Annual meeting of the Association Opened This Morning at the City Hall.

Amendments to the Constitution Decided Upon-The Cup Won at Spokane.

Address by the President Read at This Afternoon's Session.

The B. C. Fruit Growers' Association met this morning in the city hall with the president, Mr. T. G. Harl, of Lyt- find that for summer the Yellow Transton, in the chair. As the Islander did not make a trip yesterday from the Mainland the Mainland delegation, the secretary. Mr. McGowan, being among early winter the New York Vandrevere them, was not present, but will probably be here for the afternoon session. Mr. Hadwen acted as secretary in the

Mr. R. M. Palmer reported on the meeting of the committee on the constitution, which met at New Westminster. This was taken up clause by clause by the meeting.

Clause 1 was amended by the name

being changed to the British Columbia Fruit Growers and Horticultural Socie-Clause two, which deals with the object of the society, was amended so that the profitable marketing of fruit and

transportation facilities be also an ob-Clause five was changed so that the meetings of the association will be held in January, April, July and October, in-

stead of in January, May, August and November as heretofore. Clause nine was amended so that the secretary-treasurer place all sums of

money in some chartered bank instead of the sum being limited to over \$25, as in the original clause. Clause ten was amended so that the exhibitions were left to the discretion

Clause eleven so that the membership fee be reduced from \$2 to \$1 per year. Clause thirteen was amended so that the financial year ends on December 30 instead of November 30 as before.

Clause eighteen was amended so that it reads that neither the constitution nor by-laws be changed except by a two-thirds vote of all members present at a regular meeting of the society, due notice of the proposed changes having been given at a previous meeting.

The other clauses remain unchanged. The cup won by the association at the Spokane fair last summer was exhibited, and the president made a few remarks on the winning of the cup. He said it showed what the fruit growers of British Columbia could do in competition with the three fruit growing States of Washington, Idaho and Ore-The main bulk of British Columbia's fruit did not get there in time, but if it had they might have had more prizes to exhibit. It shows what British Columbians can do, and the cup is honor to the whole of British Cowork in that connection. In conclusion he proposed a standing vote of On thanks to Mr. Hutcherson, which was

Mr. E. Hutcherson expressed his thanks, but said he thought they had gone too far. He did not want to turn this into a mutual admiration society. but it was Mr. Earl who deserved the credit, for it was his fruit that had " The fruit that Mr. won the prizes. Earl had sent to Spokane was a credit to the province, and all Canadians who were at that fair were very proud of

Mr. Sharpe, of the Dominion Experimental farm sent down several samples of apples of the following varieties: Salome, Stark, Sutton's beauty and the These were exhibited York Imperial. at the meeting, as well as samples of Vanderoere and Ben Davis apples brought down by Mr. Earl.

Mr. Earl before adjournment said that the society should endeavor to secure more members and extend the society from one end of the province to other. The society had done a great deal of good for British Colum bia; it had succeeded in getting freight rates reduced and was sending carloads of produce into the Kootenay country, which was enriching the province. He hoped that the membership of the society would be trebled before the next annual meeting.

An adjournment was then taken until two o'clock this afternoon. The afternoon session was opened by the reading of the president's address, which follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen: This is the eighth year of our organization and I regret to say it has not been a prosperous one for the fruit grower. er Fraser and islands was a partial failure, whilst in the interior we have

Awarded Hignest Honors-World's Fair ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. a pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulcerant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

had a very sudden cold snap commencing Nevember 9th, and lasting the balhad been no frosts sufficient to send the sap down and prepare the tree The thermometer in a few for winter. days dropped at Lytton to 16 and at to 22 degrees below zero. Kamloops to 22 degrees below zero. Now, under these conditions thousands of trees in the interior have been winter killed, mostly of the winter variaties; while on the lower Fraser and coast I believe the loss is trifling. 1875; just twenty-one years ago, we lost large numbers of trees by a cold snap similar to the one that occurred this year. With these undeniable facis before us I think it is our duty to let it be known and not try to conceal it, as then all can guard against such failures in future. Certainly no one will dans the fact that we can grow as nice fruit as can be grown anywhere.

