TIMBER NOTICES

TAKE NOTICE that I, Donald Dewar, of Arrowhead, B. C., woods manager, intend to apply for a special timb license over the following described lands, situate on McDonald creek, Up-

No. 1.—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of T. L. No. 7200, running west 20 chains; thence south 100 chains: thence east 60 chains; s south 110 chains: thnce east 40 chains; thence north 10 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 129 thence west 60 chains thence north 80 chains to point of commence-

Dated July 10, 1907.

No. 2.—Commencing at a post marked "R. T. Dewar's N. W. corner." beginning midway on the east and west line of T. L. 7307, on the south side, running east 80 chains; thence north thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3.—Commencing at a post marked *R. F. Dewar's N.W. corner post," and planted at the N.E. Corner of Location No. 2, thence east 80 chains; thence south chains: thence west 80 chains; thence 80 chains, to point of commence-

No. 4-Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's N.W. corner post," and planted at the N.E. corner of Location No. 3, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains: thence west 80 chains; thence north

N. 5-Commencing at a post marked "Donald Dewar's S.W. corner post," and planted at the N.W. corner of Location No. 3, thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement. DONALD DEWAR.

after date I intend to apply to the Hon.
the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and timber from the following lescribed lands in West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post planted on the utheast side of Poplar creek, and about four miles from the mouth of the creek, marked "A. G. Johnston's northeast corer post." thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of com-

Located May 1, 1907.

ARTHUR G. JOHNSTON. ALEX. MACDONALD, Agent.

is nereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon-the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and timber from the following No. 1 Limit-Commencing at a pos planted about 6 miles up Snake creek from the Slocan river, and marked "A. L. McCulloch's southwest corner," thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence south; thence 80 chains west to point of com

Located, April 27, 1907. nencing at a post planted about 7 1-2 miles up Snake creek and marked "A. L. McCulloch's northcorner." thence 80 chains south; then NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT

OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that Emily Wenmoth, of Hayfield, England, occupation, farmer, in-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

ng at a post planted on the orth boundary, and 20 chains from the N.W. corner post of lot 7740, Pend d'Oreille r, B.C., thence 40 chains north; thence thence east 40 chains to point of commence ment, and containing 160 acres, more or

> EMILY WENMOTH. A G. DANG. Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the fellowing described lands in West Kootemay district, British Columbia: Commencst boundary of Clark Marshall's (L. 8038 G -) pre-emption, thence north along east boundary of Marshall's, McCormick's and McDevitt's pre-emption claim 80 chains; thence east 40 chains: thence south 80 chains; thence west chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less Dated this 24th day of April, 1907.

WILLIAM McDEVITT NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Lemon creek, ear the mouth of the first North Fork, ad marked "R. W. Gladstone's northand marked "R. east corner post," thence running 40 chains west; thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 20 chains north to the

place of commencement. R. W. GLADSTONE. April 25, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF KOOTENAY.
TAKE NOTICE that C. J. Coleman, of Clark's Forks, Idaho, occupation, telegraph operator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described

nencing at a post planted on the South Fork of the Salmon river on the west side of the stream, about seven miles from its mouth and about one mile and three-quarters from the river in a southwesterly direction and southwest (magtic) of Stag Leaf mountain; "C. J. Cofeman's N.E. corner post," thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement. The location loins the location of E. J. Keogh immedi-

ately on the south.

C. J. COLEMAN. EDWARD J. KOEGH. Agent.

Dated July 31, 1907. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY, B.C. TAKE NOTICE that Fred A. Kribs of Portland, Ore., occupation timber merchant intends to apply for a special timber lipense over the following described lands: Dated June 15, 1907.

