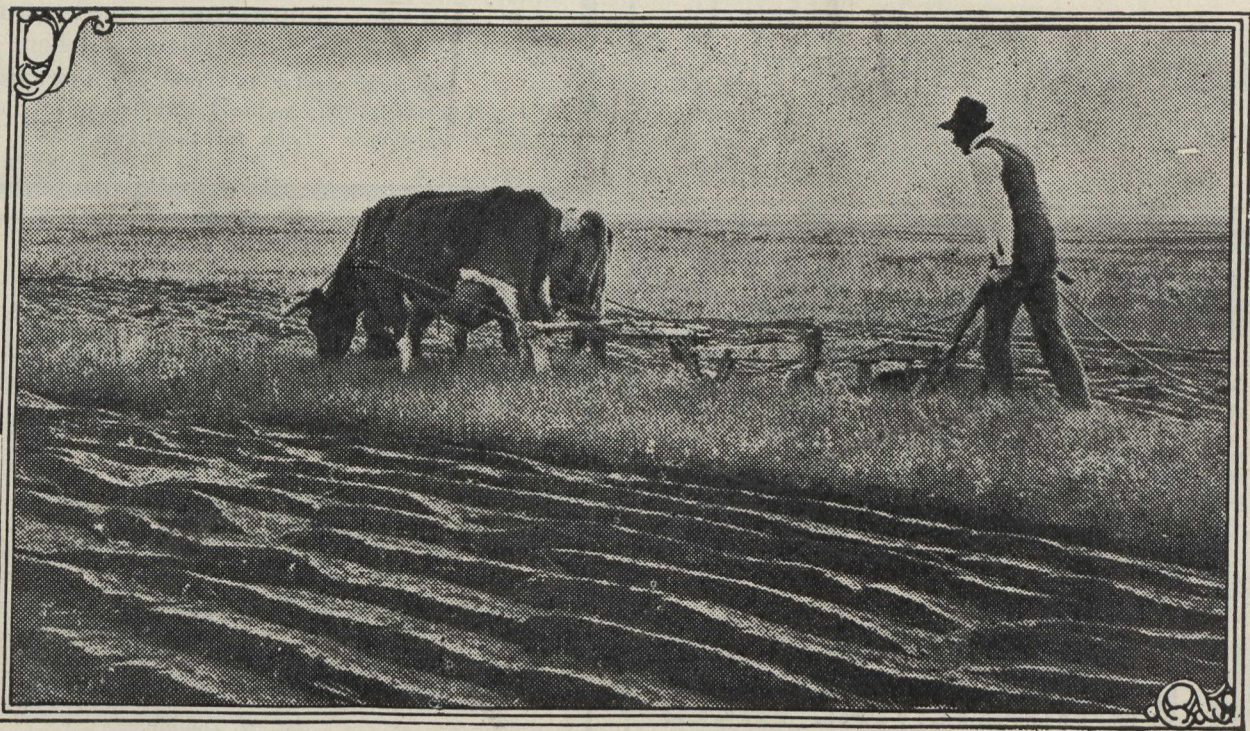


BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT AND FARM
MAGAZINE

Vol. VI., No. 11

AUGUST, 1915



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VICTORIA, B. C.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm Magazine

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Man on the Land.

Vol. VI.—No. 11

Vancouver, British Columbia

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in Advance

Co-Operation

What It Means to the Grower of the Fraser Valley

By E. OSBORNE

Much interest has been aroused this year in co-operative marketing of Raspberries in the Mission and Hatzic districts, and although all the returns are not yet to hand, I am able to give a rough outline of the business this season from data already available.

The Fruit Growers held a general meeting July 23rd at Mission City, and at this gathering an excellent opportunity was afforded the growers to hear all about the shipments of the present season, the conditions in which they arrived, the prices realized, and the market situations prevailing on the Prairie. The growers had the advantage of the presence of Mr. W. T. Knight, one of Mission's most up-to-date growers, who visited the Prairie markets in the interest of the Fraser Valley growers.

This company, which is the successor of the Fraser Valley Fruit Union, is now incorporated with the capital of \$25,000 divided into shares of \$10.00 each. Most of the foremost up-to-date fruit growers are shareholders, their aim being to get spot cash on all transactions or F.O.B. prices.

The Union benefited by the fact that Mr. Knight was able to give them information of the conditions of the Prairie and the outside shippers, also valuable data on the markets, which enabled the returns to the grower to be verified. The experience of the growers present at the meeting tends to confirm the opinion of those making the closest study of the situation, namely that co-operation will care for most of the difficulties which confront the grower. Under the present system, the grower knows just what he will get, or nearly so, and he is able to pay out more promptly than under previous arrangements.