THE

With past experience is it not better to grow varieties that we know will stand the sudden changes, instead of going in for so many fancy varieties? I parent, Red Astracan, Duchess and Mrs. Favorite usually come out well, for early autumn Alexander and Wealthy come through safely. apple, and in general appearance resembles the Wealthy. The Blue Pearmain is a large dark red apple but not as good as the Vandervere; these two after New Year's, and I have kept them until May. The Red Streak or twentyalso find for late winter three varieties Sweeting and Ribstone Pippin; all the above mentioned apples I am certain will stand under most any condition.

Of pears only Early Summer and Bartletts have endured the severe cold, while cherries, plums, prunes and peaches are a total loss; but as they come into bearing in a few years we can afford to replace them. Now, gentlemen, I am in hopes that

the fruit trees in the interior above P. Kamloops are safe, as the frost sets in so early. This is not only an individual loss but a loss to the whole province. It is especially deplorable just now, as I sincerely hope they will join our asmining resources of this province are becoming so well known as the tive men that we want in the associarichest and of greater extent than any heretofore discovered. I venture to say there is not a day but what new ledges and mines are discovered. When we take into account the many millions of English capital which is sure to flow in to this province, let us pause and consider the glorious future of British Columbia. Many thousands of miners and others will come to the province and we may certainly calculate by 1900 to have a population of at least 300,000. This is where the fruit grower and farmer comes in. What a market they will have. It is hard to estimate the vast amount of money these industries will retain in the province, which, I am duce and energy in the main fairs of sorry to say, in the past, has gone out Here let me say the horticultural as well as the other branches of agriculture have not been appreciated as

they should have been. Let us see which is best for the province-agriculture or the lumber fishing industries. They are on the coast and most of their supplies are obtained from the American side; ships come to our ports and take all of this wealth out of the province. And what lumbia. Mr. Hutcherson, he said, do we retain of all this vast wealth? went over with the exhibit to Spokane, You will all say a very small proporand great credit was due to him for his tion in comparison to what is taken best land in the province, for fruit cul-

ior, and as has been said before, here is where the horticultural and other interests come in; they are the backbone the country. The miners are like lumbermen and fishermen, for they will take away all they can; while the agriculturist is a bona fide settler, what he produces is retained miners, as we may reasonably expect a ready market for all we can raise. Now, certainly we have the very finest land in the world, and if we have a ready market for all we can grow there will soon be ten farmers where there is one now. If we can only supply the demand the producers as well as the consumers will soon be prosperous and soon every available piece of land will be occupied by a happy and prosperous people; then the horticultural and agricultural interests generally will be more fully developed and appreciated than they have been Most farmers grow some fruit: even if only a small quantity and I consider this association is working for the interests of all to the best of its ability and means to work with. The government has been very generous and deserves the thanks of all. This association has heretofore issued annual reports, but it was considered advisable to omit it this year, as we were running behind and we only got out our report in February last, I think with care we will have enough to do until our next report is issued. In fact I Owing to the cold tage. My friend, Mr. Henry, president had good crops-never better, I am has not been a financial success this Now, to offset all this, we year. Let him tell you about the Ex-

see no good of going to the expense of getting out a report every year, as it is mostly a repetition of the previous one and costs from \$300 to \$400 and I think the money can be used to better advanlate spring the crop of fruit on the low- and manager of the Fruit Exchange, will the Kootenays are concerned, and they tell you that owing to the failure of always have had in furnishing our coast crops and unforseen losses the exchange change in his report. It has been suggested that the Fruitgrowers' Association help the exchange by donating most of our surplus funds, which in my opinion could not be devoted to a befter purpose, as the Exchange is a new institution. The expenses are heavy in starting and reaching out for new markets which are certain to help the whole province. It is to be hoped that the government will see its way clear to helping it y granting for a few years the sum of \$500 per annum. As we have not yet felt the beneficial influence of the mining industry, nor can we expect to for a few years yet, as it is most all development work unless it is in the Kootenays, where most of the supplies are obtainable from the American side. We have rich mines at Lillocet, Cariboo and Kamloops, and in fact all over the interior. There can be no doubt of the future. The Fruitgrowers' Association for the Association, if not the association it-first time held the quarters meeting self. Let me here say there is not one in the interior and considering it was the first time, we met with fair success. the least cause to believe it. In my We first had a side meeting at Salmon opinion it was started to create jealousy fixed.

