for field reference. Then, when proven, they were given in the bulletins less domestic and unscientific designations; as, at christening in the Roman Catholic communion a saint's name is given to the child. Finally, when turned over to the nurseryman for distribution, he gives them in his catalogue more high sounding and generally more assuming titles for which the originator is mistakenly held responsible by the public. For instance, that latest-appearing culture—now in controversy—the cross of the African stubble-berry (*Solanum guineense* with the Pacific coast (*S. villosum*) was called the "Sunberry," when it was graduated from the experiment grounds. It came advertised to the public as the "Wonderberry."

The registry begins in 1873, when Mr. Burbank, then 24, answered the demand for a potato which should yield 200 bushels to the acre, with the famous seedling from "Early Rose" (itself from seed of a garnet Chili plant) which at once gave a yield of 435 bushels, and has since produced 525 bushels. With its proceeds, \$125, Mr. Burbank arrived in Santa Rosa, California, in October, 1875. Five years of severe ordeal, poverty, starvation, discouragement well-nigh fatal, awaited him. At last he was able to buy four acres of the soil for which he had crossed the continent. His own words are:

"In 1880 I began paying especial attention to the Rubus family. I had in my collection of blackberries and raspberries nearly all the popular varieties. In 1883, I began crossing. In 1884, I had about 60 hybrids, the first ever produced. The next season more extensive trials were made with many new subjects. (He now possessed 2 acres, home land.) From hybrid seeds of the third generation, I obtained black, red and yellow raspberries, in every possible combination of sizes, colors, qualities and flavors. Many were totally barren, some with long, trailing vines; some stiff and upright as a currant bush; some thorny, others as free from thorns as currants; still others producing leaves, flowers and fruit perennially. Then there were others growing in to canes 3 to 4 inches in diameter, 10 to 20 feet long on the ground or straight up to 10 feet high. But from all these were presented more radical improvements in blackberries and raspberries than had been obtained for eighteen centuries."

The list of the main species incorporated to establish these hybrids is too long to print. The photographs of the leaves of different individuals show remarkable variations and eccentricity, a few offering but a single leaf, or leaves, as reticulate as ferns; many profuse and palmate. The results in their entirety made the scientific botanists' barriers between species and varieties, to use the audacious horticulturist's word, "wobble."

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four witnessed the announcement of the "Japanese Golden Mayberry," and the "Primus." The distinction of the former was that it led far in advance the berry season, the earliest raspberry known, ripe while yet the standards were well-nigh dormant. It was a blend of the Cuthbert with a diminutive variety of Rubus palmatus, characterized by Mr. Burbank as "one of the most worthless, tasteless, dingy, yellow berries I have ever seen." The new fruit is large, sweet, glossy, semi-transparent, growing on bushes resembling trees, six to eight feet high. The Primus is now grown extensively in semi-tropical climates, thriving especially in the Philippines. It ripens a month before either of its parents, the wild dewberry (*Rubus ursinus*) and the Siberian (*X Rubus crataegifolius*). It produces a large and perfectly black fruit in abundance, a distinct new race of the garden berry. The seedlings of this pioneer have taken their places as standards in various localities.

In 1886 the experiments had become more extensive. He was crossing the Satsuma and other Japanese plums with the Eastern, European and California, Nevada and Oregon natives, many of which in size and clustering growth are grapes rather than plums. "Some of them are of very little value," remarked Mr. Burbank, "having an unpleasantly bitter taste, reminding one of the Eastern cranberry." The famous walnut hybrids are now under culture.

But, important as these successes were, they were only in a way by-products. Mr. Burbank's main business had been to entrench and establish himself. To this end, he had built up the largest and best-stocked nursery west of the Mississippi. For years he had resumed the habit begun as a boy on his fragrant soil at his home in Lunenburg, Mass., of taking the premiums at the state and county fairs and his reputation for integrity and liberality in dealing was fully substantiated. In 1888 he sold one-half of his nursery (which was yielding a clear profit of \$10,000 per annum) for \$13,000, and focused on his life work the far less promising venture of plant-breeding. He purchased the large experiment grounds at Sebastopol.

