

Dairying on The Cowichan

Some Fine Stock Being Imported By the Farmers of Duncans.

Description of Work at one of Largest Dairy Farms on the Island.

A large part of the choicest land along the lower reaches of the Cowichan river is reserved for the Indians, who use it for pasture for their horses and cultivate a small patch here and there. This Indian does not care for bench land; indeed some white folks are still prejudiced against the high lands. That is the reason the farms on the lower river lands are cleared up, while some of the finest benches are still covered with timber or stumps. This article will deal principally with the low lands, but later it will be shown that bench land, even when it has a tendency to be gravelly, pays well for working, and fruit growing is second to none in the province.

One of the largest dairy farms on Vancouver Island is G. T. Corfield, the president of the Cowichan Creamery Company. He is the owner of a farm of 300 acres, of which 250 are cleared, and besides which he leases 100 acres, mostly cleared. A large part of the land is on the delta of the Cowichan river, and like all delta land is very rich and deep. The fine new shingled house stands on the bank of one of the river mouths, with a fine view of Cowichan harbor. When visited on the 17th inst. the flower beds in the lawn were all bordered with a row of snowdrops, while the crocuses were here and there pushing their heads above ground.

Mr. Corfield is energetic in dairying, sheep raising and fruit growing, but it is in his cows that he is particularly interested, and from which he derives the greater part of his income. Just now he has seventy in milk, but he keeps about a hundred altogether. These are Jersey, pure Holsteins, or grades of either. He thinks dairy farmers should keep dairy cows and leave the production of beef to those who make a business of it. It could not be expected that beef breeds should produce milk any more than that milk breeds should be good beef animals.

Being asked which of the two breeds he liked best, he said it was difficult to decide, so much depending on the individual cow. The Holstein certainly gives more milk than the Jersey, but the quality is not so good and the cost of keeping three Jerseys is about the same as that of two Holsteins. One of Mr. Corfield's Holsteins last year gave between four and five thousand pounds of milk in four months. Cows that don't produce six thousand pounds of milk in four months should go to the butcher, as it does not pay to milk them. He tries to select cows that will produce three hundred pounds of butter a year. In order to do this it is necessary not only to breed from the very best milking strains, but to continually weed out the inferior ones. He thinks the average of the district very low because cows are kept that should have been made into heaves long ago.

In order to know just what the cows are doing the milk is weighed and tested once a week, and the results of the test entered up in a book. In order to find things sometimes affect a cow's milk temporarily, but by testing every week it is possible to make a pretty accurate estimate of what a cow is doing, and if she is found wanting she is passed on. A good cow is better than two indifferent ones.

Unlike many of his neighbors, Mr. Corfield does not think that pure bred stock are any more delicate than grades. All depends on the bringing up. Fine blood stock are often inbred too much and thus weakened. He keeps two pure bred bulls, one Holstein and one Jersey. These never cost him less than \$100 each at a month old. A short time ago he sold one of his calves at the same price for the same figure as three other Holsteins at the same age for \$25 each.

The custom in the past has been to import all the bulls, but now that this has been done for many years many British Columbia farmers have quite as good stock as that that can be imported from the east. The stock sale at New Westminster has been arranged in order to give local breeders an opportunity to dispose of the registered stock. There is an advantage in buying at home in knowing that the bull is from a good milk herd, and that the sale is of the product of good milkers for several generations, the chances are much greater that the property will be good milkers.

Every dairy farmer must breed his own cows. It is extremely difficult because farmers do not usually sell their good ones. Men who know nothing whatever about the business often go into dairying, and often they are unwilling to take advice from those who know. Mr. Corfield tells of a rancher who had been selling out to one of these people. The herd that had cost so much to select was sent to the butcher and new cows purchased to take their places, with the natural result that the cash returns were scarcely half as large from the new herd as from the old.

The feed is varied according to the capability of the cows in turning it into milk. The best milkers get the best food. All the cows get corn ensilage, about forty pounds to each cow, and as much clover hay as they will eat without wasting any. When there are plenty of roots each animal gets twenty pounds a day, and from five to five pounds of grain feed, consisting of four pounds crushed oats, four pounds bran and two pounds of cake. The oil cake is better than the oatmeal cake, which is largely used in the district. Clover hay is much better than timothy, it being twice as rich in nutriment. Alfalfa makes a good feed. The difficulty all the farmers find is that bran and other imported feeds are so costly.