are prominent members of the F. G. A. and the Association to pay their actual ing in the interior. Mr. R. M. Palmer same lines, for the benefit of the provattended in his official capacity. There nice they should work in harmony. The was much good accomplished for the Fruit Exchange in coming in touch with the local exchanges of the interior, but I presume Mr. Henry will speak of all this. At these meetings we did not canvass for members. At the annual meeting the secretary had been requested to write to all delinquent members to pay up or their names would be taken off

list of members. Mr. Hutcherson had very wisely offered a resolution that the constitution be amended so membership fees would be reduced from \$2 to \$1 and a committee was appointed, so I hope at our business meeting the resolution will be adopted. When the membership fees are reduced I hope the list will soon comprise at least 100 names or more. I think by vigorously canvassing there ought to be at least that many at the annual meeting of 1898; at present I am sorry to say there are not over 25 members and then we have over 100 directors or over 75 more cannot be beaten. It is a very nice ed than actual members. I dare say this was never intended to be the case. It is recommended that this year we only appoint to the directorship those who have good reason to think will varieties ought to keep real well until pay in the \$1 and become members and that they be notified that unless they do so by the next quarterly meetounce pippin and Waxen will also stand ing their names will be stricken out. and keep until New Years or later. I With only one dollar to pay, some of my friends in the interior wrote me do well, namely. Ben Davis, Talman they contemplated joining. I think all will agree with me that it is high time some new element was introduced into the association if we are going to suc-We want live, active members ceed. who will take an active interest, and more members we have the more good will be accomplished. I must not forget to mention that while holding our meetings in the interior we were ably assisted by Mr. Donald Graham, M. P. We found this gentleman has a

> farmers as well as fruit growers, and sociation, for they are the representation as well as in our legislative halls. This association has assisted at most of our local fairs at a considerable expense to the association, all those acting as judges giving their time and only receiving their actual expenses paid out, but with so many fairs it amounts to quite a round sum. All these fairs are quite a heavy tax on the resources of the association, especially as new fairs are coming into existence every year. Now the question actually arises, are there not too many small fairs, and would it not advertise the resources of the province to a better advantage to reduce the number and put all the pro-Victoria and Nanaimo for Vancouver Island: on the lower mainland, Westminter and Chilliwack. Of course the best for the province? I think this question is open for discussion.

fine farm and orchard and I am happy

to say most of our local legislature are

Westminster. Then Kamloops, 50 miles ture, and yet when we are expected to On the other hand, our mines are all send judges so far, it is too expensive, over the province, mostly in the inter- especially when there is not a member except myself in the interior. * I feel assured, however, we will have many new members this year if we only use energy which, I must say, has not been done in the past if the list of members is any criterion to go by. At our meeting at Agassiz it was agreed that we should accept the invitation given us the province. What he raises through J. R. Anderson, deputy minisgrain, roots or fruit he will sell to the ter of agriculture, by the managers of the Spokane Fair to join them with the States of Oregon, Washington and Ida-A committee was appointed to

collect exhibits from all parts of the province and all was going on well as we could wish when unfortunately the operators' strike on the C. P. R. cut off ail communication and the consequences were that of all the fine fruit grown in the interior only one fair-sized exhibit reached Spokane. This was disastrous for us, but something that could not be foreseen. With this great disadvantage we came out with honors, which this splendid trophy will attest, and all British Columbia can feel proud of and wonder what we would have had provided all our exhibits had reached Spokane on time. Mr. Hutcherson will give us his report of the fair.

It has been suggested that Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe, of the experimental farm, and R. M. Palmer, inspector, be appointed honorary members of this association with full membership privileges for life. This I heartily endorse, and consider the honor will be with the as-

sociation. I also hope this society will see the ropriety of passing a resolution against any reduction on agricultural products, for the Americans, as the tariff now stands, have the best of us so far as cities and surrounding localities. I think we should keep up the committee on transportation. I am happy to say the C. P. R. have seen the propriety of reducing the freight rates on produce for the mines and sincerely trust they soon will reduce the passenger rate to 3c. per mile when by the increased competing road from the coast to the mines we will come out all right. If the government assist the road it is to be hoped they will insert a clause reserving the right to legislate as to a market price for fruit. freight and passenger rates, or if not build and operate the road themselves.