Commencing at a post planted about 20 | NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT rods west and 350 paces north of the con-fluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek, about 14 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence west 80 0 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres South Fork of the Salmon river and Wil son creek by going west up a gulch about 80 rods to a point where a trait running in a northerly direction has been blazed or about 350 paces.
FRED A. KRIBS.
PHIL, BOSBY, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or special licenses to cut and carry away situate in the West Kootenay district: Location No. 1-Commencing at a post

orth of the confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek, about 14 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, Said point of commencement can be reached from the said confluence of the South Fork of the Salmon river and Wilson creek by going west up a gulch about 80 rods to a point where a trail, running in a northerly direction, has been blazed for

about 350 paces. Location No. 2-Commencing at a pos planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains west of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river, and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains: thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement. About 700 paces north of said point of commencement will be found an earth slide about 5 feet in height, where the said South Fork where a small creek from the southwest

flows therein. Located March 16th, 1907. Location No. 3-Commencing at a pos planted about 20 rods south and 80 chains east of the confluence of the North Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon river and the South Fork of the Salmon river, about 20 miles south of Salmo, B.C., thence thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Located March 16th, 1907.
PHIL BOSELY, Agent N. BANGS. Dated April 11th, 1907.

LAND NOTICES

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
AKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Comissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situte in the West Kootenay district: Commencing at a post marked "S.E. corner post," about 25 feet north of Wisson creek, thence one-quarter m le to the northeast corner post; thence one mile to the northwest corner post; thence onequarter mile to the southwest corner post; thence one mile to the northeast corner post or place of commencement.

MARTHA DAVIS. WILLIAM CONNOLLY, Agt. Dated Aug. 1, 1907,

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAIKE NOTICE that George Young of Ymir, B.C., occupation, prospector, in tends to apply for permission to purchase

he following described land: Commencing at a post planted on the vest side of the Salmon river, about and mmediately adjoining E. M. Peters 'preemption on the north, S.E. corner post, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to place of commencement.

GEORGE YOUNG. A. J. CAMPBELL, Agent

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon.
the Chief Commissioner of Lands and lowing described lands, situate on the east side of the Columbia river, adjoining Bur-ton City on the south: Beginning at a post marked "J. G. Billings' S.W. corner," running east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement Dated March 22nd, 1907.

J. G. BILLINGS, Locator. J. CAMERON, Agent.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that Robert Evans of Teeswater, occupation, cattleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Sec. 21, Township 69, thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence

east 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres more or less. ROBERT EVANS W. A. CALDER, Agent.

Dated Nelson, B.C., June 22, 1977,

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that William Robertso Thomson of Nelson, B.C., occupation hotelkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted one and a half miles south of the West Loop of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains: thence north 80 chains to point of ement, and containing 320 acres

WILLIAM ROBERTSONTHOMSON NELSON LAND DISTRICT. DISTRICT

OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that I, Angus Morrison of Portage la Prairie, occupation, farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the quarter post on east boundary of section 23 ,township 69, Fire Valley, thence north 80 chains; east 30 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 30 chains to place of commencement, and containing 240 acres, more or less.

ANGUS MORRISON.

OF WEST KOOTENAY, B.C. TAKE NOTICE that we, D. Dye and E Harrop, of Harrop, B.C., occupation carpenter and store keeper, intend to apply for permission to purchase the fol-lowing described land:

Commencing at a post planted 12 feet listant from B. Webster's northeast cor ner post (lot 6892), thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains! thence west 20 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 40 acres, ERNEST HARROP.

DELBERT DYE. Dated July 24, 1907.

right of way to point of commencen ontaining 220 acres, more or less.

LINNIE BUCKWORTH A. B. BUCKWORTH, Agent.