Another cause of complaint heard from every farmer is the scarcity of cheap labor. Mr. Corfield suggested that the government should employ a number of the unemployed from England. Large numbers could be placed on the farms to the great advantage of both the farmers and the men. He would take half a dozen and he knew a great many farmers who would be glad to employ them. Plenty of good men would be willing to come to this country if they could only afford to pay the passage. Now that the Chinese were prohibited this seemed the only thing to do.

Mr. Corfield has been the president of the Creamery Company ever since the year after its formation, which was for the past seven years. He thinks it the best way of using the milk. Every year there is a large increase in the

Remarkable Trip Of Steamer Dora

Was Blown Over Two Thousand Miles From Her Course on Alaskan Coast.

Had But One Day's Coal—Tees Returns From Nass and Way Ports.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
The steamer Dora, of whose arrival at Port Angeles, news was given yesterday, had a strange experience. She left Seldovia on the Alaskan coast on Christmas eve for Dutch harbor, but a few days steaming, and was never heard of until she limped into the Straits of Fuca, after being missing for 34 days and given up as lost. The steamer has been 2,000 miles from her course, and had one of the most remarkable experiences on the Pacific ocean.

A careful record is kept of everything the Dora does, and the Chinese milkers do their work properly at every milking. The scales are hanging up in the stable and it takes a very short time to weigh the milk and enter the result on the card alongside. One cow which calved about six weeks ago gives fifty pounds of milk a day. Last month there were eleven cows in milk and the creamery check was \$129.75. Several of these had been milking some time.

Mr. Corfield's Jersey cow, which he fed hay, all that they could eat, three times a day, two feeds of mangolds or carrots, twenty pounds a feed, and a daily ration of bran, 31 pounds; B. & K. dairy chop, 41 pounds; coconut cake, one pound. The hay is kept in the loft, so that the feeding is very convenient. In the same stable with the cows the young stock are kept and near by is a loose box for calves.

Mr. Corfield-Douglas has sixty acres all cleared. The situation is an ideal one in the summer, for it is near both a beach and salt water. The floating boathouse can be towed down the harbor and moored at any convenient spot for bathing, fishing or hunting. Who would not be a farmer to lead such a life?

Mr. R. R. Jeffrey, who described himself as a "mountain farmer," has been two years in the business. He has 85 acres of cleared delta land, and on this he keeps three Jersey cows, mostly Holsteins or grade Jerseys. He believes in feeding only those things that can be produced on the farm, and that is the best possible labor. For the cows run out almost all the time and get as much hay as they can eat. Mr. Jeffrey built himself last spring a cow house, its dimensions being 64 feet long, 34 feet wide and 30 feet high.

Mr. Jeffrey is trying to demonstrate that any person with intelligence can learn to farm in a very short time and it seems to be succeeding well. His stock is in fine condition, his new buildings made by himself, and he has a rich farm on which to experiment.

THE GRIGGS WILL RACE.

THE PRINCESS BEATRICE DOES NOT LEAVE OUTWARD FOR THE SOUND ON SUNDAY.

NO SEATTLE STEAMER.

The race between the American barkentine Everett G. Griggs, of Victoria, B. C., and the British schooner Sofia commenced Friday afternoon, the former getting away at 4 o'clock and the Sofia an hour later from Port Townsend. Both are bound for Melbourne, Australia. Marine men here expect the Griggs to outlast the Sofia, for from ten to twenty days the barkentine being fresh from the drydock, while the Sofia has been in the water for three years. Both are known as smart sailors, but the Griggs is thought to be the faster. The American carries a cargo of 2,088,430 feet of lumber, which is less than her capacity, and is being re-rigged into a six-masted. Her owners expected that the barkentine would carry 3,000,000 feet.

The Princess Beatrice does not leave outward for the Sound on Sunday.

There will be no steamer for Seattle tonight. In connection with the commission of the C. P. B. steamer Princess Beatrice on the Victoria-Seattle route, a six-day-per-week service is being established. The Princess Beatrice is making Monday as a lay-over day in this port. This will mean that there will be no steamer leaving here for Seattle on Friday nights, the new schedule becoming effective immediately.

The last port made without mishap was Kodiak, where she arrived on December 25th. Cold bay was left on December 30th, in the teeth of a terrific storm, and was well beladen with night came on and drove the little vessel far out to sea to the southward, despite her attempt to reach Chignik, her port of call.