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I will mention the Board of Horticulture. consisting of five members, and a grant of \$1000 to work with. Surely the board cannot do much on this ust

Arm; we also had meetings at Arm- and trouble between the association and

strong and Kelowna, our regular quar-members of the Board of Horticulture. | controlled the prices as far east as the terly meeting being held at Vernon. It was considered advisable to have Messrs.

As president of the association and city of Brandon, as all the shipping to member of the Board of Horticulture I points between there and the coast was wave struck us the sap was all up, as Henry and Hutcherson attend, as they certainly am in a position to know the done by them. If it was not so they I here state is true; the board in no expenses. I consider no better move way wishes to interfere with the asso-strumental in having the transportation ciation, but as they are working on the rates reduced. Freights were high, and

> the present time our orchards comparatively free from insect nests, such as the codlin moth, San them. Jose scale, and in the interior the woolly aphis also, Now, the simple question arises, are the horticultural interests of this province worth protecting? If they are we must enforce the rales once, and in order to do so the sum of at least \$2000 should be placed in the estimates and the rules strick enforced for the better protection of the fruit grower. If this is not done at once we may soon expect to have our clean orchards infested with all the sect pests that are found in California

interests of the fruit grower.

and the east. Gentlemen, in conclusion. I would say that I have had letters from C. B. Harris, of Salmon Arm. This gentleman assures me that he has with A. J. Palmer, inspected quite a number of orchards in his vicinity and they are all I also have a letter from Donald Graham, M. P. P., Armstrong. Iie also tells me the trees came through all right. I also wrote to Mr. Ricardo, Vernon, and James Crosier, of Kelow-I have had no reply, so I think their trees must have come through All this goes to prove that in safely. the great valleys of the Shuswap, Spallumcheen and Okanagan, where the frost comes early and prepares the trees winter, that here is the place for the fruit grower, where good mines are being discovered every day. I consider this is the safety belt. And here is where there are vast quantities of kinds of fruit can be grown. Now, gen- included. tlemen, I thank you for your very kind attention.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Fruit Growers' Association, on a motion by Mr. Hutcherson, the president's report was taken up and discussed. the railway line from car loads. Mr. R. Baker said it was a very interesting report. He considered that if every director were given a small book ter of Mr. Webber's when at Kamloons of tickets he could get members for the a few days ago. This was something, association and send their fees to the he considered, that ought to be sup-

Mr. Hutcherson said there was a reason why the membership of the soc.ety was low. There were local societies at various points in the interior, one at Chilliwack, one at Fraser Valley and one at Mission City. The Fruit Exchange also had been occupying the attention of the fruit growers. It was hardly fair to ask a man to contribute to the local societies, the Exchange and the Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. Ohlsen, of Victoria wanted to know if the Fruit Growers' Associat.on was to be absorbed by the Fruit Exchange, or were they two separate or-New ganizations.

Mr. Earl said there was a central they can and have the right to hold as fruit exchange, which worked with the many fairs as they like, but which is other exchanges. The exchange handled the fruit of the fruit growers and found a market for it. The work of the ex- tion. It was a matter of life and death Now take the Interior. Ashcroft is change prevents the glutting of the the first, two hundred miles from New market. Though costly, the exchange's work was developing the province. It further on; Vernon, 100 miles from took the surplus fruits and sent them out further, or four fairs in over 400 miles. the province. He considered that the No one can say there is too many on the exchange was worthy of support by flooded with their goods. Mr. Ohlsen then asked where the ad-

vantage came in. This provoked considerable discussion. Association was an educational organiwere two local organizations, Chilliwack resoluti Considerable money was spent ultimately the Fruit Growers' were callwas antipathy between the two societies, through the upper country. and the result was the formation of the

Fruit Exchange. Mr. Collins considered that no spirit of be adopted. jealousy should exist. All societies Mr. Earl and Mr. Grant spoke of the should work in harmony and combine. necessity of spraying, both wanting the Men in every other profession combined enforcement of the act relating to the themselves together for protection and compulsory spraying of fungus and ine thought the farmers should also.

