A Successful Fruit Grower

Mr. R. M. Palmer Tells of Varieties of Fruit and Methods of Culture.

Mr. R. M. Palmer, of Rockside Orchard, has, if not the the largest, at any rate the most scientifically managed and undoubtedly one of the best paying fruit farms on Vancouver Island. Being of an experimental turn of mind, he spends considerable time and money in testing new varieties and new methods of cultivating the old ones. His twenty-five acres of orchard includes a number of different kinds of soil, so that he is in a position to know what is best in that line. In

Choosing a Location

for an orchard Mr. Palmer would see that it is well sheltered from the prevailing southwest winds, and that the soil is a black loam, sufficiently deep to hold the moisture through the summer and early autumn. On the south end of Vancouver Island are many such locations, and the fruit raised here compares very favorably with any in the world. The only fruit that does not attain perfection here is the winter apple. This fruit is good, but the dry summer and autumn does not develop it to such a degree of perfection as in places where it is possible to irrigate the soil during the dry season. Mr. Palmer's aim is to provide

A Succession of Crops,

so that he is able to ship during the whole season. The strawberry is the first crop, and one of the most important. The shipping variety is the Magoon, from which the main crop is derived. The berries can be marketed in good condition in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. An earlier variety grown for the local market is the Gladstone, and a later for the same purpose the Paxton, a very late variety and one that thrives wonderfully well, the foliage almost covering the ground when planted two feet between plants and the rows three and a half feet apart. The usual method of planting is to allow eighteen to twenty inches between the plants and three and a half feet between the rows, thus making it possible to cultivate with the use of a horse.

The Average Price

for exported berries is $2 a crate f.o.b. in Victoria, less the selling commission, which is 10 per cent. There is a good profit at this price, and there is no likelihood that the prices will not be maintained. Last season Mr. Palmer averaged 300 crates of 24 lbs. each to the acre, but this year the crop is poor, and the average will not be as high. So far they have not had sufficient fruit to ship in car lots. They are sent to Vancouver by steamer, and then shipped in Dominion Express Company ventilated cars.

Plants Are Set Out in the Spring,

generally, and fourteen months later a full crop is taken off. These beds are good for three crops. Mr. Palmer has had large experience, and it means a good deal when he says there is no better place in the world than this for growing strawberries, either for color or for quality. He thinks the crop should be an important item in every fruit grower's farm.

The Raspberry

comes next in importance. So far these have been grown only for the local market, and chiefly for dessert. The best varieties are the Northumberland Fillbasket and the Marlboro. The prices realized are from eight to ten cents a pound. Raspberries could be shipped in pails to the Northwest and would net the shipper eight cents a pound. One advantage this fruit has over the strawberry is that the plantations are good for from eight to ten years. It takes them two or three years to get properly established, although a good crop may be obtained after the first year.

The Loganberry,

a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, is used chiefly for preserving purposes, and for this it has no equal. It is a solid fruit, has few seeds, is of a splendid flavor, thrives and crops well, and is very hardy. The prices realized are from eight to ten cents a pound. This is the first year this fruit has been shipped to the Northwest.

Demand for Cherries

is the market in the Northwest for this fruit they have hardly begun to supply. Mr. Palmer grows chiefly the more acid fruits for preserving purposes. The varieties he prefers are the Morello, Belle Magnifique, and Olivet. The average price is ten cents a pound.

Prunes and Plums.

Of the larger fruits, Mr. Palmer has not yet handled any prunes, although he has a young orchard of Italian prunes planted. His chief variety of plums for export purposes are the Peach plum, Engelbert, Pond's Seedling, and Grand Duke. The above ripen in the order given, the season extending from August 1st to about the middle of September. The prices range from sixty to seventy-five cents per crate of twenty pounds.

It is seven or eight years from the time of planting before the plum crop is heavy, but some fruit is obtained about the fourth year. While the young trees are growing the ground between is utilized for small fruits, so that the land is paying its way while the orchard is maturing. When the trees get large, the land is kept carefully cultivated, but no crop is taken between the rows, as this robs the nutriment from the trees.

Pears.

Large numbers of pears have been tested, but the Bartlett and Louise Bonne have been proven to be the best. With this fruit great care has to be taken in marketing at the right time. The fruit should be shipped about ten days before it would be ripe if left on the trees, and in choosing the right time the experience and intelligence of the fruit grower counts.

Apples.

The Wealthy is the most profitable of the apples. Besides this the Blenheim Orange is a good seller, and the Duchess of Oldenburg and King of Tomkins are both choice fruit and good croppers. Mr. Palmer's apple, pear and plum trees were loaded down with fruit, and yet a large part of the fruit had been taken off the trees earlier in the season in order not to overload them.