As an illustration of the folly of independent shipping when carlots are going to the same town, the following will explain itself. The second car of Raspberries from Mission was sold for \$3.00 per crate, f.o.b. Edmonton. The brokers sold it to the trade for

\$3.50 per crate. The berries arrived in good condition, and everything seemed favorable for a quick clean-up, and good returns. Scarcely had the men commenced to unload the car than a big quantity of crates came in by local express, largely from the same district from which the carload originated that came on consignment. To add to the difficulty some of the berries were being quoted at \$2.00 shipping point, which means \$2.50 laid down Edmonton. One retailer who had ordered crates out of the carload refused to accept on the ground that he could obtain the same berries at \$1.00 per crate less.

This policy on the part of the shippers in selling to the retailers, and sending on consignment, lost to the consignee some \$600.00 on this car alone. Some of the crates actually sold for as low as \$1.00 per crate.

When any co-operative body of growers have carlots to offer, these men will give a price which can never be obtained by small consignments, but it cannot be expected of these men to pay a stated price unless they are assured of certain control of the products they are about to handle.

The Fraser Valley growers have not confined their products to Raspberries. In the spring they made a contract for twenty cars of Rhubarb at 77½¢ per box f.o.b. shipping point. They filled eighteen of these carlots, besides sending a large quantity to other points. They have handled other products, but up to the present time they have not been able to ship the Strawberry in carlots, but hope to do so next year. They have just shipped eleven cars of Raspberries, for which they received \$15,000.00.

The Puyallup Growers have up to date this season shipped three hundred and sixty-five cars of Raspberries, and Bellingham district fifteen cars. The price at shipping point \$1.35 per crate with 7½ per cent commission out of that, so it will be readily seen that our growers are getting good prices.

The success of the organization is due to the efforts of some of the largest and best growers—men who make a study of their business, and who by their honest pack of fruit can be depended upon. Nor should mention be neglected of the small grower who, like the widow with her mite, puts all he grows into the carlots.

All the berries are inspected that go into the cars, but it is to the credit of the growers that very rarely are any refused. The co-operation of the C. P. R. and the good support of its many representatives largely contributed to bring about good results this year.

The fertile Fraser Valley possesses land that if cultivated could supply the great northwest, which is occupied by a people that want to buy our product, but this market can only be successfully cultivated by up-to-date methods of selling. Co-operation is the secret of the success of the growers of this valley. Growth of this movement means more comfort in the homes, and better education to the children. Nearby towns and transportation companies profit by our increased earnings. In fact with our farms better worked and a market assured the whole province will benefit.

To obtain this we must have the co-operation of all the growers, and help from the government and from the Dominion Express Co. as at present we are compelled to pay on each car \$400.00 whether we have one crate or one thousand in a car, but we cannot put the 20,000 pounds in the cars at present. Nevertheless the express company compel us to pay for the minimum, 20,000 pounds.

As an example of the returns from this year's shipments, I append herewith two sample cars, with the results from the marketing of each.

Sample Return to Mission Raspberry Growers.

Highest car 280,660 pounds.
Shipped to Edmonton, arrived in fine condition.

B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

		Net to Grower		
615 Full pint Raspb'r's.	\$3.00	\$2.17	\$1,845.00	
58 2-5 pint Raspb'r's.	2.50	1.73	145.00	
4 Red Cur'ts	1.75	1.04	7.00	
3 Cherries .	1.75	1.04	5.25	
11 Logan-Berries ..	1.75	1.04	19.25	
				\$2,021.50
Less express charges	\$440.00			
7½ p.c. commission	151.50		\$ 591.60	
				\$1,429.90
Switch'g charges to Hatzic		5.00		
Icing charge Calgary (Not to hand).				
68 Black Currants .	\$1.75	\$1.04	\$ 119.00	
Less 7½ p.c. comission			8.93	
				\$ 110.07
				\$1,429.90
Total for car				\$1,539.97
Lowest car, July 10, 1915.				280,718 lbs.
Sold to Edmonton.				
		Net to Grower		
460 Crates pts.	\$2.40	\$1.39	\$1,104.00	
14 crates small	\$2.00	\$2.00	28.00	
2 Crates Loganberries	2.40	2.40	4.80	
Sold in Calgary.				
150 Crates ...	1.90		285.00	
				\$1,421.80
Less express charges	\$445.00			
Less brokerage..	106.63		\$ 551.63	
				\$ 870.17

The cause of above low returns was the heavy express charges for a small car.

MISSION, B. C., AND DISTRICT

Situated in the Fraser on the main line of the C. P. R., forty-two miles from Vancouver, lies the pretty little city of Mission, which has a population of about 1,500 in the townsite and 2,500 in the municipality.

Mission City is most fortunate in possessing so many advantages in the way of transportation, for not only is it on the main line of the C. P. R., but is also the junction of this railway's southern branch into the State of Washington.