The cold was intense, and the ice forming about her hull, so dense that she could not get through. Some of her machinery refused to work and she was left helpless in the gale.

There was aboard the vessel only coal enough for twenty-four hours and after her machinery was put in condition again and the gale had subsided she did not steam enough to make her destination.

Thus crippled.

The Little Vessel Was Buffeted around by storm after storm and driven to sea in the mid-Pacific ocean estimated by her master as about 2,000 miles southwest of this coast, and about opposite San Francisco.

Capt. Moore began working his way toward Seattle, but he met heavy weather, and he was unable to make his way in three or four hundred miles of Cape Flattery, unable to make her way in the heavy weather. She made the strait, passing the cape last night about midnight.

When within a few miles of this port she was gotten up by the crew, and swept from the coal bunkers and the Dora crawled in with barely enough fuel to land her crew. She was in order for convenience in feeding the vessel to Seattle. While the trip was particularly trying to the crew of twelve men and the three passengers aboard.

No Special Hardships Were Endured. The Dora had a cargo of foodstuff aboard, without which all lands would have been impossible. As it was, the provisions ran low, and while there was plenty of flour and salt pork left, other necessities were entirely gone.

The nearest to real hardship endured was the lack of fresh water, the only supply being such rain as could be caught in cans and in buckets, tubs and pans set wherever there was a drip about the cabins or decks. In this way enough fresh water was obtained for cooking and all other purposes, and Capt. Moore states that he never drank a drop of water in the North Pacific at this time of the year before.

The health of all on board continued good throughout and no mishap of any kind occurred. No set of men were ever more glad, however, to set foot ashore than those who fled off the Dora when she reached the dock here this afternoon, and there was a hurrying to get off telegraphic messages to distant families and friends to let them know their safety.

Z. C. Moore is master of the Dora, and W. E. Springston, of Valdez purses. The latter's family reside at Bitter Lake, and he returned from the eventful trip with Mr. H. Moses of Spokane, and Mr. Hughes McClaspren, of Seattle, and little Bob, a half native boy bound from Valdez to Unga. Pursor Springston stated that had the accident to the Dora occurred at the return trip from Unalaska, when there would, in all likelihood, have been a large passenger list and no cargo but the great suffering and actual starvation would have resulted.

Respecting the Fruit Industry

REPROPERLY CONSTRUCTED FRUIT HOUSES, THE SPOKER CONTINUED: THE GREAT SECRET IS TO HAVE AN EVEN TEMPERATURE.

The best fruit house should be constructed of a material that will insulate, with walls sufficiently thick to maintain a comparatively even temperature. This can readily be done by building in the form of a dome, and in the coast country to provide proper ventilation. The principal features in the proper construction of a fruit house are to secure as low and steady a temperature as possible without freezing, freedom from dampness, and proper ventilation. Fruit will stand a temperature of 45° if it is steady, better than variation from cold to moderately warm.

There is a matter that I sometimes hear mentioned among fruit merchants and conceded by some of the fruit growers, to the effect that there is a difference in the quality of fruit that is imported from the Okanagan and that grown on the lower mainland and Vancouver Island. This is an injustice to the fruit of the Okanagan and the lower mainland. Instead of quoting grade numbers so and so at a certain price, they quote Okanagan so much, and lower mainland so much, and so on. Even some of our growers in the lower country have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to raise fruit in that district. Now it is a mistake, because there are fruit growers who are growing very fine clean fruit, but these growers are giving careful attention to clean cultivation, spraying, etc., and it is a fact that with a little work you can get as good fruit in the lower mainland as in the Okanagan. I simply want to emphasize the fact that pure blooded fruit is worth the same price all over, no matter where grown. To have an eye only to immediate profits is a selfish, short-sighted policy, and it is the duty of growers or dealers; it is ruinous to the industry and our national reputation. You are likely to lose the business of the future, minimizing and vilifying the capabilities of this magnificent country, but still trying to misrepresent the highest ideas of Canadian citizenship, not only before the outside world, but in the eyes of our own sons and daughters. There are many men who would shoulder a rifle and fight at the drop of the hat for the old flag and think themselves patriotic, but in reality are traitors to their country's best interests in their daily business life. There is no truly patriotic citizen but the man who is devoted to the best of his country. The building up of a national character and reputation that will command the respect and confidence of the entire world is one of the greatest things that we can do, and we must do it with whom they have business intercourse.