Dated Aug. 3, 1907. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the fellowing scribed lands, in West Kootenay district; commencing at post marked "T.B.H.'s N.W. corner," situated at the N.E. corner of Lot 3815. Little Slocan valley, thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

T. B. HALL

WIICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for pernission to purchase the following n Kootenay lake shore, in West Kootenoy district: Commencing at a post mark-ed "T. G. Procter's S.W. corner," planted at the S.E. corner of lot 1683, thence north ohains; thence east 5 chains; thence south, following meanderings of lake, 20 chains: thence west to point of commence

Dated this 11th day of April, 1907. T. G. PROCTER J. W. SMITH, Agent.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY TAKE NOTICE that I , Charles W. Busk, agent for Lucy A. Davys, intend to apply for permission to purchase 40 acres of and bounded as follows: Commencing at a post adjoining the N.W. corner of Lot 791, G 1, West Kootenay district, thence south along the western boundary of Lot 791, 20 chains; thence west, along the northern boundary of Lot 790, 20 chains;

thence north 20 chains; thence east 20

hains to point of commencement. CHARLES W. BUSK, Agent. August 5, 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.
TAKE NOTICE that James D. Wightman TAKE NOTICE that James D. Wightman of Nelson, B.C., occupation policeman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of section 21, township 69,

Fire Valley, B.C., thence north 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 20 chains to point of ment and containing 160 acres,

JAMES D. WIGHTMAN. W. A. CALDER, Agent.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.
TAKE NOTICE that I, Patrick Mullins, Winnipeg, Man., occupation, gentleman, intend to apply for permission to pur-

chase the following described land: orks for permission to purchase the fol- north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of con PATRICK MULLINS.

Dated June 19th, 1907. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that I, Thomas S. Scott, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation, gentleman, intend to apply for permission to purase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the foot of Upper Arrow lake on the west

shore, adjoining Reid's on the north, thence north 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 20 chains: thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

THOMAS S. SCOTT. Dated June 18. 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY
TAKE NOTICE that John Carscadden of Kasio, B.C., occupation teamster, intends, 60 days after date to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands nencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot No. 6818 GL, thence east 60 chains; thence north 40 chains thence west 60 chains; thence south 40

ontaining 240 acres more or less. Dated May 29th, 1907 JOHN CARSCADDEN.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT. DESTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.
TAKE NOTICE that J. H. Clark, of Ym'r, B.C., occupation, miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following

described land: Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Salmon river, about three miles from E. M. Peters' pre-emption, adjoining Paul Walkack's pre-emption on cutworms was so great, and the rethe west and adjoining A. J. Campbell's sult was over 75 per cent were destroy-application to purchase on the west, S.W. ed. The beet sugar crop was absoluteoorner post, thence north 160 chains; thence | ly saved by this remedy. east 40 chains; thence south 180 chains thece west 40 chains to place of commen

ment.

J. H. CLARK. A. J. CAMPBELL, Agent. ORCHARD INSECT PESTS and these all vary in their habits more or less so that although the general statement is true that these are the

(Continued From First Page) different kinds. In Victoria one of the know I saw it within a few miles of most injurious insects is a spring in-sect so the plowing there would have to be done in the spring. Another difyou? Remember that, because it will come to you for a certainty, so learn the standrad remedy and put it into practice. I have gone through some of the orchards here and I say: ficult insect to control in large numbers "Do you spray?"

"Oh yes. "What with?" "I don't know; I think it is so and

Dated July 2. 1907.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that Linnie Buckworth, of Ymir, B.C., married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of S. N. Ross' purchase, lot 3833, near Beaver Fahls bridge, Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway, thence south 80 chains, along the west boundary of lot to the east boundary of N. and F. S. right of way; thence following east boundary or right of way to point of commencement, containing 290 acres, more or less. uted with one gallon of cold water (to one ounce) and this poured around the roofs be removing a little of the soil and pour-ing about a teacup of the mixture and replacing the soil, the results will be good For cut worms in cabbages and tomatoes also an excellent plan is to take strips of paper and wrap them around the stems when the plants are set out, so that the paper extends about two inches above the ground. One of the reasons people doubt the efficacy of the paris green and bran big start in the race during these years before they have arrived, a great handicap in the race, be prepared to hold that advantage as long as you can. It is good business for you to be ready with the remedy as soon as the disease appears. The governments at Victoria and at Ottawa stand ready to help you. reatment for cut worms is, the cut worm eing a night feeder, comes out after dark I have been all over the settled parts of Canada, and I find the Experimenta

and eats the poison, and arsenic while being very deadly is also very sow poison, so the worms go back to their holes and dis under ground. People do not see them lying about dead so they thing they are not destroyed.