Standing as it does on the banks of the mighty Fraser River, Mission has the advantages of river navigation by steamers capable of carry-

ing considerable cargoes, which lends an important factor in the possibilities of the town, which location is at the meeting point of the United States branch of the C. P. R. with that company's transcontinental line.

The abundant water supply makes Mission an ideal spot for electrical operations; hence we find the Western Canada Power Co., as well as the Mission Light & Power Co., with their dams and power plants in this district. The Empress Manufacturing Company operate a pulping station here, while the Kootenay Jam Co., now under control of the King Beach Jam Company, have their factory in Mission.

Besides these many advantages, Mission is backed by a country unsurpassed in the Province of British Columbia—or we might truthfully say in the Dominion of Canada—for the growing of small fruits. Three miles from Mission is the pretty village of Hatzic, celebrated for its small fruits, the king of which may be said to be the Raspberry which is the most popular with the growers because of its immense yield and huge profits obtained from careful cultivation.

In this district, perhaps more than any other in the province, the Fruit Growers may be said to go in for intensive cultivation, for their farms run from one-half to twenty-five acres, the largest being in the neighborhood of thirty acres. One will readily say that it is an impossibility to make a living off four or five acres, but I met several farmers making good livings on four and five acres of raspberries, which will probably be more easily realized when you are told that at a conservative valuation, five hundred crates of berries can be grown to the acre, and sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per crate, less the commission to the agent.

Asked where they found their markets, the fruit growers of Mission and Hatzic replied that they could better afford to ship their products to Calgary and Edmonton, rather than to Vancouver which they consider the dumping ground for the California fruit. They had no hesitation in stating that they felt that the wholesaler got all the profit, and even then were inclined to discriminate against them. They consider the Vancouver market would be all right when we are able to bring the producer and consumer together, and eliminate the commission man.

The firms in Calgary and Edmonton which handle the most of the Mission and Hatzic fruits are the

Vernon Fruit Company, Calgary, and the Mutual Growers.

The growers in this district are most fortunate in having the jam factory, for when the fruits become too perishable, owing to the over-ripeness, or exposure to heavy rain, they can cart them into the factory where they receive a fair price, while the jam company can put this fruit to good use for pulp.

Other fruit grown with great success in this district is the Loganberry, Blackberry, and the Strawberry.

One is struck with the pretty up-to-date homes of these fruit growers perhaps more than with anything else, they having all the modern conveniences of the city house, such as the telephone, electric light, and plumbing, while some of the more elaborate are steam heated.

Passing through Hatzic three miles further east you come into Dewdney district, which is celebrated for its dairy lands, and all along the valley to Nicomen Island, six miles east of Dewdney, will be found rich alluvial soil without a stone to be found in it. It is a wide fertile plain with a soil, one acre of which is known to be capable of producing one hundred tons of Mangel Wurtzels, and of producing from three to five tons of hay.

Mixed farming is also very profitable. Matsui on the south bank of the Fraser, just across the river from Mission, has some of the richest lands in the province for mixed farming, possessing the necessary ingredients which have made it possible therefrom to produce crops in variety and profusion, and unexcelled by anything in the world.

Taking all these advantages into consideration, together with the fact that they are not confined merely to Mission or said district, but to the entire land this side of the Rockies, as well as Vancouver Island, one may begin to realize the great wealth the future has in store for British Columbia. We have got to wake up to the great possibilities of the fertile soil right at our own door, and there is no reason why we should import foreign fruits if the B. C. farmer gets a fair deal.

Splendid land can be obtained in these districts at from \$200 to \$500 per acre, that at \$200 being uncleared, while the higher priced land is under a high state of cultivation and this is not too high a price considering the productiveness of the soil and the many advantages to be obtained in the transportation, available markets, and splendid home conditions.

Raising Red Raspberries

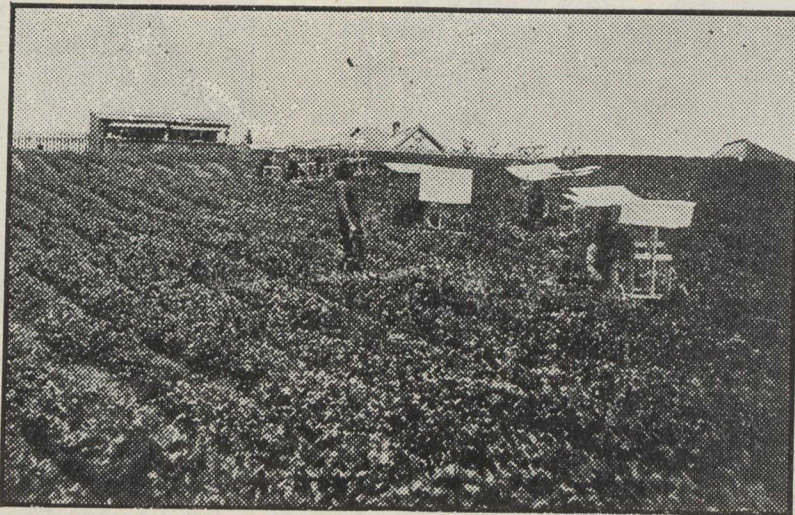
The Story of Hatzic Island

Hatzic Island is composed of land created by the Fraser in somewhat tortuous course to the sea. The soil is alluvial in character, the result of years erosion of the hills, and the deposit of sediment by the restless waters of Father Fraser.