Mr. President, I think I have detained the audience double the time I intended when I started, but I should like to say, in closing, that a few weeks ago I was invited to attend a convention of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association at La Grande, Ore., and to represent the fruit industry in Canada. I hope to succeed in upholding the dignity of our Dominion in general and of British Columbia in particular, and I trust that I also succeeded in forging another link to bind together the two great peoples who hold the destinies of this great continent in their hands. In response to my address, one of the principal fruit growers of the celebrated Hood River district of Oregon made the unqualified admission that it was quite evident that Canada was ten years in advance of the United States as far as national legislation was concerned in relation to the fruit trade. But, Mr. President, it will be no credit to Canada if, ten years hence, the United States may appear to be considerably in advance of us. It behooves us, therefore, not to rest content with present achievements, but to strive for higher ideals, improved methods, and co-operative action.

When I spoke at the meeting of the Victoria District Fruit Growers' Association yesterday at 1 p. m., President F. W. Borden in the chair. The subjects discussed were "Spraying" and "The Labor Question," and great interest was taken by those present. It was agreed that the No. 1 spray, lime, sulphur and salt, is the paramount spray for winter or when trees are in dormant condition. The Bordeaux mixture was recommended for fungus, to be applied after growth commences. The time when it is most effective is when the fruit is well set. For aphid, a spraying of equal parts of kerosene and water or tobacco solution will be found effective. Varieties of fruits not subject to attack of pests were strongly recommended, the early apples being particularly favored in this line and also more profitable under these climatic conditions.

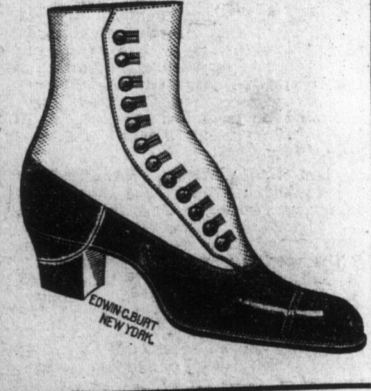
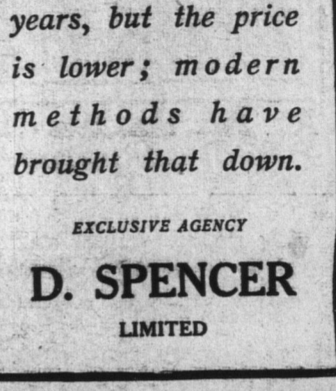
David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

SPRING OPENING

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT
Monday, Feb. 26, 1906

The Edwin C. Burt Shoes for Women
possesses every feature which has made it standard for forty years, but the price is lower; modern methods have brought that down.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT
Monday, Feb. 26, 1906



- EXCLUSIVE AGENCY D. SPENCER LIMITED**
- Women's White Buck Blucher, Gibson light turned sole, high heel.
 - Women's Pat. Colt Blucher Lace Shoe, "pike" toe, welt sole, black.
 - Women's Chambray Colored Suede, Louis X. heel, Chisty tie, ultra swell thing.
 - Women's Pat. Kid lace trimmed, Blucher cut, white enameled eyelets, turn sole, military heel, low shoe.
 - Women's Pat. Kid Lace Shoe, "Dart Last," Blucher cut, Cuban heel, welt sole, a new narrow toe.
 - Women's Bilton Cloth Top Blucher Boots, kangaroo vamp, military heel, pike toe.
 - Women's Choc. Vici Kid Blucher boot, a noble toe, welt sole, military heel, Gibson tie.
 - Women's Pat. Colt Welt Lace Boot, Blucher cut, pike toe, military heel, welt sole, a splendid walking shoe.
 - Women's White Kid Top Blucher Boots, pat. leather vamp, welted Cuban heel, opera toe.
 - Women's Pat. Colt Pump Slippers, welt sole, opera toe; for street wear, Cuban heel.

SHOES FOR MEN

Preston B. Keith Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.
Frank W. Slater, Studer Shoe, J. D. King & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Flornheim & Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Keith's Konquerer has no equal. Always a large stock to choose from in styles and widths.

Opening 20 cases Misses' and Children's goods. See display in Government Street Windows.