A tree that bears well and the fruit of which there is a great demand in the Northwest is the Hyslop Crab. A sure crop and a sure market should be a big inducement to grow this fruit much more than is done at present.

Walnuts.

An interesting experiment that Mr. Palmer has made is with the walnut. He has found a very profitable variety in the Proeparturiens, a French walnut which thrives well when grafted on California Black Walnut. One tree in his orchard is eight years old, and has been in full bearing for the past three years. This year it is loaded with nuts of large size.

Gooseberries and Currants.

Mr. Palmer says that gooseberries and currants can be grown with profit. The green gooseberry is the favorite, of which the Oregon Champion is a good variety. The demand is good even locally, and the berries keep well for export. He exports rhubarb early inthe season and finds it profitable.

Conditions.

Comparing the conditions here with those in Oregon or Washington, Mr. Palmer says that whereas in Oregon they have had several seasons of late in which the prune crop has been a failure, there have been no failures here. On that account he thinks our climate more suitable for the industry.

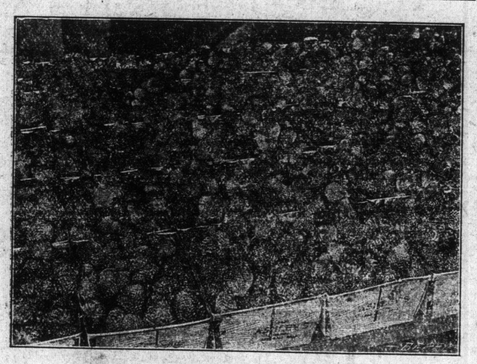
One of the large expenses in an orchard is the cost of fertilizing. Everything in bearing is fertilized every year. The cost of this is from ten to fifteen dollars an acre. It is impossible to irrigate here, but in place of that the soil is kept cultivated so that capillary evaporation is prevented.

Profits.

Mr. Palmer was very reluctant in giving figures respecting the profits to be made, as he said these were often misleading. There was a splendid opportunity to make money from fruit, but a man going into the business must be prepared to give his best thought to it, and to exercise great care and skill. It was all nonsense to think that anybody could grow fruit successfully. A person and adaptability anyone should be able to make a comfortable living from fruit.

PRIZE FRUIT, ROC KSIDE, VICTORIA.

ASHLEY'S GARDEN, VICTORIA



STRAWBERRIES CRATED FOR SHIPMENT.

MONEY ON SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND.

Independence Enterprise.

S. C. Dunlap, who markets his cream in Independence (Polk county, Oregon) furnishes an example of what can be done on a small acreage. Mr. Dunlap has seventeen acres in cultivation and fifty-three in timber.

Here is a record of what he produced and sold from his little place in one year:

Cream from four cows	$ 258 00
Calves, four	20 00
Hogs, thirty-four	32 48
Eggs, 200 hens	600 00
Clover seed, 1,100 lbs.	110 00
Chickens, ten roosters	10 00
Mohair	20 00
Strawberries ¾ acre, 110 crates	130 00
Raspberries	7 50
Tomatoes	30 00
Potatoes	50 00
Turnips	4 00
Onions	12 00
Wood	100 00
Total	$1,675 00

The expenses of Mr. Dunlap during the same period are herewith set out:

Shorts, for feed	$ 175 82
Bran	190 00
Wheat	92 24
Hay	15 85
Oil meal	12 00
Total	$404 91

Excess of receipts over expenditures, $1,271. The family grocery bill for the family of three, during the same time, was only $75, and the Dunlap family lives well. Everything in the way of vegetables for the table was raised on the little farm.

The Passionate Epigrammatist

Aphorisms by Oscar Wilde

There is no government by epigram, says the Argonaut. There are few signs of growing Gallic grace among us in the making of phrases. Our novelists are mostly very serious young men, or homely young ladies, or old ones in deadly earnest. Beautiful women seldom write novels, anyhow—they live them rather. We have long books and strong books, grim books and funny books, realistic books and romantic books, but few books that are merely graceful. Out of Saltus' novels one could extract a shining sheaf of epigrams, but Saltus apparently writes novels no more. Edith Wharton occasionally says a thing, and also James, but it would be difficult to find in all of Howells—the altruistic Howells or the analytic Howells—so many phrases with legs competent to support them solitary as one finds in the few books of Wilde. True, as Mr. Sargent, the compiler of "Epigrams and Aphorisms" (John W. Luce & Co.), by Oscar Wilde, remarks, in these "we have the very flower and blossom of his genius," while the styled dean of American letters depends for his renown, of course, upon more solid qualities. A man who could say, as Wilde did, indeed:

Arguments are to be avoided; they are always vulgar and often convincing.

was bound to put his best things into clever phrases that conquer at sight, if they conquer at all, rather into solid arguments. Elsewhere he said:

It is only the intellectually lost who ever argue.