On to this island some eight years ago came a man in the person of Mr. F. M. Shook, who had a dream. He was a careful observer of conditions, studied soils, and above all was a worker. He found, by the results which he observed in his little garden, that the soil of Hatzic Island was adapted to the cultivation of raspberries, and he knew that there was a great demand for this fruit if carried to market.

rior the market. A delay of twenty-four hours is fatal to the quality of the fruit for shipping. This has always been the greatest problem for Raspberry growers.

Mr. Shook has mastered this problem in a very simple and effective way. He has provided living quarters which are placed at the disposal of the pickers who go to his farm. Here they are supplied with heat, water, and light, and are paid 35c per crate on an average for picking. The labor is pleasant, and to those who are not afraid of exposure to the sun, or having unusually red fingers, it is not at all distasteful, in fact this year Mr. Shook had quite a number of young Scotch office girls who



Strawberry Patch in Mission District

From this day he worked out his plans with the result that today out of 116 acres of land which he owns, nearly one quarter is planted out in Raspberries, and he has earned for himself a premier position as the first grower of this fruit in the province of British Columbia.

Of the twenty-three or four acres planted out in berries, only ten are in full bearing, but off these ten acres this year he has been marketing about one and one-half cars per day. Each car contains 800 crates, the contents worth \$1600.

It is Mr. Shook's expectations this year to market 2500 crates of Raspberries. To any one familiar to the raising of this fruit, the question arises of how he manages to pick his crop during the comparatively short season, for of all the fruits that grow, Raspberries are the most perishable, and must be picked as soon as ready

benefited by the open air and the opportunity of earning very substantial wages indeed.

The picking house stands in the centre of the ground, and to it the berries are carried in crates. Here they are inspected, so that any too ripe are not put into the cars. They are then placed on a large drying rack in which nearly 200 crates can be dried. Electric fans are turned upon these racks to assist in drying the fruit before it starts on its long journey. From here they find their way in the cars, and two or three mornings later appear on the breakfast tables at Calgary, Edmonton, or Regina.

It can be readily understood that the experience of Mr. Shook is of great assistance to those with the same soil, market, and climatic conditions.

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WALNUT CULTURE IN B. C.

Considerable interest has been shown in the planting of walnut trees in British Columbia during the past two or three years, during which time several thousand have been planted in different parts of the Province. As far as can be ascertained, these trees have all done well, although, of course, no fruit to speak of has yet been produced. When we can point to bearing trees throughout the province, we can then judge more accurately as to the possibilities of this class of tree as a commercial venture. However, the walnut has been planted in the adjoining states of Washington and Oregon in very considerable numbers, for the past twelve years or so, and the results have been very encouraging indeed. Taking this as a guide, it should be a good indication of what can be done in our province where conditions are very similar.

In planting this class of tree, there are a few things to be remembered if one would be successful and one of the main considerations is the depth of soil. Walnuts thrive best in cool, moist, mellow alluvial soil, rich in humus, but they do well in practically any well-drained soil, where hardpan is not less than 16 feet of the surface. Rolling foothill lands are most suitable for walnut growing. As to distance apart, 40 feet is about right, which means 27 trees to the acre.

As to the variety, after considerable study and trial by leading men, it has been found that only a very few varieties of walnut are worthy of commercial consideration, and among these few the Franquette stands pre-eminent as a profitable commercial nut.

Those interested naturally want to know when a walnut comes into bearing, and it can be said that young trees should begin to bear at from four to six years of age and should bear on an average from 24 to 36 pounds per tree, at from 9 to 11 years of age, which production should be double two or three years later. Young walnut trees want care and training to get the branches well placed and the top balanced until 4 or 5 years' old, after which time they need little attention, hence their being known as the "lazy man's orchard."

The harvesting and drying of the nuts, and the total cost of production as far as labor is concerned, should not be more than one-fifth of the sale price of the nuts. The present wholesale price of good nuts is about 18c per pound. By all means buy your

trees from reliable growers in whom you have confidence and who have an established reputation for producing trees of quality, and thus avoid the disappointment that is sure to come with the planting of unreliable stock.