Regarding the wooly aphis, I am not as Farm reports highly prized; they are put away with the family bible, and the old woman's spectacles might be put frightened as you are: it does certain damaway in them and never be found again. age but not as much as some people thing. It is found in two forms, one on the root and one on the trees. The form in which Do not use them that way; every effort is made to make them plain and practical, and every encouragement given to it is found here is not dangerous and it is have people ask questions. And they do ask them, even in the small division of easily killed by kerosene emission or whale oil soap. If this is applied hot to which I have charge we answer over the trees it will destroy the waxy coverthree thousand letters every year. Peo-ple sometimes apologize for writing to ing of the insect and it will die. There are three different kinds of aphis appearus, say they fear we will get tired. Nov ing on the apple tree; one comes in the you know any man who is paid to do a thing likes to do it, the people who

spring.
Oyster shel scae is a very destructive write to us show they are the people pest in neglected orchards, but where the who want to know, and we are interest-ed in helping them to know. It would be worth your while to get orchards are making a vigorous growth as in this valley, and the fruit growers are cultivating and caring for their tree the horticulturalists' report. I have seen many of your beautiful apples up and spraying with lime and sulphur wash in the winter, followed when necessary by a bordeaux mixture, this insect will here, and people ask me "what is this apple?" I say so and so. "Well," they say. "I bought it for that, but I sent some to the show here and the judges never become a very serious pest. I also detected the parasite of that insect here a very minute fly which feeds on the in-side of that scale.

Here is a curious disease, this knarled said it was something else." I say, "what have you done about it?" They say, "I don't know." That means that that fine fruit is ruled out of the next appearance on the apple (on a specimen produced.) It is not done by insects, posshow. But you do not have to accept he dictum of any one judge. The hor-

sibly it is due to a fungous disease, we have not found that out. Your government at Victoria and at Ottawa have people the dictum of any one judge. The horticulturalist at Ottawa is one of the highest authorities in North America, you people who have apples ruled out by the judges, send them down to Ottawa and ask him. Just wrap them in paper and put them in a cigar box without stamps and they will be carried free, and if your government official cannot tell you what it is he will find out, that is his business: Then next time the who should find out: with some things it is more difficult thanu with others, but we must find a remedy for all. One gentleman told me tonight that where the trees had been thoroughly sprayed with Bor-deaux mixiture the disease disappeared. Many years ago I found the same disease at Coldstream, on Okanagan lake, it stayed there for two or three years and then disappeared. That does not indicate fungous disease, but on the other hand the fact that it was cured by Bordeaux does. One experiment is not conclusive, you must try more. Use the lime, sulphur and

sary to repeat experiments over and over

aplete but the work is being carried on

and the results of experiments conducted by agricultural and horticultural depart-

ments all over North America wherever

conditions are similar are available to you, as well as the work of your own gov-

ernments. The definite information that

you can thus obtain sometimes enables a man simply to get out his spraying pump and eradicate at once many of the worst

pests he is troubled with. It was only

about 25 years ago that Bordeaux mixture

was discovered to be an excellent remedy

for grape rot or mildew. Now, where this

is prevalent it can be entirely prevented. One of the most prevalent fungous diseases

in the world is the potato rot, which caus-

ed the great famine in Ireland at the end of the last century. That can be almost

entirely prevented by spraying with Bor-

deau. I have one experiment which I have repeated for 15 years at Ottawa,, because it is such a striking object lesson. We

have one field that is so situate as to be

visible all round for a considerable distance. Right in the center of the field I

treat a patch with the mixture, and the re-

sult is that on the patch so treated the foliage remains for nearly a month after all the others, and it is absolutely free of

disease, the rot of the leaves does not oc-cur, therefore, the rot of the roots does

not occur for they are the same thing.