Mr. Sargent has evidently carefully gone through everything that Wilde wrote, and a hundred and twenty odd pages of cleverness is the fascinating result of his labors. We make no apologies for for quoting from it at some length:

It is very vulgar to talk about one's own business. Only people like stockbrokers do that, and then merely at dinner parties.

Twenty years of romance make a woman look like a ruin, but twenty years of marriage make her something like a public building.

To have the reputation of possessing the most perfect social tact, talk to every woman as if you loved her, and to every man as if he bored you.

To get into the best society nowadays, one has either to feed people, amuse people, or shock people.

The youth of America is their oldest tradition. It has been going on now for three hundred years. To hear them talk one would imagine they were in their first childhood. As far as civilization goes, they are in their second.

Health—the silliest word in our language, and one knows the popular idea of health. The English country gentleman galloping after a fox—the unspeakable in full pursuit of the uneatable.

A bad woman is the sort of woman a man never gets tired of.

All Americans dress well—they get their clothes in Paris.

It is absurd to say that there are neither ruins nor curiosities in America when they have their mothers and their manners.

After a good dinner one could forgive anybody, even one's own relations.

Men always want to be a woman's first love—women like to be a man's last romance.

One should never trust a woman who tells one her real age. A woman who would tell that would tell anything.

One should always be in love; that is the reason one should never marry.

Women love men for their defects; if men have enough of them women will forgive them everything, even their gigantic intellects.

Men know life too early, women know life too late.

The first duty in life is to be as artificial as possible. What the second duty is no one has yet discovered.

Wickedness is a myth invented by good people to account for the curious attractiveness of others.

Evening clothes on a London merchant remind one of a moroccо binding on a cook-book or a doily on a stove lid.

Nowadays most people die of a sort of creeping common sense, and discover, when it is too late, that the only thing one never regrets are one's mistakes.

No civilized man ever regrets a pleasure, and no uncivilized man ever knows what a pleasure is.

How appalling is the ignorance which is the inevitable result of the fatal habit of imparting opinions!

There are two ways of disliking art. One is to dislike it. The other is to like it rationally.

All bad poetry springs from genuine feeling. To be natural is to be obvious, and to be obvious is to be hartistic.

Being adored is a nuisance. Women treat us just as Humanity treats its gods. They worship us and are always bothering us to do something for them.

Nothing that actually occurs is of the smallest importance.

The nineteenth century dislike of Realism is the rage of Caliban at seeing his own face in the glass.

There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.

Young men want to be faithful and are not; old men want to be faithless and cannot.

One should never make one's debut with a scandal; one should reserve that to give interest to one's old age.

The only way a woman can ever reform a man is by boring him so completely that he loses all possible interest in life.

Conscience and cowardice are really the same things. Conscience is the trade name of the firm.

It is only the intellectually lost who ever argue.

To become the spectator of one's own life is to escape the suffering of life.

Poets know how useful passion is for publication. Nowadays a broken heart will run to many additions.

There is luxury in self-reproach. When we blame ourselves we feel no one else has a right to blame us.

A cigarette is the perfect type of pleasure; it is exquisite, and leaves one unsatisfied.

A man can not be too careful in the choice of his enemies.

We live in an age that reads too much to be wise and thinks too much to be beautiful.

There are only two kinds of people who are really fascinating: people who know everything, and people who know nothing.

Life is far too important a thing ever to talk seriously about.

It is most dangerous nowadays for a husband to pay any attention to his wife in public. It always makes people think that he beats her when they are alone.

Wicked women bother one, good women bore one. That is the only difference between them.

A man who desires to get married should know either everything or nothing.

Never speak disrespectfully of society. Only people who can't get into it do that.

By persistently remaining single a man converts himself into a permanent public temptation.

SHAKESPEARE A DRAMATIST, NOT A SCENIC ARTIST.

