

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

Windmills,  
od Farm and  
e U. S.  
parators

ardware Co. Ld.  
STREET  
Phone 59.

b. American shipping points for  
in peach boxes 50c and 55c per  
I would advise shippers holding  
prices of fall and winter stock,  
specially winter, and more especially  
peaches are not heavy, pack and grade  
sightly. There is a disposition on  
part of some shippers to mark  
too high, especially in making  
forgetting that fancy is practically  
perfection on all points, quality,  
color and pack, and this applies  
as well as apples. The Do-  
n fruit inspector has no power to  
remark grade on boxes from  
they are marked by shippers, but  
power to erase the grade if not  
uniformly with the act and brand  
marked. It will be well for our  
and shippers to bear this in  
and raise the standard of their  
rather than lower, as we are estab-  
lishing an enviable reputa-  
B. C. fruit at the present time  
r these provinces and this reputa-  
if sustained and advanced on our  
products will certainly create an  
and demand for them and com-  
the highest market prices. At  
me time our shippers must not  
the competition they have to  
from the American Pacific Coast  
and the efforts being put forth  
to reduce the cost of produc-  
every way and their earnest en-  
to grow and raise the standard  
fruit products by the latest and  
p-to-date methods.

J. C. METCALFE,  
Commissioner.

C. MAN KILLED  
Dado, Believed to Have Gone  
n Moyle, Shot in New York

YORK, Sept. 30.—Struck by a  
dred at close range, evidently  
hard struggle with his assail-  
man believed to be John Moyle,  
westerner, believed to be from  
B. C., and in touch with min-  
isters of the Pacific coast stag-  
in a dying condition from the  
of a house on Fifth avenue to-  
of the shooting died as he was  
taken to a hospital. The circum-  
surrounds the circum-  
of the crime. The police, how-  
rested James Hickey, said he  
be known as "Kid Seen," who  
and nearby wearing what the  
believe to be the hat of the  
bearing the label of a maker in  
Wash.  
man, who was well dressed,  
pers showing him to have had  
with the Western Federa-  
Miners, and to have traveled  
ely on the Coast from Seattle  
Angles. "Moyle Miners' Union"  
was an inscription on a card  
in his pocket. Robbery is be-  
to have been the motive for the

MORE GAMBLING  
Time in Fifty Years Gaming  
ue Doors Are Closed in  
Nevada

ON CITY, Nev., Sept. 30.—For  
times in 50 years, the doors  
gaming houses in this city  
are barred by the law. Under  
action of the legislature of  
gaming in this State was  
ed on and after October 1.  
a traditions, influence, argu-  
and policies, the law stands  
gamblers have bowed before  
ough another day of grace re-  
for them, the wheels that have  
in since the days made famous  
Harte and Mark Twain re-  
ell, and the faro tables have  
red where they will gather the

ision rendered by Attorney-  
Stoddard today places whist,  
hist, five hundred, solo, frog  
other card games played on  
roperty or the representative  
under the ban.

ancouver Appointment  
A, Sept. 30.—The following  
nt is gazetted: J. J. Bottger,  
pping master, Vancouver.

nzle & Mann Enterprises.  
N. Ont., Sept. 30.—It is stat-  
ed is considered "the best of  
that Mackenzie & Mann  
steps to secure control of  
n & Lake Erie Traction