First the rot attacks the leaves and from there it is washed into the ground and destroys the potatoes. I have not seen a

diseased potato in my garden for years as a result of spraying. The plum rot is more difficut to treat, yet it can be treat-

ed in a practical paying manner by the Bordeaux mixture, because the disease develops on the outside of the leaves. Some diseases, and this may be one, develop in-

priced crop, but the practica remedy is to

treat the seed before it is sown, because the disease is carried on spores on the out-

seed by bluestone or some such treatment

s no new thing, it was practiced a hun

is his business; then next time the judges rule it out you can say, "look here, I have authority." Now with regard to the insects I have seen in your orchards. First I may say I have seen nothing of very serious insat, which is very good because it deportance. In the cases of many of the diseases that come the treatment is very stroys the spores which remain on the trees all winter. It is a standard remedy trees all winter. It is a for all fungous diseases. simple; some are more difficult to treatify you do not succeed there is further (Mr. Johnson stated he had used Bordeaux mixture but it did not cure.) nformation available at the experimen tal farm. It is only about 25 ago that the Bordeaux mixture was discovered as a remedy for the grape rot mildew, now where that is prevalent it it means we have to have another shot, several shots. It was at first said to be bitter root but it does not agree with the description of that disease; it is not bitted can be entirely eradicated. It is equally effective for all external fungous dis-cases. While the Bordeaux mixture and very often is chiefly on the outside of does cause a certain small amount of the apple. It was given that name tempor-arily, but it does not succumb to the reme-dies for bitter root. Both these experiloss I consider it a very safe one if made properly, if you buy a beef steak ments may be wrong, there may have been some other factor overlooked; it is neces-

you get some bone, and the negelect of of Bordeaux mixture would re sult in far greater loss than its use. You have a special locality here with a special product, and I congratulate you people on the climate and soil. The have seen here are equal to the best that are produced in any other part of Canada, also the plums. With these advantages I do not see how anything can hold back the development of this va ev. Some of your best men are engaged the work, the provincial government s doing its part to help you, the federa overnment is doing its part to help you; the federal government employs men who are trying to find out all they can bout the work, and if you make use of your opportunities the result should be the filling of your pockets, not by

selling your lands at exorbitant figures, but selling the fruit they produce and keeping the lands.

With regard to underground insects, the wire worm is one of the insects for which we have not yet found a satisfactory repuedy. There are two methsfactory remedy. There are two methods which give some results, one is plowing th land or breaking it up at he time when the insect is passing through its third stage, the pupa or chrysalis stage. Lands that can be plowed in August are in that way kept in large measure clear of wire worms. The best information I can give you is that all the remedies so widely recommended dvertised in farm journals, etc., are all equally worthless, so you can save your money. Salt and carbolic acid are very popular as remedies for these insects, but they are both valueless. The cut worm, except when it comes in great numbers as it did in B. C. a few years ago is comparatively easy to few years ago is comparatively easy to deal with. One pound of paris green to 100 pounds bran, the paris green sift-ed through the bran with just sufficient moisture to make the poison stick to the bran and this mixture scattered on

Wire worms cannot be treated by any definite treatment except plowing the land. Of course it must be remembered that there are over fifty different kinds of wire worms and probably three hundred different kinds of cut worms,

dies, yet the season will vary for otherwise have been because of smut. That was a serious matter affecting the whole ombined and sent out a special train with pecialists throughout the land to tell the is the onlow magnot. In small numbers it can be treated by a mixture of any of the tar products, such as cresolens, or even carboile acid or coal oil mixed with sand and sown along the rows. loss, and now every farmer knows it is his business to free his seed wheat from weeds and disease, and the sales of bluestone in that country have increased by thousands of tons and the disease is stayed in a large biuestone is also a useful remedy, one sound in four gallons of water, sprink-led along the rows once a week during the spring just after the plants have measure. So the practical result is smut can be prevented; but rust cannot be treat-ed that way because it is an internal feeder, and is not seen until it bursts through the straw. This disease (on the apple shown) is internal, as we see by cutting come up.