Mr. Kipp, of Chilliwack, also suggested the need of co-operation. Revision the law could be enforced to which of the tariff, he said, was upon them, Mr. J. R. Anderson replied that he and the monopolies which were grinding thought it could. them down were about to be overthrown. He could not see his way clear, however, great deal of jealousy was indulged to favor the amalgamation of the Fruit regarding the members of the Board change.

Revelstoke when a neighbor stepped in think any of the members were ahead and sold fruit at a lower figure than he ting under each other and get a decent price for their fruit.

Munro Miller wanted to know if the Fruit Exchange was a servant of the Fruit Growers' Association, and if it was, did the association fix the price of fruit and communicate it to the mem-He thought that if this was so bers? and they agreed to accept the prices fixed, they would have a good organization. Mr. Renouf, of Victoria, said the Fruit Exchange did not fix the price of fruit; they only found a market for it.

Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, said the work of the Fruit Exchange was to prevent the superabundance of fruit on travel they will make at least twice as any one market. It was no use glut-much as they do now. When we get ting the local markets. Sending fruit east where they were sure of a market if was much better than flooding the coast markets, causing the loss of their fruit. The Fruit Exchange, he said, did not fix

Mr. J. R. Anderson said the work of he exchange was a good one, as fruit being perishable a market must be found for it at once. It could not, of course be stored. Mr. Earl said that if there was no

fruit exchange to point out the markets a superabandance of fruit would be thrown on the local markets and fruit growers would get little or nothing for their fruit R. M. Palmer said the price of fruit was not held so high here as it might be. When all the fruit growers became mem-

bers of the exchange prices, would be Mr. Hutcherson said the exchange

Hr. Kipp said the exchange was inunless they could get rates to meet them nice they should work in harmony. The it was very hard to put fruit on the market. He had sent some Royal Ann board is bound to try to protect the cherries to Victoria and had lost on the At venture. He could have sent them to New York and have done well with

Mr. Anderson read the following let-Yale, B. C., Jan. 25, 1897.

Dear Sir: -As the Fruit Growers' an-

J. R. Anderson, Esq.,

nual meeting will be held on the 29th instant, and as you will likely attend, I beg to ask if you will bring up the mat ter of discrimination in freight rates by the C. P. R. company, as between us and shippers in the east. Freight on apples from the vicinity of Yale and Agassiz is to Donald and thereabouts, \$30 Now I am sure this is about double what Ontario shippers pay to the same points. If they ship by the carload they are allowed to distribute at all stations. Last year I sold my apples up the line, this year orders which were sent me early in the season were all countermanded, stating that they had been supplied from Ontario at lower rates than apples from here would cost them after paying C. P. R. charges. This is not very encouraging to fruit growers here. I found Ontario shippers had distributed apples from carload at all stations from Donald to North Bend. In connection with this, I would like to and asked for an expression of op ask what provision the board of horticulture has made for the inspection of fruit coming in this way, or does it not come under the provisions of the act? I pre- be held here and at New Westmi sume that very little can be done in the Farmers, by exhibiting at these matter, as the C. P. R. seems to con- fairs would greatly advertise th fine fruit lands, where the very best trol everything bere, the Mainland press

Hoping you will have a successful meeting, sincerely yours,
D. C. WEBBER. Mr. J. R. Anderson said he did not larger fairs aided until the province know of any apples, as stated in Mr.

Webber's letter, being distributed along Mr. Earl said he had been informed to the same effect as stated in the letpressed.

A motion was then made by Mr. R. Palmer that the discussion be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Henry, the manager of the fruit exchange, tomorrow. This was carried and the dis- parliament the only thing they cussion deferred.

Mr. Earl then suggested that Messrs. Sharp, of the experimental farm, and M. Palmer, the fruit inspector, be made life members of the association. small fairs, although there were A resolution to that effect was made by Mr. A. C. Wells and carried. Palmer thanked the association for the honor done them, and was sorry that Mr. Sharp was not there to thank

them for himself. Mr. E. Hutcherson then moved that a committee be appointed to draft a resolution to the minister of agriculture while not large, should not by the question of the tariff.