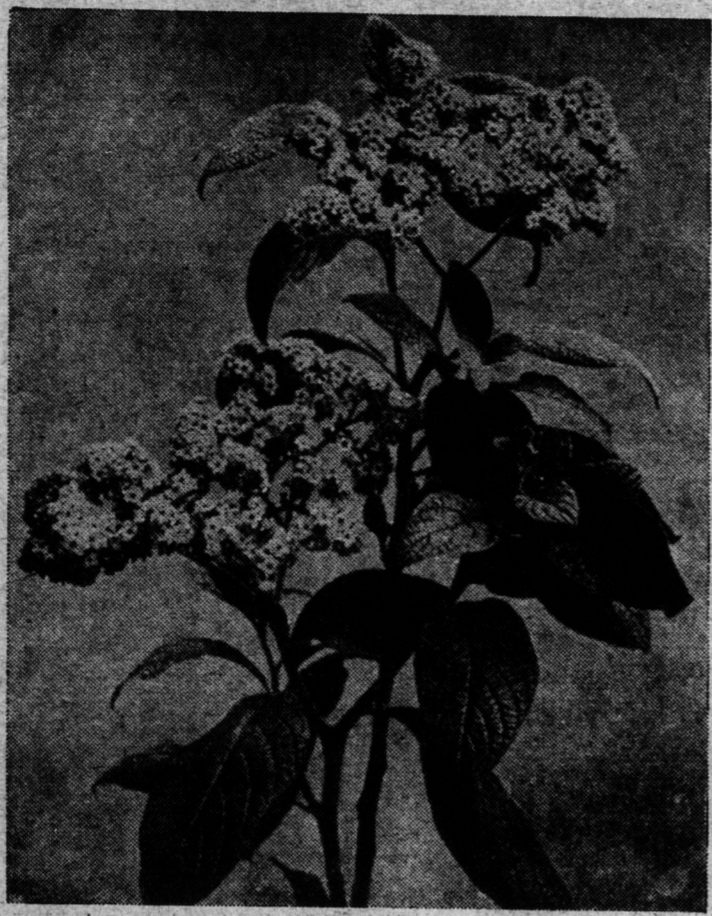
Parliament Session.  
A, Sept. 30.—Owing to Mr.  
illness and lack of prepara-  
the part of the government,  
ered likely that Parliament  
summoned until after the  
holidays.

's Missionary Society  
A, Sept. 30.—The financial  
the general board of the  
Missionary Society of Can-  
ed by Mrs. Vance, Toronto.  
Amount of cash on hand,  
total receipts for year,  
total expenditure, \$112-  
sum of \$46,454.09 was  
panese work, \$1,082.41,  
and \$14,410.84 for work  
ndians.

## THE GARDEN

Among the most popular flowering plants of garden and greenhouse, the heliotrope, or "cherry pie," occupies a position quite unique, because of its fragrance—a fragrance which delights young and old, rich and poor alike. As "good wine needs no bush," so it is unnecessary to further enlarge upon the merits of a plant known to and beloved of all; one, moreover, that each year in summer-time is bedded out in public and private gardens alike by its thousands, and duly appreciated so long as a

plants in a state of nature inhabit a part of the globe where the seasonal changes are great, and consequently the seasonal growth of plants equally marked. It is the greater humidity of our climate that prevents us from acclimatizing all the plants of those countries. The plant when placed under glass is subject to one undeviating atmosphere, the temperature of which is kept as nearly the same as possible, and, through a mistaken kindness, supplied with water just as regularly. This is clearly the opposite of the plant in its natural state, for then during the summer it has the