The ennobling of the plum stands perhaps foremost in Mr. Burbank's work; and the following year (1889-1891) saw the first twelve of the new varieties which were to distinguish it. They were the "Burbank," so named by Prof. H. E. Vandeman of the United States Department of Agriculture; "Satsuma," "Botan," "Chabot," "Long Fruit," "Maru," and six

other varieties under numbers as received from his collectors. The last four of these were named by P. J. Berckmans of Augusta, Ga., president of the American Pomological Society. Prof. L. H. Bailey named the "Berkman," "Humi," "Blood," "Willard." Eighteen hundred and ninety-one also saw the delivery to fruitgrowers of the "Phenomenal" berry, which has since made half-acre more profitable than farms.

In the exhibition of the California Floral Society, 1892, the prominent feature was Burbank's new Gladiolus, the "California," a large double flower with a solid cone of blossom, 5 1/2 inches across, with petals clustered on stiff, compact, low-growing stems, flowering so profusely as to hide the stem on all sides. Compared with the thinly scattered blossoms on but one side of the weak-stemmed ordinary flower, it looked like a new race. It came from the common *Gardenensis* type as a basis with bulbs from South Africa; and is so vital that even in the scorching sun and wind of inland California, the last flower to bloom on the stalk finds the first unwithered. The same year "Hale," and "Abundance," the same year "from its ropes of fruit and afterwards renamed 'Alhambra,' and the first perfect freestone of Japanese blood, were added to the list of plums. In June, 1903, was published the now historic "New Creations." The stir this pamphlet made was immediate and far reaching. Its bold claim that the new fruits and flowers it described would inevitably displace present standards, the extensive biological knowledge it displayed, its high scientific character and the grace and dignity of its style, ushered it into an appreciation quite outside of the attention usually accorded to the presentations of plant growers. It was sought by students of plant science; received the indorsement of the authorities; was adopted as a class book in universities of this country and abroad. Its singular illustrations from actual photographs were convincing of its statement that "the life forces of plants may be combined and guided to produce results not hitherto imagined," and that "we are now standing at the gateway of scientific horticulture." Among the new fruits it presented, now prominent, were the "Perfection" (the present popular "Wickson"), "Delaware," "Shipper," "Gold," with many more hybrid and cross-bred plums; the "Eureka," "Dictator," "Paradox," "October Giant," "Autumnum," with other berries and crosses; the peach + almond, + Japan plum, + Chickasaw, + apricot; the almond + Japan plum; apricot + the same, pyrus japonica + quince; quince + crabapple; Chinese quince + apple and others. Then there were shown seedlings of the new "Beckel Pear," five new quinces, including the famous "Childs" and Van Deman; new potatoes, the "Aerial," the peculiar "Aerial," the begonia-leaved squash and the cross-bred tomatoes. The flower lists include half a dozen new roses and as many more callas and lilies; the "Silver-Lining" poppy, a new myrtle; hybrid clematis; hybrid nicotianas, and a new family which the author names "Nicotunia," a union of large flowering nicotianas with peacock-like flowers; new canas, arums, amaryllis, brodiaea, aquilegia, asters, etc.

1894, second edition of "New Creations." Announcement of the cross-bred Japan plum "Prolific," finest of the first crosses. Also, the cross-bred white blackberry "Iceberg," the blackberry-raspberry hybrids, "Humboldt" and "Paradox," a new race of clematis, new callas; "Snowdrift" and "Fragrance." Ostreich Plum, Waverly, Double Jackmauric and Sanguinea types, seedlings of Pyrus, Japonica, and the new rose, "Peachblow."

1895, a group of hybrid lilies and the "Burbank" and "Tarrytown" canas are announced; also the "Apple," "America," "Chabot," "Bartlett," "Shiro" and "October Purple" plums, the latter a cross of Satsuma and a Japanese seedling, the "Giant" plum and three new chestnut seedlings, "Coe," "McFarland," and "Hale," offspring of the Japan Mammoth.

No more introductions were made until 1898-1899, when appeared the "Climax" and "Sultan" (cross of Wickson and Satsuma) plums, the pineapple quince and the third and the fourth editions of "New Creations."

1900, Mr. Burbank's substitute for the French plum, the "Sugar" plum as given to the market. Since known as "Splendor," the original name is derived from the proportion of sugar in the fruit, 24 per cent; the French variety carrying 18 1/2. It has displaced the French variety which had been the only reliance of fruit growers. Appear also this year the new winter apple Gravenstein type; other hybrid plums; the "Oriental" poppy, hybrid tigridas and clematis and a new cana of the Crazy type.