Mr. A. C. Wells seconded the resoluto the farmer, he said, whether he had protection or not. There are farmers on the other side of the boundary who are making barely enough to live on and Kamloops, and Kelowna, 70 to 90 miles of British Columbia, thus building up as soon as the tariff wall is thrown down we in British Columbia will be

Mr. Munro Miller said that if this resolution was passed it would only strengthen the powers that be, as whatever party was in power it could | Mount Tolmie: Mr. Hutcherson said the Fruit Growers not interfere with the tariff. The resolution was carried and Messrs. Mun: zation, and the Fruit Exchange was an Miller, W. S. Stevens and Henry Kidd industrial one. Two years ago there were appointed a committee to draft a

and Mission City, sending fruit to the Northwest. They found it very disas- association teach people in the uppcountry what varieties of trees to in trying to organize these two societies; plant. If the association could see its way clear he thought a printed list ed upon the step into the breach, as there should be made out and distributed R. M. Palmer agreed with this and

made a resolution that such a course

sect infested trees. Mr. Hutcherson wanted to know if

Mr. Earl then said he was sorry a Growers Association and the Fruit Ex- Agriculture. They were called five dollar a day men. Mr. Earl said that co-operation was with \$5 a day he said whenever he necessary to keep up the price of fruit, attended a meeting be was always out He was selling some fruit to people in of pocket afterwards and he did not Mr. J. R. Anderson, referring to comwas getting. If they were organized pulsory spraying, said the provincial they would get out of the practice of cutwho was brought up for not spraying

his trees when they got down to the enforcement of the rules. Mr. A. C. Wells thought the rules should be enforced and very vigorous ly. People have been sufficiently educated on the matter to know it is no cessary and it was only the obstinate and careless who neglected to do s Orchards that were not sprayed should be cut down, as one man's neglect should not be allowed to endanger his

Mr. J. Todd, of Victoria, told of his

neighbor's orchard.

experience in spraying trees. He had saved his orchard by spraying it, and it only cost 11 cents per tree. Mr. Stevens did not consider that they should wait for the enforcement of spraying until the people were further educated upon the point. If the government raises the taxes they do not wait until they educated the people up to it, but make a law and pass it Spraying he found to be very beneficial in his orchard. Last year owing to in-sect pests he had 90 per cent of his pears unfit for market. This year after he had sprayed his trees over 75 per cent were marketable.

Mr. Kipp said that as soon as the people said so the Board of Horticulture were ready to go to work. He was suffering as the people who were next 'him did not spray their trees rirtually had an incubator to give like the pests while his trees fed them. R. M. Palmer said he was glad hear so many expressions in favor of trees. When he comspraying the menced his work here many people did



Celebrated for its grea leavening stren BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YOR

not believe in the efficiency of spra but now they were being educate The Board of Horticulture right in deferring action in the m until the people were sufficiently cated. The time had, however, arrived when it should be enforce The following resolution was I by Mr. A. C. Wells and carried: this meeting express its opinion that act re fungus and insect pests be forced.

Mr. J. R. Anderson then brough the question of the great number small fairs being held in the proon the matter. Mr. Earl said that in his opinio two large fairs of the province s sources of the province, which

small fairs did not do. Mr. Kipp thought that the time not yet ripe for so many small They should be withdrawn and sufficiently advanced to warrant

A. C. Wells, while not advocating wholesale slaughter of small fairs jected to those that did not, and no effort, to pay their prize list. was opposed to a government gran ing given to the small fairs who was used mainly for the purpo paying a secretary's salary and holding a dance or horse races. J. R. Anderson said that as the small fairs were held under an act

do was to ask for the repeal Mr. Hutcherson said that he not agree that there were too many poor ones. Exhibitions are for educational purposes. If a res tion was passed crowding the small into the larger ones a great many ple would be deprived of attending a certain extent some of these shows, he thought, should be cut But there were some shows, w means be wiped out. He though government should give a like gran

the amount raised by the show. Mr. Earl thought that if they more combined it would better adve the province, as more people would the exhibits.