Heliotrope

vestige of its fragrant flower-  
ever, of its value as a bed-  
der, but to its beauty  
and utility as a winter-flow-  
ering subject, which the  
amenability of the plant and  
the skill of the gardener ren-  
der possible. Not unnatur-  
ally, owing to the gloom  
and sunless character of our  
winter-time, many plants re-  
fuse either to grow or flow-  
er, and many more, having  
reached to some degree of  
perfection, so far as their  
flowering is concerned,  
promptly shed their bloss-  
oms or buds a day or two  
after any serious spell of fog.  
Happily the heliotrope is  
not one of those easily led  
astray at such a time. And  
while its flowers are by no  
means improved by the  
poisonous nature of the fog  
by which it has been sur-  
rounded, and suffer in color  
as all flowers do, the plant is  
still capable of much useful  
service if rightly treated.  
The primary details of cul-  
ture to follow in times of  
fog is to keep the plants on  
what the gardener terms the  
"dry side," by which is  
meant that no more water  
is afforded to the roots of  
the plant than is consistent  
with its safety. Thus treat-  
ed, the smaller root fibres,  
the "workers" in the case,  
are maintained in a healthy,  
active state; and the plants  
occupying a position of light and warmth on a  
shelf near the glass liberally respond to the  
approved methods and intelligent care of the  
gardener. Should the plants at such time ex-  
hibit symptoms of declining vigor, occasional  
applications of soot water and guano water af-  
forded at alternate waterings will usually pro-  
duce a more healthy tone. The plant dislikes  
atmospheric moisture in winter, hence a rather  
dry atmospheric condition should prevail, the  
temperature of the house being maintained as  
near as possible at about 55 degrees. At the  
present time the most important work for the  
gardener is the preparation of suitable plants,  
pot-grown examples being decidedly the best.  
An essential item is that the plants be young,  
preferably unflowered, and of a few months  
old. Late spring cuttings are admirable for  
the purpose, and when grown on steadily in the  
open or in frames during summer, according as  
the weather permits, make compact plants for  
flowering during the winter season. Firm  
potting is absolutely necessary, and plants  
that have been "pinched" or "stopped" several  
times make very compact bushes. A less early  
flowering is the result of planting out in con-  
servatory or greenhouse, the soil area being re-  
stricted. For this purpose a sunny back wall in  
a lean-to structure is the best. The housing  
of the plants must receive early attention.  
French and other gardeners have vastly im-  
proved this race of plants during recent years,  
larger individual blossoms and finer heads of  
bloom resulting, without impairing that fine  
attribute, fragrance. President Garfield and  
White Lady are the best of the old dark and  
light flowered varieties, whilst Plume de Paon  
and Reverie respectively represent the same  
shades in the most recent introductions of these  
plants.

way of vegetation infested with insects sched-  
uled under the Act.  
5. The notification of the presence of any  
of the insects, pests or diseases.  
In view of the increasing amount of nursery  
stock imported through the port of Niagara  
Falls, the importation season for that port has  
been extended and stock may now be imported  
between October 1st and May 1st.  
The attention of importers of nursery stock  
is called particularly to the regulation under  
which notification must be given of the impor-  
tation of nursery stock. All nursery stock, in-  
cluding European and such stock as is exempt  
from fumigation may be imported only during  
the periods specified under Regulation 3.  
Provisions of the Act  
An Act to prevent the introduction or  
spreading of insects, pests and diseases destruc-  
tive to vegetation.  
(Note.—In what follows, certain formal and  
unimportant clauses have been omitted. The  
number of each clause or regulation is the  
same as in the Act.—Editor.)  
1. This Act may be cited as The Destructive  
Insects and Pests' Act.  
2. The Governor-in-Council may make  
such regulations as are deemed expedient to  
prevent the introduction or admission into  
Canada, or the spreading therein, of any insect,  
pest or disease destructive to vegetation.  
3. Such regulations may provide—  
(a) for the prohibition generally or from  
any particular country or place, of the intro-  
duction or admission into Canada of any insect,  
pest or disease destructive to vegetation.  
(b) the terms or conditions upon, and the  
places at which any such vegetable or other  
matter may be introduced or admitted into  
Canada.  
(c) for the treatment and manner of treat-  
ment to be given to any vegetation, vegetable  
matter, or premises in order to prevent the  
spreading of any such insect, pest or disease,  
and may prescribe whether such treatment  
shall be given by the owner or by a person  
appointed for that purpose.  
(d) for the destruction of any crop, tree,  
bush, or other vegetable matter or vegetation,  
or containers thereof, infested with or sus-  
pected to be infested with any such insect, pest or  
disease.  
(e) for the granting of compensation for  
any such crop, tree, bush, or other vegetation,  
or containers thereof, so destroyed, such com-  
pensation not to exceed two-thirds of the value  
of the matter destroyed and to be granted only  
by the Governor-in-Council upon the recom-  
mendation of the minister.  
(f) for the prohibition of the sale of any  
vegetable matter infested with any such insect,  
pest or disease.  
(g) that the occupier of the premises on  
which is discovered any such insect, pest or  
disease shall forthwith notify the minister of  
agriculture and shall send specimens of such  
insect, pest or disease.  
(h) for the confiscation of any vegetable  
matter and the container thereof, if any, in  
respect of which a breach of this Act or any  
regulation made thereunder, is committed, and  
generally for any other purpose which may be  
deemed expedient for carrying out this Act,  
whether such other regulations are of the kind  
enumerated in this section or not.  
4. The minister may appoint inspectors or  
other officers for carrying out this Act and the  
regulations made thereunder.