1901, fifth edition of "New Creations" and a supplement are issued. Announcements are made of the "First" and "Combination" plums (this is a cross of 8 varieties); the improved beach-plum, the stoneless plum, the Himalaya blackberry, the cross-bred peach, "Opulent," the apple, "Winterstein"; the new asparagus "Quality," a new rose, "Cognito"; the "Elegance" verberna; brilliant hybrids of the Mexican shell-flower, the "California" and "Shirley" poppies; a new strain of perennial peas and that permanent floral wonder, the Shasta daisy.

1902, publication of "Fundamental Principles of Plant Breeding," introductions of the "Maynard" plum (Prtiflore + U Scinoni); the new cherry, "Early Burbank," now known as the Vaccaville cherry, that town's main fruit export, and a variety of Brodiaea with bloom six times that of the ordinary flower.

1904, introductions of "Doris" and "Giant" plums, the Crimson Winter Rubarb and three new strains of the Shasta daisy, "Alaska," "California," "Westralia."

1905 was a year of flower novelties embracing the "Australian Star" Flower, "Lace" Flower, new strains of mimulus luteus, cardinalis; *erysimum grandiflorum*, *erizonum umbellatum*; *Heuchera* cult Ala, the new foliage plant, and many others.

1905, 1907, appear the "Santa Rosa," "Formosa," "Vesuvius," and "Gaviota" plums and the "Plumcot," a union of the plum and the apricot.

The latest cultures attaining maturity comprise the Spineless Cactus and other redemptions of the Opuntias, the Sunberry Plant, Stoneless Plum, Loquat started 1886), semi-double Shasta Daisy, Gigantic Platystemon, new Chives, Flowering Allium, Feijoa Sel-Golden-leaved chestnut.

Four years ago Mr. Burbank received from North Africa a poppy plant of strange species. He crossed it with the "Shirley" poppy and the tulip. The last result is a new variety of the Papaver family, longer, brighter, and possessing greater contrasts of color. He has also just matured an evening primrose, pure white and five inches in width; nearly double the diameter of any known species. These are the horticulturist's latest productions.—Charles J. Woodbury in Scientific American.

SEEDLING PINKS

These beautiful flowers are rarely seen in our gardens. We have masses of them in a mixed border, and they are, at the time of writing, a sea of soft misty coloring; a warm fragrance is poured from them, a fragrance that scents the summer wind as no other flower does at this season. We hear much of the ordinary kinds, of the Mrs. Sinkins, Her Majesty and others, all worthy garden flowers; but they have not the same charm, at any rate to the writer, as the seedlings which give a wonderful variety of form. We have just picked a flower of each, the prevailing colors, white, rose and crimson. Some are double, and it must be confessed, burst their calyces in a most unhappy way; but one seems to forget all this in contemplation of the billowy cloud of color which comes from the neat tufted glaucous colored growth. One variety is rich rose pink, with a dark crimson ring in the centre and fringed petals, another almost white, with deeply cut edges, and we might thus describe twenty variations, all beautiful in their growth is, neither frost, heat, drought, nor excessive rain checking the appearing of these pretty flowers. We went over the border last autumn and found a crowd of seedlings, little neat tufts, which we transferred to other positions in the garden. "These are in bloom, but are not so strong, of course, as the older plants. One may strike cuttings with the greatest ease at this season. Choose the growths which have not flowered, if it is possible to find them, cut each just beneath a joint, remove the lower leaves to give a clear stem for insertion in the soil, and place in some part of the garden where they will not be forgotten. There they are to adorn in autumn. Seeds come forth abundantly. They have themselves, as already stated, and in this way the variety in form and coloring is increased. They are joy for weeks in the summer.

