

vided, \$42.53 per acre, and the average value of the products raised was \$14.87. These returns deal with ordinary farm products. In Arizona and California, where valuable citrus crops are grown, the land values increase after irrigation has been provided from \$20 to \$400 and \$500 an acre, and the crop returns average \$250 an acre.

In the interior of British Columbia, in the Thompson valley and in the Okanagan valley, the increase in land values due to irrigation is from \$10 to from \$100 to \$250 an acre, the value of crops \$150 an acre, while the orchards in full bearing are considered worth \$1,500 an acre.

EARLY METHODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Irrigation was first practiced in British Columbia in the early 60's. There are water records in the government of-

ing water nor of the amount that would be required to irrigate their land. They were usually very liberal to themselves, however, with the result that they almost invariably filed on more water than they could put to beneficial use, and, in many cases, their filings constituted more water than the entire flow of the creek during the irrigation period.

TROUBLE BETWEEN SETTLERS

New settlers came in and settled higher up the creeks. They also filed on water for their lands, built ditches and diverted water. In nearly every case there has arisen trouble between the old and new appropriator. As soon as the flow of the creek began to get low, and the old claimant near the mouth was not getting all the water he wanted by reason of the new settler diverting a part higher up trouble began. In some cases

Fall Bearing Strawberries

E. B. Stevenson, Guelph

For some time there has been a good deal said about certain varieties that were claimed to bear a good crop in the fall season, and it was said they were as good as the spring varieties and were more profitable. The most lauded of these fall bearers is one called "Pan-American," a sport of the Bismark. Three years ago I sent for plants of the Pan-American. I have been growing it since. As the result of my experience, I would not advise anyone to go into the growing of the so-called fall-bearing strawberries for profit.

I have found that any of the old sorts will bear berries in the fall under certain conditions, which are: First, if the spring is cold and wet, and followed by a season of drought, then in the latter part of August or early September, if we have a good deal of rain and heat, you can look out for fall strawberries. But, what kind are they? Just like any berry or fruit out of its season. They have not the aroma or flavor of the spring grown strawberry. Sometimes they are of fair size, but they are sour or insipid, and you do not want to eat more than two or three.

Cultivating Currants

Wm. Fleming, Owen Sound, Ont.

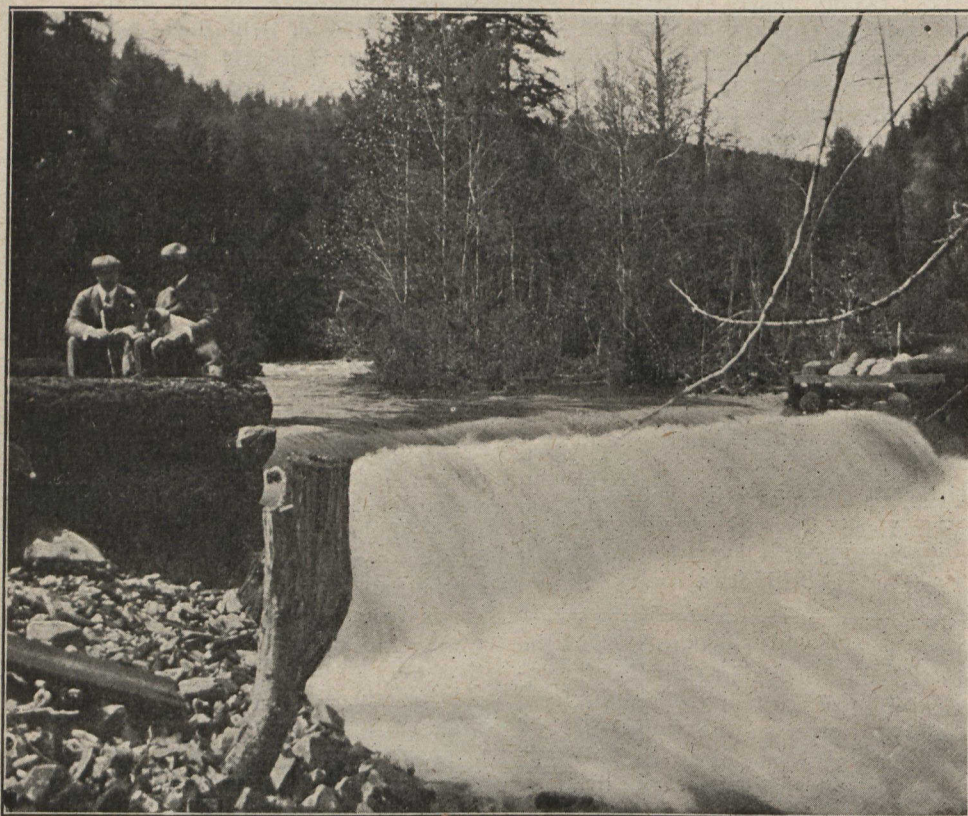
For success with currants have the ground perfectly free from grass and weeds, and keep it clean. This will require cultivating about once every week or ten days according to the weather. The ground should never be cultivated when too wet or too damp.

This cultivation must be kept up, if a perfect state of good results are to be obtained; for once let the grass and the weeds get the control, the chances are ten to one that the plantation is ruined. When the grass and weeds become masters, there is no probability that the plantation can be properly restored to a first-class condition. The aim should be to destroy the weeds before they come above ground.

Larvae which live or feed in webs, like the tent-caterpillar and fall web-worm, may be burned with a torch.

Small fruit growers, who have tested the Loganberry, in Canada, are requested to tell their experience with it in a letter for publication in THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

If you have fillers that you plan to move next year, girdle the trees this month. This will cause them to bear extra heavy crops, and it will not matter whether the girdling injures the trees or not.



Water Passing Over Weir on Jamieson Creek, British Columbia

At Canadian Real Properties Co's headgates—525 second feet.

fices dating back that far. Pioneers coming to the interior took up land near the mouths of the creeks and filed on the waters of the creeks to irrigate their lands. Fodder crops were the only crops raised. These pioneers almost without exception took up stock raising. Their herds grazed over the public range during the spring, summer and late fall, and, in fact, in many years, during the entire twelve months, and hay was grown to supplement the feed on the range in the hard winters.

Many of these old settlers had no idea of the standards of measurement of flow-

he took the law into his own hands and tore out his neighbor's dam and destroyed his headgates. To-day, all over the interior, there are water cases before the courts arising out of the confusion due to lack of proper government supervision over the appropriations of water from the creeks.

It is expected, however, that irrigation will soon be put on a sounder basis in British Columbia. The provincial government is holding a searching investigation into the subject with a view to amending the water clauses act to meet present conditions.