For the root magget on cauliflowers and cabbages the best remedny is pyrethrum or hellebore. If there be mixed with one it; all I can suggest is to use Bordeaux mixture, it will destroy any spores on the

outside ()
(Mr. Johnstone stated that the use of Bordeaux caused russeting of the apple.) Russeting is an injury on a clean skinned apple. It was caused either by the lime being poor or the proportions wrong. The Imperial gallon, not the American gallon should be uesd in all formuae; 50 Ameri-

can galons ony eual 40 Imperial.

Mr. Johnstone stated the mixture had been tested and showed the time had neutralized the bluetsone. ralized the bluetsone.

The use of Bordeaux mixture wil be attended by some loss; if you buy a beef steak you generally get a bone in it: but its use will prevent a much greater loss that would be suffered without it.

(Mr. Johnstone stated that some years ago he had some trees affected with the the trees were dying, so he bared the roots and poured in strong soap suds and the

trees were cured.)

Well the potash woud be a strong food or soda might have neutralized some other ingredient of the soil. I heard of a man who had some trouble with his trees and his friends proposed various remedies, one told him it was rooting too deep, so he got a couple of crow bars and pried up the roots til the tree was amost out of the ground, then he laid a few flat stones around it to hold it down and his trees lourished.

However, I congratulate you people in conditions are such as will produce exeptionally good fruit, well formed, and of very fine appearance. The color of the trees indicates that they get (the apples and plums especially) all they need to produce the best fruit. That being the case you would do well to let that be the chief line of your farming until you see something better. Some of the apples I have seen about here, such as Northern Spies and others of the finer grades, are as good as the best produced anywhere in Canada, that being the case you have a special locality, and with you have a special locality, and with proper knowledge and use of your possibilities I do not see what can hold back the development of your valley that is being so widely planted with fruit. A few years ago the planting of these slopes with fruit was hardly thought of but now everyone knows they are the very best lands for the purpose and that fruit of the finest quality can be arreduced on them. Some of your pose and that fruit of the finest quality can be produced on them. Some of your best men engaged in the work, and the stand ready to help you in your diffi culties and protect you and enable you to do your work in the best possible way. They employ specialists for your assistance and whose services are free

to you for the asking.

Mr. Anderson asked Dr. Fletcher to say a few words about underground insects.

I may say that of these, wire worm:

is one of the insects we have not ye found any practical cure for; wire worms and white grubs in grain. There are methods that have given some results, one is plowing the ground or breaking it up just when the insect is passing through the pupa or chrysali or resting stage, which in the case of many wire worms is in the month of August, though as there are many different insects whose grubs are called wire worms, the season varies more or less. One that has given them great trouble again before they can be taken as con-cusive. In one case I know of it disap-peared after a man had simply drained people on the that has given them great trouble conditions are such as to produce exceedingly good fruit. Some of the apples his orchard. Our knowledge is not yet. The best information I can give you is that all the remedies so largely recommended and advertised in farm journals and so on are quite us can save your money. Two very popu lar remedies are salt and carbolic especially the latter, on the ancient prin-ciple I suppose that a medicine is effective in proportion to the badness of its taste, or like a man who went to a dent-ist of the old school to have a tooth out, and the next time went to one o the painless kind. The latter had it out so that he scarcely knew it, and then charged him three dollars. "Why." said the man, "I got dragged half around the block by the other man for one dollar." But neither carbolic acid or salt has any