Propagating the Pink

A correspondent writes: "One of the most prized of garden flowers is the double-flowered pink, and it is one which almost every amateur delights to have in quantity, whether for edging or for borders. Too frequently the plants are permitted to grow into a large tuft or bordering, and only when they become ragged is any attempt made to produce a neater or more vigorous group. Those who would increase their quantity of plants and improve their vigor also should make a start at once by putting in a batch of cuttings. The florists usually rely upon what are termed 'pipings,' i.e., the points of the shoots about three inches long and pulled out by a sharp upward movement. These make excellent plants. Quite as good a way, or possibly a better one for the amateur, is to take some cuttings by the 'heel,' selecting the young shoots of the present year and stripping them from the main stem with the 'heel' attached. Plenty of cuttings of this character are available as soon as the flowering is over, and these four inches will do well. By inserting these cuttings in a cold frame in sandy soil, compact little plants in about a month, and make them quarters in early autumn. These freshly-rooted plants are superior in every way to those divided up; it is surprising the 'cutting' method of propagation has not been adopted before."—Country Life.

SWEET WILLIAM

The old-world Sweet William, which we loved to see with the white pinks and moss roses in the garden of boyhood days, has undergone a change, and we seldom find the speckled flowers and those of a color more quaint than beautiful in the borders of today. We must confess that the remarkable selections made possible now through the untiring efforts of amateurs and others are more to be commended than those of the days gone by. Three forms selected by Messrs. Sutton & Sons of Reading are garden flowers of the greatest importance for effect. One is Pin Beauty, which we have described on a former occasion, and grows in popularity as its bewitching colors become better known; it is a true pink, not, perhaps, constant, but growing in interest through the gradations of shade from the softest pink, almost white, to a depth that approaches crimson. A characteristic of this class, too, is the length of time the plants remain in bloom. They have been flowering in

the garden of the writer for several weeks, and it will be long before the last flush has died from the vigorous, healthy tufts which have imparted to the border's glow of rose and pink. Then there is a group called Sutton's Scarlet Beauty. There is no doubt about the merits of this striking selection; the flower is pure scarlet and varies little in color, a large group such as we saw recently giving the impression at a distance of a scarlet cloud, as if a bit of summer sunset had fallen from above. We recommend these two forms of Sweet William for bold grouping in the border or even by themselves; they are among the most striking of summer flowers. "Of the dark crimson variety all we can say is, 'Plant it more.' It is better known than the pink Sweet Williams, but seldom seen in masses, the only way of planting to gain a rich picture of color."—Country Life.

RANDOM NOTES

The Loosestrifes.—The common Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*) is a familiar riverside flower, and gives to many an otherwise colorless spot a suffusion of soft rosy purple, very pleasant to see at all times, but especially so when in company with the yellow Jacoby. It is not of the type or species we wish to write, but of the varieties named respectively roseum and superbum, which are good garden plants. The flowers are remarkably bright in color, as freely produced as in the type, and the growth attains about the same height. When planting in particular should be grown in abundance, the great point being to keep the growth from overshadowing more weakly subjects. The Loosestrifes possess great vigor, and soon assert themselves in a way that other plants do not enjoy.

Ceranium armenum.—The true geraniums must not be confused with the plants known in ordinary gardens as "Geraniums." These are hybrids, and not hardy; but the true geraniums, of which ceranium armenum is one of the most beautiful, are border plants of the highest importance in creating rich masses of color. We were in a garden of old-fashioned flowers recently and the plant that attracted our attention most was this geranium, every leaf almost hidden beneath the big purple petals. It grows quickly, and when the growth becomes at all matted it should be divided in late September. Such tufts soon develop, and rival the parent plant in size and vigor.

Delphinium consolida.—We noticed last year to the fresh blue coloring of this annual larkspur, and a number of self-sown seedlings in bloom at the present time again recall its charm. It is flowering between the posts of a rose-covered pergola, and the soft shades of the roses are in delightful harmony with the clear blue of the larkspur. The plants are quite two feet in height, and the feathery clear green foliage is attractive even without the flowers. Seed may be sown in spring, but, as mentioned above, it is sown itself; such seedlings seem stronger than those sown in the ordinary way.

A Giant Seakale.—We wish plants of the character of the giant seakale (*Crambe cordifolia*) were more planted in English gardens; they must have ample space to develop their leaves and flower spikes. An immense plant we noticed recently in bloom; it was about 6 ft. in height, and the wavy leaves were fully 18 ins. across and almost hidden by the cloud of flowers, which spread out and then fall over, a veil of the purest white. It is a plant for the wild garden or fringe of woodland, and is a success in shade. Any soil seems to suit it, and if an increase of stock is desired this is best accomplished by dividing the roots when growth begins in spring.—Country Life.

