

# AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY WILL RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

(Continued from Page One)

to be packed in. Personally, he had been forced to discourage those who had been to enter the country, by reason of the want of trails and roads. If the accession of population consequent on the proposed road was secured a local market would be secured for the produce of the valley. He said, all the way into the interior. At present there were not more than 75 miles in. Further progress was hampered by the big slide, and the road to escape it should be built at once. He therefore asked the institution to support the project. All that was asked for during the coming year was about \$3,000. This would enable communication to be had with the coast and the valley could be wintered there, although the past winter had been a particularly severe one and they were now rolling fat. James Evans suggested that a rail-road be asked for at once. (Laughter.)

Henry Harris said a wagon road, as it ought to be asked for as it would be only three or four feet wide. It was proposed, in amendment, that a wagon road be asked for. Mr. Harris said all asked for was a rough road, as it could be built next summer. The motion was altered to read "road" instead of "high road" and passed without dissent.

On motion of D. Dodding, of Nicola, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That where during construction of a railway company be compelled to put in a road which is reasonably safe for the traveling public, and further that such road shall be divided from the railway by a substantial fence whenever the track and road run side by side."

R. D. MacKenzie, of Surrey, in support of his resolution asking that better cattle guards be provided by railway companies, said that if cattle were killed it was long time before recompense could be obtained. He explained that cattle and horses could be killed across the so-called guards the same as on such gravel road.

Henry Harris, of Langley, supported the motion on the ground that as railroads were becoming more numerous the matter was one of increasing importance. This was carried.

W. J. Brandt introduced a resolution asking that shooting be prohibited together on Sunday. He said that was a case of "pop, pop, pop, from early morn to dew, and no one was not only annoyed, but also a danger to life and limb. The motion carried. The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Two important addresses were delivered at Wednesday morning's session. The first was by Mr. J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, occupied the chair, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, were present N. T. Baker, of Kelowna; R. J. Jones, of the provincial bureau of information, spoke on the result of recent exhibits in England and detailed at length the arrangements that had been made by the Salvation Army for the relief of the present shortage of labor in the province.

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Mr. Cunningham was the first speaker. In opening he expressed his pleasure in being present and asked all to give him the warmest support. The forward movement now going for the removal of all infected fruit trees in the orchards of the province was a very important one and should have been made many years ago. It would have been a great province been sure of political unity and not unrest. No government in the east had sufficient strength behind it to secure the absolute obedience of its subjects.

It was not a pleasant thing for anyone to be brought into court and he, the speaker, had always avoided legal contests. But the regulations against the importation of diseased nursery stock, deciduous fruit and ornamentals must be enforced. This had been done without involving the Board of Horticulture in any quarrel. That procedure would be continued in the future, as it was not advisable to invite conflict with the law. He was in accord with the position taken by the province. He did not wish to do so on either side of the government of Ontario or the Dominion, but their action affected British Columbia, and not advantageously. He therefore referred to had taken the strong position assumed by the province. The fact that the fruit trees against disease. British Columbia stood alone and despite opposition in many quarters had achieved success. This success invited hostility, or at all events jealousy, of many interests in the east.

Ontario. Elapsed. It could not be pleasant for the government of Ontario to realize that, despite the many years of experience the farmers and fruit growers of that province, it was not able to face British Columbia at an exhibition in London and compete for the highest awards of the Royal Horticultural Society. Twice it had backed out at the last moment. It was jealous, but that success achieved by this province made it advisable not to arouse hostility.

Some horticultural legislation of the Dominion government was also exceedingly unfortunate. He was impressed in Vancouver recently when fruit grower attempted to obtain damage from the C.P.R. for damage to his orchard. There was ample evidence that the orchard was in bad condition, and boxes of fruit showing the company's lawyers were able to bring forward evidence that the Dominion government, in its regulations, admitted the presence of ten per cent of infected fruit in first class apples, and the case was thrown out. It was a danger signal; the same argument might be brought to try and alter the provincial regulations, which was certainly not for the unfortunate.

"First Class Fruit." The province took the ground, and he was sure all present would be of the opinion that only first class apples should be put into a box classed as first class fruit. (Applause.) He had always taken this stand and he, the Board of Horticulture behind him.

Another unfortunate thing was a resolution of the Entomological Society of Canada, that when in con-

vention last October or November, had taken up the question of inspection of fruit. Without debating the matter, a resolution had been passed against the rejection of apples infected with the San Jose scale. This was a most unfortunate decision and most embarrassing to officials in British Columbia who were trying to protect the interest of the fruit grower. He had pointed out to the society that no one was permitted in this province to allow diseased fruit to be sold in any of its markets. The decision was also most unfortunate for Ontario than here. Just as long as that province had diseased trees be imported and diseased orchards remain, so long would diseased fruit be sold.