The walnut is of large growth and very long life—in England there are some very large trees. For instance, the Gardeners' Chronicle says that the famous old Beachemwell tree had the following record; height, 90 feet; spread, 120 feet; height of trunk, 10 feet; diameter of trunk, nearly 10 feet; yield of nuts in one season, 54,000 nuts. The colossal tree that grew in the Department of Lot in



English Walnut 2½ Years Old

France lived to be at least 300 years' old, with a spread of 125 feet; a trunk 20 feet high and 14 feet in diameter. The giant walnut that stood in the Baida Valley, near Balaklava, in the Crimea, reached the age of 1000 years and for a long time yielded annually 80,000 to 100,000 nuts. In California are trees 140 years' old and with trunks four feet in diameter and in many of the commercial orchards there are to be found trees 35 to 40 years' old, with trunks two feet in diameter and with a spread of eighty feet. Mr. C. B. Franklin, one of California's successful walnut growers, has said that he cannot see the reason why a walnut orchard should not continue to bear profitable crops until the trees are 150 to 200 years' old, many years, indeed, after any other commercial tree would



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AND UP

Single Rooms with bath \$1.50
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have ceased to benefit man. As a crop for a long time investment, the walnut offers attractions and inducements that are surely unequalled.

In the State of Washington, the first walnuts were planted in 1896 and plantings have increased largely since that date. The trees are practically all seedlings there and they have grown vigorously and have been bearing good crops of nuts since they were 6 and 7 years' old. We again em-

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phasize the necessity regarding soil, of not planting the walnut where hardpan is less than 16 feet of the surface; it is desirable that the soil should be 2 to 3 feet deep, with a porous sub-soil from 8 to 12 feet deep. Soil that is held to be good for orchard and garden crops may be considered suitable for walnut trees, provided it is sufficiently deep, well drained as to air and water and of an elevation sufficient to escape the early autumn and late spring frosts, for while walnuts stand very low temperatures when dormant they are affected by frost while in full growth.

The best variety for general cultivation in British Columbia is the Vrooman strain of the Franquette. Originated in France and grown on the Vrooman estate in California, it has proven the best by test and is highly recommended and both grafted and seedling trees have been largely planted on the North Pacific coast in recent years. British Columbia has had a large number of this pure strain variety planted in a great many parts of the province, under varying conditions and temperatures, and practically all reports from planters lead one to believe that they will be very successfully and profitably grown.

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THE HOME GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints for the Farmer, the Town Dweller and the Suburbanite.

Beans should never be hoed or cultivated while the vines are wet. Why? Because it makes them "rusty."

The drier it is the more hoeing or cultivating we ought to do.

The latter part of August is a good time to set out irises and Madonna lilies.

Rhubarb seed pods and seed stems should be cut out whenever seen, if you want the plants to do their best.

Cucumbers need frequent and thorough picking. If permitted to mature seed the vines stop producing new cukes.

Dahlias should be staked to prevent the wind breaking them over. It is often well to thin out parts of the shoots. Better flowers result.

For cabbage worms: Mix one part of fresh Persian insect powder with four parts of air-slaked lime, and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

Now is the time to sow some turnips. Lettuce, snap beans, early kinds of peas, etc., may still be sown if you get right at it and have enough moisture in your soil.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT and FARM MAGAZINE

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests
of the Man on the Land

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Vol. VI AUGUST, 1915 No. 11

THE DUTY OF FIGHTING.

In a recent speech at the Coast, N. W. Rowell, the Liberal leader of Ontario, made a striking statement: "Our Empire confers its privileges on all; it imposes responsibilities on none." He was referring to the fact that in order to do its share, Canada should have 500,000 men in the field, and to the necessity of all discharging their responsibilities.

Nothing but dire calamity, we presume, will ever drive the country or the Empire to compulsory service, and yet, under our present system of lack of it, we are approaching a condition of things which was described by a writer toward the close of the American Civil War:

"Volunteering, the unprincipled dodge of the cowardly politicians," he says, "ground up the choicest seed corn of the nation, consumed the young, the patriotic, the intelligent, the generous, the brave, and wasted the best moral, social and political elements of the republic, leaving the cowards, shirkers, egotists and money makers to stay at home and procreate their kind."

We must not forget, too, that in this country we have encouraged the settlement of our rich lands of men who escaped the necessary defence of a nation on religious or semi-religious grounds. Of the 1,600,000 men estimated by Mr. Rowell as eligible in Canada, over 200,000 were born in foreign countries and 100,000 have not been naturalized.

We suspect that when the war is over the men who went to the front will be disposed to insist on their own right and in that of their comrades whose protest is silenced by death. That the eager and patriotic shall no longer sacrifice their lives to give their votes and security to those who decline that duty, and that the right to vote at least shall carry some measure of responsibility if necessary to fight.

ON LAND LAWS.

The operation of the land laws in this province are frequently held to discriminate against the actual settler, and to the advantage of the mere land speculator. That there will be important changes in the near future is fairly obvious, if for no other reason than the fact that huge territory has been nominally purchased and partial payments made thereon on which it is evident the remaining payment will never be made.