An adjournment was then taken When the association reassembled terday evening the following pane "Hints of Interest to Fruit Grow was read by Mr. Alexander Campbe

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Hints to Fruit Growers as to Plan

1. Nature of the Soft-One of hief considerations in selecting lan that of suitability; secure that which best adapted for growing all the d ent kinds of fruit that this climate grow. Such land may best be des ed as a deep loam with a proportio sand resting upon a clay bottom. slight elevation is desirable, be land where dips occur, these low spots are subject to spring and sun frosts. Select land with a good gen frainage. This will save you Where no natural shelter exists ag prevailing winds a shelter helt or ought to be planted. 2. Location-The nearer you are

good market will be an advantage ent to you all, and needs only my (Continued on page 6.)

The best way to cure disease

drive it from the system by puri

the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

J. PIERCY & WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

FULL LINES OF .. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING

IN STOCK AND ARRIVING. PICTORIA B.



********* Twice-a-Week. **********

VOL. 14. LONG WAIT IS ENDED

Butler the Australian Murderer Landed in Jail This Morning.

He Had No Idea That Detectives Been Waiting for Him.

haw Officers do not Give Him Any Chance of Cheating Justice.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—George Ed ward Butler, alias Ashe, the Australia murderer, whose arrival on the Swan hilda has long been expected, is now i San Francisco jail. The Swanhilda wa sighted at 5:15 this morning coming through the heads in tow of the tug Ac tive. The tug blew six whistles, a sign agreed upon if Butler was on board, bu the detectives waiting lower down th bay at Meigg's wharf did not hear them and although they knew the Swannilda was coming in, they did not know whether Butler was on board. Suddenly red light flashed out through the darkness. This was another signal and the officers knew that their man was there The custom house boat Hartley, which had been placed at the disposal of the police, was boarded in haste by six detectives, four newspaper men and four revenue officers, and the little vessel steamed rapidly away to the Swanhilda, which was met off Fort Point. The detectives remained concealed in the cabin while the revenue officers went on board the Swanhilda to see if Butler had been put in irons. They reported that he had not and the detectives then went on hoard the ship. Butler was ointed out and in a second was handcuffed. He denied he was Butler but he was positively identified by De tectives McHattie and Conroy, who came here from Australia for that pur-The suspected murderer was take on board the Hartley, which soon landed him at the wharf. A patrol wagon was in waiting and he was hustled off to prison. Although the arrest was a complete surprise to the suspected man he maintained remarkable coolness and calmly puffed a cigarette as he went Captain Fraser, of the Swamhilda had

an interesting story to tell. He said Butler shipped with him as a seaman under the name of Lee Weller, one of his victims. All went well on the trip across the Pacific and it was not known that a notorious murderer was on board. Yesterday when it was known that the vessel was near San Francisco, Butler approached Captain Fraser and asked him when the pilot appeared to slow up as he expected letters from Australia. When the pilot came aboard Butler approached him and asked "Well, is it Yes or no?" The pilot did not know what he meant and the man gave no explanation. Captain Fraser was informed the pilot that it was supposed that Butler was on board under the name of Lee Weller and told of the arrangements or his capture. Captain Fraser agreed to do all in his power to help the police. Nothing was said to Butler and the ship was brought into port. It was agreed hat when the crew lined up for inpection, Captain Fraser was to stop in ont of Butler. When the police came board and the men lined up Butler was the second man in line. Captain caser stopped an instnat in front of in and at the same time Sergeant Bonr of the 'ocal police, covered him with pistol. Butler's hands went up like flesh. Irons were slipped over his vrists and one of the most notorious riminals of modern times was a prisoner. Detectives McHattie and Conroy, who knew Butler in Australia, Conroy having narrowly escaped being on of his fictims, were disguised when they boarded the Swanhikla. When they charged Butler with the crimes attributed to him he professed entire ignorance and denied that his name was Butler. On board the Hartley on the way to shore the disguises were removed and still Butler pretended not to

know his captors, On the voyage from Newcastle Butler worked as an ordinary seamen, In his kit were found garments bearing different marks, which corresponded to the inirials of some of his victims. Extradition papers have already been secured