Need of Spraying. It was only right to compel men to spray their trees or else cut off their revenue from selling fruit. In British Columbia it was a case of cut down or clean. The interests of those who were hurt by this decision, as conveyed in the same paper as conveyed the news of the resolution.

Right at the time the society said it was wrong to try and stamp out the berry boxes. The question was not Ontario apples in the open market at Bristol, England. It only fetched two shillings a barrel. The berry trees cost 30 cents at the factory and, in addition to the cost of cultivating, freight across the Atlantic had to be paid. Here was one result of such mistakes.

Striking Contrast. Right in the same month apples from British Columbia had fetched eighteen shillings a box of 45 lbs. Here was a contrast. Ontario apples fetched a cent a barrel. British Columbia ones at \$4.50 for 45 lbs. Such results would always work out. It was merely a question of the survival of the fittest.

This made it apparent that it was extremely necessary the province should not be interfered with by those in the east. Unfortunately, there was a chance that trouble would arise.

Another thing that was unsatisfactory to British Columbia was the reversion to Dominion legislation regarding berry boxes. The question had been fought out here years ago. It was not right to say to the fruit growers here, you must not sell your fruit in berry boxes. It was not right to say to the fruit growers here, you must not sell your fruit in berry boxes. It was not right to say to the fruit growers here, you must not sell your fruit in berry boxes.

Why B. C. is Successful. British Columbia believed in proceeding on a different basis. It followed clear fruit packages and, honestly packed. This was the reason it was so successful at the great exhibition. It was not a case of the province commanding such high prices. These good prices had caused land to advance and he, the speaker, would always stand for pure fruit and trust to providence for the result. It was not pleasant to see a man to his orchard or cut it down, but such a course was necessary. Inspectors had been sent out to inspect the orchards and to stamp out the pests, but instructed to approach the farmers in a kindly spirit, and to explain that trees in health and vigor meant good profits.

Mr. Cunningham was applauded heartily when he resumed his seat and a vote of thanks for the address was passed. He was understood to have answered many questions regarding different phases of the horticultural industry.

Dairymen's Association. The chairman then adjourned the Provincial Dairymen's Association would hold its convention today and invited to invitation to delegates to the institute to remain over and attend it.

A resolution asking the establishment of further experimental farms in British Columbia was next adopted, on motion of James Johnson, and a request from Alberta that the fall lectures be held there as near September 20th as possible, referred to Mr. Anderson.

Dairy inspection was discussed shortly at the feeling of the convention embodied in a resolution asking the government to appoint a duly qualified official to devote his full time to that work.

R. M. Palmer's Address. R. M. Palmer was then called upon to deliver his address. He was accorded a gratifying reception. After expressing his regret at being unable to attend all the sessions of the convention, he offered congratulations on its apparent success as reported in the press.

Before taking up the subject of immigration from Great Britain Mr. Palmer shortly referred to the success achieved by fruit from this province at country exhibitions. He had probably been reported already, he thought, but he would again mention that the fruit from British Columbia had secured the gold medal at Edinburgh, a special award of show of the Royal Horticultural Society had more than duplicated its success of the year previous by obtaining one gold medal, two silver-gilt, five silver and four bronze ones. No province had ever obtained such great success before. (Applause.)

At the Colonial Fruit Exhibition British Columbia had not met with such competition as expected. It was true that Nova Scotia had an exhibit, but it was not the same. He did not think that it compared at all with that of British Columbia. Only one silver medal was awarded for it.

C. P. R. is Praised. British Columbia, he continued, owed a debt of gratitude to the C.P.R. for the great interest that company took in securing the success of all arrangements. Everything had been done to ensure safe carriage and careful handling. As a result, any fruit that left the province in good condition arrived in the same state. Considering that portions of the display came from 30 different points it was pretty near perfection.

The object of the exhibit was twofold: first, as advertising the resources and capabilities of British Columbia, and secondly to obtain practical demonstrations of the market value of the fruit.

Parts of the exhibit had been sold by auction in the open market both in Glasgow and London; not as specially selected fruit but as the crop in Glasgow. The prices obtained were so high that the commission agent had actually apologized for getting so much when sending in the returns. (Laughter.)

High Prices Obtained. The highest price reached was 18s. 3d. per box under the hammer in Glasgow, while in London the average

price was 14s. Some varieties, not in such favor on the English market as the New Zealand Pippin, that attained the top figure was sold at from 18s. to 11s. The latter were Baldwins and Spyrs.