Brussels Carpet

PATTERNS THAT ARE BEING DISCONTINUED
Monday, 75c Per Yard

Values to Be Had in the Basement

- CROCKERY**
- Japanese Plates, sizes 6 inches. Monday 10c.
 - Japanese Plates, size 7 inches. Monday, 25c.
 - Glass Apple Pie Sets. Monday, 75c.
 - 97-piece Dinner Sets, pink with violet spray. Monday, \$8.50.
 - 40-piece Tea Sets, assorted patterns. Regular \$12.75. Monday, \$8.40.
 - 21-piece Tea Sets, Crown Derby pattern. Regular \$7.50. Monday, \$4.
 - 10-piece Toilet Sets. A few yet to sell at \$5.75; worth \$7.50.
- BATH FIXTURES**
- A full stock of Bath Fixtures shown in the basement. Soap Dishes, Sponges, Trays, Tooth Brush Holders, etc.
- BRASS GOODS**
- Wrought Iron Fender with copper trimmings, size 48 inches. Regular \$18.75. Monday, \$12.50.
 - Brass Fenders, complete. Regular \$22.50. Monday, \$16.50.
 - Brass Pine Leons. Splendid sets. Regular \$4.75. Monday, \$3.75.
 - Copper Coal Scuttles, plain finish. Regular \$7.50. Monday, \$6.25.
 - Brass Pine Leons. Splendid sets. Regular \$4.75. Monday, \$3.75.
 - Brass Pine Leons. Regular \$3.75. Monday, \$2.75.
 - Brass Music Rack in plain finish. Regular \$8.75. Monday, \$6.25.
 - Brass Tea Kettles with spirit lamp. Regular \$6.75. Monday, \$4.75.
 - Brass Pine Leons with spirit lamp. Regular \$11.75. Monday, \$8.75.

Special Display of Brenton's Axminster Carpets Monday

Exceptional values in Brussels Carpets at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard

FRUIT GROWERS CONFER.

The general meeting of the Victoria District Fruit Growers' Association took place in the government building yesterday at 1 p. m. President F. W. Borden in the chair. The subjects discussed were "Spraying" and "The Labor Question," and great interest was taken by those present. It was agreed that the No. 1 spray, lime, sulphur and salt, is the paramount spray for winter or when trees are in dormant condition. The Bordeaux mixture was recommended for fungus, to be applied after growth commences. The time when it is most effective is when the fruit is well set. For aphid, a spraying of equal parts of kerosene and water or tobacco solution will be found effective. Varieties of fruits not subject to attack of pests were strongly recommended, the early apples being particularly favored in this line and also more profitable under these climatic conditions.

"SEATTLE SPIES AND THE CHINA"

The Imperial Commission recorded Full Measure of admiration by Citizen

Another Appeal From

to Suffering Families in That Country.

SEATTLE, March 1.—In a letter today to the Great Western Steamship Co., Prince Rupert and their excellencies S. T. and Li Sheng Tu, Imperial Commissioners, announced that they will return to Seattle at the end of the month to study the situation in that country. They spent the morning today running through the city, and were met by the commission and the press. They were accompanied by the empress dowager during the trip. The stockyards were visited by the party. The empress dowager, who is now in the city, has never before visited the city. She was accompanied by the empress dowager during the trip. The stockyards were visited by the party. The empress dowager, who is now in the city, has never before visited the city. She was accompanied by the empress dowager during the trip.

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Famine in Japan

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Province of British Columbia

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the following limited liability company has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, and that the objects of the company are as set forth in the charter of incorporation, and that the company is authorized to carry on the business of a limited liability company, and that the company is authorized to carry on the business of a limited liability company, and that the company is authorized to carry on the business of a limited liability company.

Young Woman Aged Seventeen to Answer for Killing in New York

New York, Feb. 24.—Josephine Pollard Terranova, the 17-year-old Italian girl who is alleged to have killed her husband's lover before her marriage two months ago, was arrested today. The charge against the young woman is that she had conspired with her husband to kill her lover. Mrs. Terranova's condition is somewhat improved.

HOCH'S BURIAL PLACE.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—After repeated efforts to secure a final resting place for the body of Johann Hoch in one of the city cemeteries, the body was buried in the cemetery yesterday when he was hanged. Inally despaired and the body was buried in the cemetery yesterday when he was hanged. Inally despaired and the body was buried in the cemetery yesterday when he was hanged. Inally despaired and the body was buried in the cemetery yesterday when he was hanged.