full influence of the sun, with the benefit of  
free air; and in winter its annual covering of  
snow, just sufficient to protect it from the  
effects of frost, and which yields but very little  
humidity until it becomes thawed, and the  
power of the sun which supplies the plant with  
moisture by dissolving the snow acts immedi-  
ately upon its energies by throwing it into a  
growth as luxuriant as it is sudden.

In the autumn, therefore, let the supply of  
water be gradually but certainly diminished,  
giving at last only just sufficient to keep the  
earth in the pots together; this should be con-  
tinued from October to March; then let the  
plants be placed in gentle heat—that is, in a  
temperature about 55 degrees—and from this  
time increase the supply of water and air, and  
a good bloom will result. If potted properly  
in the first instance they may be flowered  
twice without a change, the season for re-  
potting being after the plants have done flower-  
ing and been trimmed into shape by removing  
only shoots that have gone too much ahead.  
For a compost in which to grow them a mixture  
of equal parts peat and loam is preferable,  
or loam and old leaf mould. After shading for  
a few days until they are re-established,  
they should have all the sun they can get to  
ripen the wood, giving them plenty of water  
while growing. By the end of September they  
should be removed into the house, and the au-  
tumn treatment repeated. All may be pro-  
pagated by cuttings taken off in late summer  
and autumn, planted in pots of sand and peat,  
and plunged in a gentle bottom heat, covering  
with a bell glass; they strike readily, though  
some care is necessary to keep the glasses dry,  
and they should be wiped inside each day.—  
Donald McDonald, F.L.S.

## NEW DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT FOR THE DOMINION

C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist  
Ottawa

The following is the text of the new Destructive Insects and Pests Act and the regulations issued in connection with the same. By the passing of this Act the San Jose Scale Act is repealed. It will be seen that the new Act and regulations are of a wider character and of a far greater protective value to the fruit grower and nurseryman. The fumigation regulations instituted under the Act have been incorporated in the new regulations, with certain alterations. Under the new fumigation regulations conifers will be fumigated. It is hoped that this will help in preventing the introduction of several species of woolly plant lice which infest nursery stock, and which are carried in the same.

In addition to the fumigation regulations, provision is made now for:  
1. The inspection at the point of destination of European nursery stock (which is still exempt from fumigation) and such other stock as it may be deemed necessary to inspect.  
2. The destruction of infested stock and packages, etc., containing the same and compensation for such matter as may be destroyed.  
3. The inspection of orchards and nurseries and the treatment of infested vegetation.  
4. The prohibition of the disposal in any

mens thereof and also of any vegetable matter infested or suspected of being infested there-  
with.  
7. The minister, upon the report of any in-  
spector setting forth a reasonable belief of the  
existence of any such insect, pest or disease in  
any area defined in such report, may prohibit  
the removal from such area or the movement  
therein of any vegetation or other matter  
which, in his opinion is likely to result in the  
spread of such insect, pest or disease.  
8. Every person who contravenes any pro-  
vision of this Act or any regulation made  
thereunder, shall be liable, upon summary con-  
viction, to a fine not exceeding \$100, or to im-  
prisonment for a term of not exceeding six  
months, or to both fine and imprisonment.  
Any vegetable or other matter imported or  
brought into Canada contrary to this Act, or  
to any regulation made thereunder, shall be  
forfeited to the Crown.  
9. The San Jose Scale Act is repealed.  
Regulations Under the Foregoing Act  
1. "Inspector" means a person appointed  
for carrying out the provisions of the Destruc-