The varieties most to be relied on were in addition to New Zealand Pippin, Cox's Orange Pippin and Spitzenberg. Competent judges admitted that those from British Columbia equalled, if they did not surpass, those from Great Britain. All that need be considered was the question of proper packing and transportation.

Immigration From England. The greater part of his time in the Old Country, Mr. Palmer continued, was devoted to the question of immigration. As a result the provincial government had been able to make satisfactory arrangements with the immigration department of the Salvation Army under which immigrants would be selected in England, taken charge of, brought to Canada and placed where required.

Some of them would be single men, but the general policy of the Salvation Army was to encourage the immigration of men with families. These would form an important factor in building up the province and were likely to stay in the province. Some of them would be single men, but the general policy of the Salvation Army was to encourage the immigration of men with families.

Mr. Palmer said, regarding conditions in the old country, it was impossible to get a thorough grasp of them. Each district had its own special problems and the high rate of wages offered here would secure the best class.

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home and coming to a new environment. After thoroughly investigating the methods of the Salvation Army he had come to the conclusion that it offered the best possible lines on which to relieve the labor stringency in the province.

Mr. Palmer, after the applause following his speech had subsided, then passed round the medals won by the province and some individual exhibits. Horticultural societies are known by pictures to many people, but not so Scotch. This amounted to about the size of a dollar, made of gold and had besides the commemorative inscription, a design on its face including the Scotch coat of arms most beautifully engraved.

At this point a belated telegram was received by the minister of agriculture from Hon. Wm. Templeman. It was read to the convention by Mr. Anderson and was as follows: "Minister of agriculture thinks first consideration should be given to the island and later in dry belt. Dr. Saunders will examine possible sites this week and report as to advantages of each."

N. T. Baker, of Agassiz, then moved a resolution asking that legislation be passed requiring a certificate from a veterinary surgeon as to the soundness of all entire horses before they were permitted to stand for hire. This was opposed by Alex. Dowie, of Delta, who said that at Victoria had been turned down at the New Westminster fair, showing that and just as the same was the case at really should be permitted to stand.

Mr. D. Curry supported the resolution, stating that in France, where some of the best breeds, such as the Percheron, were raised to perfection, no one was permitted to own a stallion that was not in first-class condition. In this province, however, it was common to see ring-boned entire horses traveled at large. W. E. Buckingham said that he was in accord with the spirit of the motion but did not think the time ripe for the legislation. He was sure that the trouble might be met in another way. It was proposed to have a lien placed on the male owners of horses. He thought the case would be met by not permitting this lien to hold when the male was under the care of a breeder.

It being noon, the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session. The discussion of Mr. Baker's motion was continued at the opening of the afternoon session. W. E. Buckingham said that he was in accord with the spirit of the motion but did not think the time ripe for the legislation. He was sure that the trouble might be met in another way. It was proposed to have a lien placed on the male owners of horses. He thought the case would be met by not permitting this lien to hold when the male was under the care of a breeder.

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ary 26th, Berrie, the eldest son of Jno.  
and Emma Adams, aged 2 years, 11  
months and eleven days.  
RHODES-At St. Joseph's hospital, on the  
14th inst., William Rhodes, aged 8 years,  
and a native of Germany.  
FAIRBANKS-At the residence of his  
parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fair-  
bank, William Fairbank, aged 81 years,  
and a native of Wakefield, Quebec.

to see the Dominion act enforced. The motion was carried.  
The Sunday Observance law next came in for attention, upon a resolution proposed by A. E. Gale and seconded by W. J. Brandt.  
"Whereas the Dominion government has passed an act called the Sunday Observance law and has virtually placed the enforcement of it in the hands of the local legislatures,  
"And whereas, the said law will seriously hamper many of the most important industries of this province if it were enforced,  
"Now therefore, be it resolved that we earnestly request the provincial government to introduce legislation for the forthwith repeal of the act to exempt all industries in British Columbia from the operations of the act."

The mover, in support of the resolution, said that the enforcement of the act would much injure the fruit growing industry on Vancouver Island, a great market was being built up in the Northwest and it would be a severe handicap if remedial legislation were not passed. As for Sunday newspapers, he was much in favor of them and liked to read them. They were clean and good and people could do very much worse things on Sunday. James Johnston also had a good word for Sunday newspapers. He pointed out that publication on Monday meant all day work on Sunday, while if the papers were published on the latter day there was very little Sabbath work.

V. D. Curry supported the motion. He said that it was wrong to impose restrictions on people who did not interfere with their neighbors. It was a reversion to the days of Cromwell. In work on Sunday in the strawberry season, but they were many miles away from the city.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

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