The government's defence seem to be principally on this latter fact. It is contended that the lands will revert to the Crown surveyed, with substantial payments made on them and that the advantage is therefore all on the side of the province, which has secured large sums of money without alienating a corresponding equity in land. In other words, the province has shrewdly granted options which could never be implemented and is the richer by the operation.

This position pre-supposes that the Department of Land would be a relentless landlord, and will compel the relinquishment of the land without restoring any of the payments made on it. This scarcely seems probable. In many instances a portion of the land equal in value to the total payments made can be released, and will satisfy the purchasers. In other instances the character of the holding is such that the granting of a portion would afford little release to the original purchaser. But in any event the evil remains of huge blocks of land being under a form of purchase at a period when public attention was devoted to the land and public demand for it active.

Had many of these areas been available for the settler, doubtless they would have been homesteaded or purchased. If even a small section of these areas had been populated by legitimate settlers and made into productive tracts, the permanent value of the country would in all probability have been greater than the sums derived from those doubtful sales.

Any reform of the land law, we think, should aim not alone at placing settlers on the land, but on making our lands productive no matter by whom they are cultivated. If B. C. would grant free areas in certain zones of limited extent to anyone who would clear, fence, cultivate and plant, the effect would be to bring under cultivation much land now lying under waste. Provisions could be made that at the end of a specified period

payment would be made to the government on a sliding scale, based on the amount of clearing production and improvement made, and reduced to a minimum where a maximum expenditure has been made. The result would be that many city men who are not able to leave their employment and others who do not want to move on to the land until it is producing sufficient to support them, would be induced to hire labor to do the work. This would ease the labor situation, encourage close settlement, and at once set in operation forces which would make rapid land improvement and settlement.

Often the homesteader is a man of such limited means that when his pre-emption duties are completed they represent about all the improvement he has effected, and in many instances he has complied with those on as limited a scale as the law will permit in order to get a title to sell. Such a man is not the one which the country intended to encourage, and he is a mere parasite compared to another who spends big sums to bring his holdings under cultivation, although he may never have lived on the land at all.

By reserving adjacent portions to those blocks open for pre-emption, and permitting the owner to acquire these within a certain time at less than the price to the outsider, the government would open a source of additional revenue which would soon compensate for the granting of free or nearly free pre-emptions.

We invite our readers' suggestions as to the best form of amending our present land law to formulate rapid settlement and cultivation.

FURLOUGH FOR FARMERS Militia Department Issues Order Per- mitting Farmers to Return Home for Harvest.

Ottawa, July 12.—A formal militia order providing for the granting of furloughs to non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force for the purpose of enabling them to take part in harvesting work throughout Canada has been issued.

As previously announced, farmers' sons and others will be provided with return transportation to any locality not exceeding 300 miles from camp. Pay and allowance will be withheld during the period of the furlough but will be repaid on return to camp upon production of proof that the absentee has been engaged in harvesting work.

FERTILIZERS

By M. H. Dobbie.

In the July number a brief synopsis of Circular No. 8, entitled "Manures and Fertilizers," published by the Division of Chemistry of the Dominion Department of Agriculture was published. The circular rightly emphasizes the careful saving and use of all available barnyard manure, the importance of mixed farming, the value of crop rotation, and the benefit to be derived from including a leguminous crop in the rotation. All of this is sound both as to theory and practice, but there is one clause in the circular with which everyone who has studied the subject must take issue, and that clause is as follows: "Commercial fertilizers cannot be depended upon profitably to maintain the soil, hence their exclusive use is dis-countenanced." This is quite at variance with the world's best experimental work as conducted by one of the most scientific agricultural chemists.

Sir John Lawes conducted experimental work at the famous Rothamstead Experimental Farm in England for over fifty years, and during that whole period he used chemical fertilizers alone on certain plots with the result that the soil of these plots was found to contain more humus than at the beginning, and also that the crops produced were more abundant and of better quality. In fact a potato crop grown on one of these plots which had received nothing but chemical fertilizers for nearly fifty years stands today as a world's record for the largest weight of potatoes ever grown on one acre. Surely where experiments have been conducted for fifty years the result may be regarded as fairly established.

Prof. van Vries explains this as follows, has conducted experiments with a view to testing the wide-spread opinion that, where stable manure is not available, green manure crops must be grown and ploughed under to restore the supplies of humus. Several plots of soil of the same character and in the same locality have been receiving respectively chemical fertilizers alone and barnyard manure for fifteen years. Samples from these plots have been carefully tested, and it is found by actual analysis that the soil from the plots receiving commercial manures are equally rich in humus with plots receiving the barnyard manure.