imported vegetation or vegetable matter as the  
minister may determine, entering Canada may  
be allowed to proceed and shall be inspected  
at the point of destination, but must not be un-  
packed except in the presence of an inspector.  
7. If, on inspection, nursery stock or other  
vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be  
infested with any of the insects, pests or dis-  
eases hereinafter specified, it shall be destroyed  
to the extent deemed necessary by the inspec-  
tor and in his presence. All cases, packages and  
packing in which such stock has been con-  
tained shall also be destroyed in the same man-  
ner.  
8. Any inspector entering lands, nursery or  
other premises where there is reason to believe  
that any of the insects, pests or diseases here-  
after specified are or may be present, shall give  
instructions for the treatment or destruction  
of any tree, bush, crop, or other vegetation of  
vegetable matter or the containers thereof,  
which may be found or suspected to be infested  
with any of the insects, pests or diseases here-  
inafter specified; and such instructions shall be  
carried out by the owner or the lessee of the

tripod of bluish rambler roses at Garston Park, Godstone, the residence of S. Boulter

A Pretty Scene in Miss Jekyll's Garden

6 Any inspector or other officer so ap-  
pointed may enter any place or premises in  
which he has reason to believe there exists any  
such insect pest or disease and may take speci-

infected or suspected vegetation, vegetable  
matter or containers thereof, and such remedial  
treatment shall be carried out and continued  
until the insect, pest or disease shall be deemed  
by the inspector to have been exterminated.  
9. Compensation not exceeding two-thirds  
of the value assessed by the inspector, of the  
vegetation or vegetable matter or containers  
thereof, destroyed by the instructions of an in-  
spector, shall be granted by the Governor-in-  
Council upon the recommendation of the min-  
ister.  
10. It shall be illegal to sell, offer for sale  
or in any way dispose of or receive any trees,  
shrubs, or other plants, vegetable matter or  
portions of the same, if the same are infested  
with any of the diseases hereinafter specified.  
11. The owner, occupier or lessee of any  
premises or place where any of the insects,  
pests or diseases specified herein shall be  
found, shall immediately notify the minister  
and shall also send to him specimens of such  
insects, pests or diseases.  
12. The destructive insects, pests and dis-  
eases to which the said Act shall apply include  
the following:  
The San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus).  
The Brown-Tail Moth (Euproctis chry-  
sorrhoea).  
The Woolly Aphis (Schozoneura lanigera).  
The West Indian Peach Scale (Aulacaspis  
pentagona).  
The Gypsy Moth (Porthetria dispar).  
Potato Canker (Chrysophlyctis endobiotica).  
Parasitic diseases affecting potatoes exter-  
nally or internally.  
Branch or Stem Canker (Nectria ditissima).  
Gooseberry Mildew (Sphaerotheca nora-  
uvae).  
White Pine Blister Rust (Peridermium  
Strobil).  
13. The importation of potatoes into Can-  
ada from Newfoundland or the islands of St.  
Pierre or Miquelon is prohibited.  
14. The minister may, upon special request  
to that effect, authorize the importation into  
Canada of any insect, pest or disease herein  
specified, but for scientific purposes only.  
15. The regulations made under the San  
Jose Scale Act are repealed.  
First silk manufactured in the United  
States, Mansfield, Connecticut, 1829.

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A Tripod of Blush Rambler Roses at Garston Park, Godstone, the Residence of S. Boulter

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The Woolly Aphis (Schozoneura lanigera).  
The West Indian Peach Scale (Aulacaspis  
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The Gypsy Moth (Porthetria dispar).  
Potato Canker (Chrysophlyctis endobiotica).  
Parasitic diseases affecting potatoes exter-  
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Branch or Stem Canker (Nectria ditissima).  
Gooseberry Mildew (Sphaerotheca nora-  
uvae).  
White Pine Blister Rust (Peridermium  
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13. The importation of potatoes into Can-  
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14. The minister may, upon special request  
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15. The regulations made under the San  
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