William Poel, in a letter to the London Times, contends that Shakespeare would not regard the present elaborate productions of his plays as an improvement on the old manner. He says:

It is contended by many that Shakespeare was progressive, and that had he lived now he would wish to see his plays represented with all the additional accessories that the modern stage can provide. But apart from the question whether Shakespeare would like more put into his plays than he himself as an artist and a dramatist conceived, it is a fact beyond dispute that pageantry masques and scenic display were in many ways as elaborate and effective in his day as in those of modern times, and that these were intentionally omitted on the public stages as being unsuitable additions to drama as it was then understood. Ben Johnson's rebuke to Inigo Jones, who valued his own inventions more than those of the poet, clearly indicates that Elizabethan audiences neither expected nor wanted scenic embellishments in a playhouse. The theatre then was essentially a declamatory platform, in which the art of the dramatist consisted in the telling of an interesting story, full of varied incidents, together with bold characterization, and in satisfying the playgoer's imagination with poetic descriptions of the character's environment. Undoubtedly one of the stimulating conditions of playgoing in those days was the opportunity afforded to criticise the dramatist's skill in bringing vividly before the mind's eye, by means of narration, not only a scene, but also a fight, a knock at the door, a look, or an attitude. Here lay the value of the Elizabethan playhouse to audience and poet alike. It was the great training ground for the imaginative faculties. When Shakespeare is writing his immortal balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet," he is not thinking only of the beauty of an Italian summer night, but more particularly of the necessity of describing moonlight to an audience who are conscious that it is daytime. For this reason Shakespeare makes his lovers use the word "night" eleven times in this short scene, with more than one allusion to the moon and the stars, and the skill with which this is done, and which at any moment can be put to the test by a recital of the scene on a grass lawn in midday, is a literary and dramatic achievement that must have impressed an Elizabethan audience, trained to realize the value of word pictures. Under these circumstances Shakespeare would hardly consider himself honored if he knew how a modern audience praises the beautiful setting of his plays while ignoring altogether his poetical and descriptive powers. He, who was a practical and popular dramatist in his lifetime, would surely realize that today his occupation is gone, and that a less gifted writer would serve equally well to provide the kind of amusement which gives pleasure to the patrons of the drama.

PEACE, PEACE!

The Khan.
In holidays I'm full or sorrer;
No peace, peace, peace.
The children's askin' for er
Piece, piece, piece!
My brows and thumbs are full of creases,
My baking time it never ceases,
And every loaf departs in pieces—
Peace, piece, peace!

Give me time to bake a pie!
Peace, peace, peace!
Then you'll hear the young ones cry:
"Piece, piece, piece!"
I wish that I was like a baker,
Could slice a loaf so thin 'twould make her
Cover more than half an acre,
Peace, peace, peace!

Here I be a-cannin' berries;
Peace, peace, peace!
Half the mornin' pittin' cherries;
Peace, peace, peace!
And from my side, each, like a burr,
The little ones never stir—
They want to lick the colander—
Peace, peace, peace!

Each pinny white a flag of truce is;
Peace, peace, peace!
But union-jacked with berry juices;
Peace, peace, peace!
I've got a pretty clutch of
Chicks, and pride I've got a touch of,
And when they're gone I'll have too much of
Peace, peace, peace!

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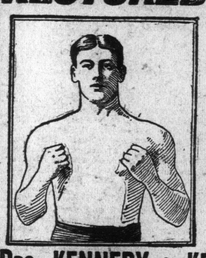

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OBJECTED TO HENRY'S STATEMENT

Mr. Helmcken Took Exception to Publication of Interview With Notary.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Yesterday the Colonist published an interview with A. J. Henry, notary public. It was in reply to a previously published interview with George D. Collins. When the case of George D. Collins, whose extradition for perjury is being sought, was continued before Judge Lampman, Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., counsel for Collins, rose to object to the publication of the interview with Henry in the Colonist. He said it was contempt of court and his honor should take notice. Judge Lampman said he understood it touched a matter which was before Mr. Justice Duff. Mr. Helmcken said the statement was an improper one and affected the court.

Judge Lampman thought both parties had made statements to the Colonist. He said: "The trouble is you people have got entangled over certain matters. You have gone to the newspapers, then you come to me."

Mr. Helmcken said a witness had no right to make such a statement, and the paper had no right to publish it. Both were in contempt of court. His client was under the protection of the court, and such statements tended to prejudice the public mind against him, although they would not affect the court. If his client had a complaint to make it would be made to his honor, not to the press. He had interviewed the management of the Colonist regarding some things it had previously published regarding his client, taken from the San Francisco newspapers, and it was then promised that these statements would not be reprinted, or anything published to prejudice his client while the case was before the court. He did not blame the newspaper but he thought the witness Henry should be made to apologize to the court.

Judge Lampman: "Did not your client give an interview to the paper as to how he had obtained the statement from the witness Henry?"