Prof. van Vries explains this as follows: "Intense fertilization with

chemical fertilizers alone acts more thoroughly and effectively, and especially more rapidly than the stable manure. It causes the production of more abundant and vigorous crops, which leave in the soil valuable residues. These remains from preceding cultures are the principal sources of the humus of cultivated soils, and thus is explained the well-known richness in humic matter of the soils of Holland, where three times as much commercial manure is used per acre as in Great Britain and many times as much per acre as in America. It may be argued that the use of barnyard manure in addition to the residues left from crops should show an increase of humus above that derived from the crop residues alone where chemical manures only are used, but the explanation is not difficult. Stable manure contains in comparatively small amounts the three necessary elements of fertility—Nitrogen, Potash and Phosphoric Acid. The roots in their endeavor to secure needed supplies will to a great extent, break up and destroy the humus thus formed. By the use of chemical fertilizers the plants are provided with food in readily available forms, and thus the soil content of humus, not being broken up to supply their wants, has a chance to accumulate."

In 1913 Mr. James J. Hill conducted experiments on 151 different farms in North Dakota and Minnesota. The plots were five acres each and the crops grown were wheat, barley and oats. On an average the plots treated with chemical fertilizers yielded double the crop of the unfertilized plots, and the grain was much superior in quality, and brought a better price.

There are many farmers in British Columbia who have built up very poor and "cropped-out" land by the use of fertilizers in conjunction with a reasonable rotation of crops, and this without the aid of a pound of barnyard manure, and the names of such farmers will be given as a reference to any who may wish to enquire.

This article is not written with a view to discourage the use of stable manure—quite the contrary. A farmer is wasteful and foolish indeed who fails to make good use of every pound of all materials which he has at hand that contain plant food. There are, however, many growers who have little or no stable-manure, and I am writing this for their encouragement and information. It should also be kept in mind that many dairymen and stockmen are heavy users of commercial fertilizers, and find the use of

I am pulling from 50 to 100 Stumps per day,

without assistance and without over-exerting myself, as the machine works so easy." This is what one of our customers wrote us lately.

This man is using the **COLUMBIA HAND POWER STUMP PULLER**, complete with standard equipment, and it cost him just \$100. He uses no horses, no powder, no hired help, but he **GETS RESULTS**. You can do just as well if you have a **COLUMBIA**.

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these wonderful plant foods very profitable. In fact it is very doubtful whether there is a single individual farmer in B. C. who cannot profitably use some quantity of chemical fertilizers.

The value of commercial manures passed the experimental stage many years ago, and we sometimes wonder if the agriculture writers and teachers of Canada are not standing in the way of agricultural progress by still

considering this as an academic question. The industry knows its own shortcomings and is not unmindful of the benefits of criticism, but the fact that the amount used has grown in the last forty years in the United States from 500,000 tons to \$7,000,000 tons is a fairly convincing argument in favor of fertilizers. Any critic who tries to hamper or restrict the use of these materials serves neither the true interests of agriculture, nor yet promotes the welfare of the nation which employs him.

NEED OF BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION FOR B. C. By Wm. Hugh.

Bee-keeping, as an industry in British Columbia, appears to be reaching that stage when its larger influence can be more advantageously felt by the growing number of persons willing and able to become beekeepers, through co-operation than by individual effort. Association is, or should be, the life of all those engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits. This larger life invariably means the kindlier hand rendering some generous assistance to those in difficulty, through lack of knowing just what to do at the right and proper time or season. In both economic and moral life, mutual helpfulness tends towards national progress for the common good, organization in life in its best and truest sense.

There are a great many advantages to be gained by forming a Beekeepers' Association for the province of British Columbia, especially when we realize there are nearly 1,000 persons directly interested in keeping bees in the province. In Ontario co-operative experiments are carried on, enabling those taking part to keep more bees, produce more honey, and be ready to cope with disease should it appear. Experimental work will educate along the lines of careful handling, close observation, accurate calculation, and economical methods. Through a society, notes on wintering bees can be compared, the Flora of the wet and dry belts can be tabulated, and its value, as sources of honey supply, estimated. The effects of the diverse climatic conditions over the vast area of B. C. upon bee-keeping can be better studied by and through the efforts of individuals comparing their observations with those made by members in other districts. In this respect, diseases peculiar to bees may be watched, and the effect of the climate noted. Districts hitherto free from disease are now confronted with

the problem of combating same, and this offers to the more studious the opportunity for enquiry into the causes of diseases among bees.

Demonstration by the bee inspectors of the province can be more profitably held through a society, as members and friends would be notified by the society of the intended visit. The addresses delivered and the examinations made would thereby reach a larger number than at present. An annual convention of beekeepers would be a great help as a medium of exchange of ideas, observations, and of the reading of papers, etc., upon subjects of interest to its members.

Bee-keepers of B. C. are in need of a paper as a means of conveying seasonable hints upon the conditions affecting beecraft peculiar to the province, and as an organ of association. When organized, we may ask the editor of the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine to help along the bee-keeping industry, as it is interwoven with the fruit and seed industries.