THINNING FRUIT

It pays to go through the orchard and thin out overladen trees, more especially young ones. To allow a fruit tree to bear excessively one year is almost certain to result in little or no yield from it the next. The second year after, having recovered its vigor, it will, in all probability, again bear to excess. Thus, the habit of alternate bearing, to which many varieties are predisposed, becomes established, or confirmed in young trees. One year it bears so heavily that the specimens are inferior. The next it bears scarcely anything. The most vexatious feature about it is that the "off year" is liable to be one of scarcity and high prices. Even if this were not the case, it would still pay to take precautions to prevent the alternate bearing habit.

But there are good and sufficient reasons for thinning a heavy setting on mature trees. It takes a tree far more to produce seed than fruit flesh. Thus, the attempt to mature an excessive number of fruits wastes the vigor of the tree, without producing as much edible fruit as would be grown if the fruit were thinned, while the small size defective form (due to insect and fungus attack), and generally inferior quality, render the fruit far less valuable, whether intended for domestic use or for market.

In thinning, cull first the imperfect specimens, particularly those which are diseased or affected by insects. After this, thin out the branches or clusters to about one-half what seems a proper set. By the time the fruit is matured, it will be found quite thick enough. Thinning apple trees will destroy large numbers of the codling moth. When plums and cherries are thinned, large numbers of curculio are destroyed; and, in the case of any fruit, thinning out thick clusters is one of the best means of insurance against rot.

It must be acknowledged that comparatively few fruit-growers practice thinning, but then, many are likewise indifferent about

spraying, although there can be no question as to the profitability of this operation. Labor scarcity may be pleaded by some, but high wages are paid, not by large crops of inferior fruit in glut season, but by regular crops of choice quality year after year. We are convinced that a careful trial of judicious thinning will convert almost any grower to the practice, and we are pleased to see that no less an authority than E. D. Smith, of Winona, is a strong advocate of the practice.

COPPER CARBONATE

The ammoniacal copper-carbonate solution is equally as good as Bordeaux, but does not stick so well. The advantage of it is that it leaves no stain. Copper-carbonate is not always procurable, but may be made at home, the only ingredients necessary being blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and sal soda. The following recipe will make one pound of copper-carbonate so that the delay of drying and weighing it out will be unnecessary. To make: Dissolve two pounds of copper sulphate (blue stone, blue vitriol) in two gallons of hot water, into a keg or small barrel and add six gallons of cold water. In a separate vessel, dissolve two and one-half pounds of sal soda (washing soda) in two gallons of hot water. When this is cold, pour it slowly into the copper sulphate solution, stirring the latter vigorously at the same time. A precipitate of copper-carbonate, which is a fine, blue green powder, insoluble in water, will result. This precipitate must be allowed to settle over night and the clear liquid siphoned off the following day. Then fill the barrel again and stir well, allow the copper-carbonate to settle over night and again siphon off the clear liquid; this removes most of the undesirable sodium sulphate. Filter the precipitate on a heavy muslin strainer to drain off the excess moisture and dry it in the air when it is ready for use. If the operation has been carefully done and no precipitate washed or siphoned away, there will be very nearly one pound of dry copper carbonate, the selling price of which is about twenty cents. Buying the ingredients at retail, the cost, exclusive of labor, is about twenty-eight cents per pound. By buying in larger quantities, this may be reduced to as little as eighteen cents.