"Yes, but it was not brought to your honor's attention," replied Mr. Helmcken. "Besides, Henry is not a party to this case and had no right to give the Colonist the statement he did for puoposes of self-vindication."

Judge Lampman: "I don't see that the matter is before me. The statement secured from the witness, Henry is, I understand, in anticipation of proceedings in the California courts."

Mr. Frank Higgins, for the prosecution, said he objected to the interjection of this matter at this stage of the proceedings, and had refused to say anything in the press concerning it. Regarding the interview with Henry published by the Colonist, Collins had made certain statements in an interview which Henry declared untrue and had denied them, but he did not wish to have the case interrupted by these things. He wanted to get through. As to any charges he personally had made against Collins he was prepared to prove them by the testimony of three sworn witnesses. He could prove Collins had tampered with a witness, but that was not the case under investigation. What Henry declared untrue and had denied them, but he did not wish to have the case interrupted by these things. He wanted to get through. As to any charges he personally had made against Collins he was prepared to prove them by the testimony of three sworn witnesses. He could prove Collins had tampered with a witness, but that was not the case under investigation. What was before the court was whether Collins should be extradited or not.

There was an interruption and Mr. Higgins said again: "I am quite prepared to prove the charges I made the other day."

Mr. Collins: "Yes, and you'll be called upon to prove them."

Mr. Higgins: "The accused has been making statements to the press continually."

Judge Lampman: "I suppose all these interviews are designed to be telegraphed to San Francisco."

After some further discussion, Mr. Helmcken said the charge that Collins had tampered with a witness should be investigated. His honor said that was a matter for the Californian court. There was no intention of producing any statement secured from the witness Henry in this court, as his evidence had been already given here, and there would be no difficulty in securing a copy. Witnesses, however, should not make statements to the newspapers concerning the case.

The remainder of the time of the court was taken up by the accused in arguing his objections as to the admissibility of the depositions from San Francisco, he contending that they were not properly authenticated and that whereas it was stated they were originals the certificate purporting to authenticate them said they were copies. The matter was argued until 1 p. m., when the court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:30 a. m.

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SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

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WHEN YOUR CHILD SUFFERS.

For lack of knowledge of the value of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for eczema, many a mother has been worn out in the effort to relieve her child of suffering. Eczema, scald head and other forms of itching skin disease are common to children, especially during the teething period. Though readily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment, eczema, if neglected, becomes chronic and may last for years.

CAVE DISCOVERY IN ROCKIES.

Our readers will remember that at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which was held in Victoria, an interesting address was delivered by Mr. W. S. Ayres, of Banff, Alberta, on the Deutschman cave, at Ross Peak, near Glacier. It was illustrated by limelight views from some of the photographs taken. It was a remarkable discovery, and a full report of it was made to the Government of Canada, portions of which are contained in the last issue of the B. C. Mining Record. In the illustrated supplement of the Saturday's issue of the Toronto Globe there is a long account of it, containing many views of this wonderful cave. There is also editorial reference to it, from which we take the following: "As its beauties become more widely known and are rendered more accessible it will attract the attention of the scientist and the tourist the world over, for nothing equalling this great natural wonder in fantastic magnificence or grandeur of design is known to exist elsewhere. 'The walls are of solid marble, and have been slowly carved during centuries by the ceaseless rush of torrents of snow water.' This is not a sentence from some new Arabian Nights tale, as it well might be; it is a plain statement of fact in the report of Engineer W. S. Ayres to the Dominion Government, but there is compressed within it a wonderful story of the mysterious working of nature. Year by year the beauties of the Canadian Alps are more appreciated by the travelers of both the new and old worlds. New marvels are found at every turn as exploration is pushed into the recesses of the mighty mountain chain. Already two railways traverse their wide bosom, soon a third will follow, and a fourth; while numerous spurs jut out to populous towns and new centres of life and industry. Not many years will pass before the mountain peaks of Canada will attract a vast volume of tourist traffic from foreign lands. The present discovery is but one in an endless chain of natural wonders.

POLICE'S STRANGE FIND.

Portland, July 28.—(Special.)—In a respectable lodging house across the street from the county court house the police, when searching for a petty thief, today arrested five men and one young woman smoking opium and found a complete counterfeiting outfit.

RIOT IN ZIONIST CONGRESS.

Blows Exchanged and Police Called in at Basle Meeting.

Basle, Switzerland, July 28.—The reports that rioting occurred at yesterday's session of the Zionist congress are incorrect, but today while the delegates were assembling considerable scuffling occurred in the hallways and stairways of the Casino. This caused a scene of angry gesticulation and shouting. Blows were exchanged and the police intervened and cleared the stairways of the disorderly element.