effect. Cut worms, except they come in grea numbers as they did a few years ago in B.C., are comparatively easy to deal with. One pound of paris green sifted through 100 pounds of bran, just sufficiently moist to hold the this mixture spread on the land, is perfectly effective in my experience. How effective it is in a large way I may tell you in connection with the Alberta su-gar beet growers last year when the outbreak was so great, and by the use of this remedy over 75 per cent were destroyed and the sugar crop absolutely saved. They also appeared in the north-ern wheat fields, where sometimes a hundred acre field of wheat might be seen stripped down; but wherever this remedy was used the result was satisfactory. Some people doubt its efficacy because they do not see the dead worms the stripped by the short with the second stripped to the satisfactory. lying about with tombstones over them, but it must be remembered that the cut worms are night feeders. ternally. Two diseases that trouble the farmers in the northwest are rust and slow in its action, so the insects come smut. Smut is an external disease, rust out at night and eat the poison and go back to their holes and die underground, bury large fields of a comparatively low bury themeselves. As I said there are some fifty different varieties of wire worms and over three hundred differhe disease is carried on spores on the out-ide of the seed. The treatment of wheat eed by bluestone or some such treatment will vary in different districts.

Another insect which is difficult to dred years ago, but people came into a new country and took their chances, new country and took their chances, new gleeted to treat it and in consequence the gleeted to treat it and in consequence the

disease increased and kept on increasing the tar products such as cresolene with until in one year not long ago there was sand (or kerosene or even carbolic acid may be used) and spreading the sand northwest graded lower than it would along the rows about the time the young plants are coming up. Bluestone is also a very good remedy, one pound in four gallons of water sprinkled along the rows once a week from the time the onions come up for about a month.

For root maggot in cauliflower and cabbages the best remedy is pryethrum or white hellebore. If either be mixed with one gallon hot water and that di that is one ounce to two gallons of water and placed around the roots drawing the soil away and pouring it in, then putting the soil back (about a teacup to each plant) the maggot is destroyed and the cabbage encouraged to grow by the moisture with most satisfactory result. An excellent way of page plants by cutworms is to place strips of paper around the stems as the plants are put in the ground, the paper extending about two inches abouve the surface.

(Mr. Johnstone spoke of cases where this had been done but was not very

satisfactory.). This having been an unusually moist season, I understand, the explanation may be that the paper got soft. At Ottawa we use this method with thousands of plants loss. We have planted patches of 2000 the patch that is banded, the loss has been about 5 per cent while the adjoining patch not banded, it has been so bad son Those are definite experiments and those are the kind we have to have at the experimental farms, we cannot afford to "think."

A question was asked as to the Wooly

I had not touched on that because I am not as frightened of it as some of you in this province seem to be. There are three insects known as wooly aphis. It does a certain amount of harm truly, but It has two forms, one of which attacks the root, the other the leaves. The one on the this valley. Your climate and soil and here, is not very dangerous, it is easily killed even when in large numbers by the application of keresone emulsion or whale oil soap hot, which destroys the waxy covering of the insects and kills them. The root form is not prevalent to any extent in this country.

The apple aphis is a general term covering three different kinds. There is also what is known as alternation of generation, one generation appears in the spring on the trees, then the next generation flies to the grasses when they are grown and live there until the autumn when a third generation appears and returns to the apple trees. But there is one that stays on the trees all summer, which is more harmful and there seems to be a special leave it along, one man there saved \$2000 by doing so, which it would have cost him to spray his ochard. Howeverr, here you cannot always afford to run this risk; where it remains all season spraying pays. The oyster shell scale is a very destruc-tive insect in neglected orchards but where orchards are making a vigorous growth as in this valley and where they are being taken care of and cultivated and spray-ed with lime and surphur in the winter and with Bordeaux mixture where neces and with Bordeaux mixture where neces-sary, this insect should never become a serious pest. I detected at Kaslo the parasite of this insect, a very minute fly of the wasp order which feeds on the in-side of the scale. Burning of dead vegetation in the autumn was recomme to destroy eggs of cutworm and other in-One hundred pounds of bran and paris-

green mixture to the acre was used For black aphis on currents the only remedy is to cut off the twigs and burn them, the insects being confined to the tips of the new shoots. Tobacco water was said to have been effective by one

Son

SEV

In spraying potatoes, three times necessary, four times better, at intervals of a fortnight. For white trip hopper on roses, pres

shown by white leaf, use kerosene or whale oil soap.

For white mildew on rose trees, dust with sulphur.

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