A CHAT ABOUT GEESE

There is no kind of poultry so easy for the farmer's wife to raise as geese, for they require so little care after they are hatched. But it is generally understood that men do not like geese because they talk so much—geese are like women, they will have the last word, and when you call dinner they are sure to answer. But I do not feel annoyed by them, because I like to raise them, and will tell you my method for raising and caring for the young goslings. For good results you must have good breeding stock. The gander should be two years old, mated with two geese not younger than two years old. They can be six years old and have good results, for the older the geese are better breeders they make; but the ganders are not profitable to keep when they are over five years old. Care should be taken and not let them get too fat during the winter, for, if they are, the eggs will not be fertile. They do not require a very warm place—in fact, they do a little better to shift for themselves a greater part of the time. I turn mine out in the yard with the stock, and they are in better condition for use in the spring, and I have better luck with my goslings. They should begin to lay in the middle of March. If I wish the geese to keep on laying I set the eggs under hens, but set the geese at the same time if I wish, but if not, I raise them nicely with the hen; then they can be made to lay two or three litters of eggs. I know of forty goslings being raised from two geese last year. They were pastured like cattle and were very little trouble to the owner after starting them to growing. When the gosling hatch leave them in the nest until strong. If the hen is kind and not restless they do much better than to take them out of the nest and wrap them up in flannel, but I have taken them out of the nest and had good success with them. I once owned a goose that when she was hatching would sit down on her eggs until the goslings were taken out of her nest, then she sat quietly until more hatched. When the goslings were all out and are strong, if it is warm and dry, I take them to a grassy spot, where I have built a yard as runway, and put them in a coop, if I put them with a hen; if with the goose I put her down in the yard, and feed the old goose, but I do not feed the goslings until thirty-six hours, as the yolk of the egg supplies all the nourishment that is needed.

For the first feed I give them a little oatmeal sprinkled on their backs. By sprinkling it on their backs I can easily teach them to eat. They are very little trouble after that. I keep them in the yard three or four days and then turn them out to go where they wish, giving them plenty of fresh water to drink, and always getting them into a sheltered place at night, and always getting them under cover when it rains, for a hard rain will kill a gosling. They are not subject to any disease of any kind, and one can just see them grow every day.

QUACKS

Keep the litter in the duck house dry by frequent angling. The ducks are great mussers. For early spring mating, use one drake to five or six ducks. Later the number of ducks can be nearly doubled. The duck yard should slope towards the east of south, and be naturally well drained, otherwise they will make it muddy, to their delight and your disgust.

CHANGE IN GAME SEASON

Shooting Will be Legal This Year from September 15—Government Replies to Victoria Club's Petition

The open season for pheasants, blue willow grouse, and quail will be on the 15th of September as originally set. This announcement is contained in a letter from the provincial government to Mr. C. D. Todd, chairman of the Vancouver Island and Gama club, which body requested the authorities to postpone shooting a fortnight, making all legal prey from the 1st of October. It is understood that, after giving matter careful consideration, the government came to the conclusion that the petition was received at too late a date. To take such a step, the official report, would have gone to the printer, and the government would have held back to the date. To postpone the opening of the season would have been a short notice, would have been unfair to those who knew and expected to allow others to shoot impunity. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was thought best to allow the season to remain as advertised.

Way Commission in B. C. AWA, Aug. 26.—Chairman, Mr. Dr. Mills are the two members of the railway commission who held a series of meetings at various points in the west, including Victoria, Lechbridge, Win-the board under the presidency of Mr. Scott will hold autumn sittings, beginning September 13th.

MINES OF STEWART DISTRICT

Capitalists Now Look Over Larger Properties Portland Canal Camp—A Good Showings

Members of the party at north on the Prince George and Wilfrid Laurier, and the prominent politicians who are in the present tour, including Mr. Stewart, the remainder of the party, including Mr. Scott, will hold autumn sittings, beginning September 13th.

Stewart three tunnels are in fine showing. On what the green ledge the ore runs in the Portland Canal. On the Portland Canal there are three tunnels in good ore, and an indication of the best proportion of the ore. The tunnel is in the Portland Canal, and it is expected that the ore will be in operation in a few days. Red Cliff three shafts are in fine showing. On what the green ledge the ore runs in the Portland Canal. On the Portland Canal there are three tunnels in good ore, and an indication of the best proportion of the ore. The tunnel is in the Portland Canal, and it is expected that the ore will be in operation in a few days.

Stewart three tunnels are in fine showing. On what the green ledge the ore runs in the Portland Canal. On the Portland Canal there are three tunnels in good ore, and an indication of the best proportion of the ore. The tunnel is in the Portland Canal, and it is expected that the ore will be in operation in a few days.

WON'T GO JOHN TOURNEY.

Aug. 26.—Owing to the leaving shortly for the R. F. Foulkes, Canadian tour, will not compete at the tennis championships at Mr. R. S. Eddy, who has also declined an offer to play. The tour presented Ottawa in the recent Toronto and it was more through the hands of the tour than superiority that they did not like the way the tour handled the tour. The Canadian singles and championships being settled by.