With the help of the Agricultural Department and the inspectors of foul brood there is no reason why a beginning could not be made next January in forming The British Columbia Beekeepers' Association.

KEEP A BEE

In a recent issue of an American journal under the caption "Keep a Bee" the writer draws attention to three essentials necessary to grow fruit successfully, "Weather, Spraying and Bees," and states: "If a stand or two of bees is kept in each orchard the fruit will be large, better flavored, better colored, more abundant and of better keeping quality. Apples and cucumbers particularly are benefitted by bees." While many of us may not be in the enviable position of being the owner of an orchard, there is no reason why most of us cannot be the happy possessor of a few colonies of bees to supply our homes with a generous quantity of honey, even though our bees must depend upon others' fields and orchards to provide the necessary fodder to produce the honey we receive. Bee-keeping is now recognized as one of the growing assets, with almost unlimited possibilities in B. C.

Bees can be profitably kept by any person possessing ordinary intelligence, and a garden, field or the roof of a house in the vicinity of a town or city, and a fair return may be expected when proper attention and method in management is given the swift winged gatherers of honey. A farmer,

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The Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA, B. C.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Mr. J. M. Munro, of State River Valley, near Port Arthur, secured six and one-half tons of pure extracted honey in one season. This in a bush country, too. Mr. Munro informed the Port Arthur Board of Trade "that forty million pounds of honey have gone to waste through non-cultivation of the bee business, and I estimate that over \$6,000,000 has been lost to this district through the non-cultivation as honey producers of the common flowers of the field and wayside." The richest honey comes from the rag-weed, that noxious weed which is condemned and trodden under foot as worthless. The common dandelion produces most luscious honey, and the raspberry gives honey of an excellent quality. Only want of following up this industry prevents millions of pounds of honey being exported annually. This is true of British Columbia. Hazardous work with bees will not pay; neglect will end in failure and perhaps worse, the spreading of disease among the neighbors' healthy colonies, whose whole work and bees may be brought to naught by the carelessness of others.

It must be obvious to all that the best time to commence is the spring when the whole activity of the bee world is brought very prominently to the attention of the bee-keeper by the gradual development and unfolding of the flora of the country and other energy displayed by the buccaneering bee to secure as much pollen and nectar as possible for the increasing members of the hive—it is then the bee becomes a fascinating and profitable study, but the fall of the year now drawing upon us, should be taken advantage of by the novice to visit an apiary and see how the hives are packed with stores and the occupants comfortably housed and protected from the wintry elements. Much success depends upon how bees are put into winter quarters, for the following year's honey harvest. The beginner should procure a copy of the recently issued "Guide to Bee-keeping," Bulletin No. 30, second edition, by F. Dundas Todd, from the B. C. Department of Agriculture, Victoria. This will be found particularly instructive and easily understood, it being written by one who understands the local conditions and is a bee-master and craftsman, ready and willing to assist those asking information.

Mr. Todd makes a statement that is apt when applied to successful manipulation of bees, "A slow man usually makes the best bee-keeper." Yet to be

successful in this business, we must, as in others, be prompt, ready and quick to meet a difficulty or emergency. Go slow when you start bee-keeping, commence with one hive, make the acquaintance of the bees once every ten or fourteen days, watch their growth and development. Through the various stages from the egg to the full grown bee, increase your hives artificially, control your bees whenever you have the opportunity. I do not, now, propose to qualify this statement, but will later. I was told by a man, in charge of a honey exhibit in B. C., that if I kept bees where I lived, I could not secure enough surplus honey stores to carry my bees over a winter. This year from one hive alone we have a surplus of nearly eighty pounds. To the beginner during the coming months I propose showing how he can obtain a fairly representative library of bee literature for a very small outlay, enabling him to understand the most elementary knowledge of bee-keeping to the more advanced study of the anatomy of the bee, from government publications.

THE SOLDIERS' CIGARETTE.

We're away fighting for Britain and you,
 All that men can do, we're willing to do—
 For the Empire upon which the sun never sets,
 If you'll help us along with a few cigarettes.

Oh, boys, you can bet that it seems a bit rough
 In those long silent marches without "just a puff!"
 Waiting and watching and fighting but yet
 Not a taste or a smell of a wee cigarette.
 We don't mind the work and we're ready to fight,
 We can do without food if the "Cap" says "All right;"
 But there's one thing we long for, so please don't forget
 To help us by sending a small cigarette.
 Nights and days in the trenches with water knee-deep,
 We can do without fire and with but little sleep;
 Shrapnel bursting o'erhead from the dawn till sunset,
 We will fight till we drop for a small cigarette.
 We've left our home comforts, we've left our friends true,
 All we ask is that you will remember us, too,
 Should we be charging Germans or chasing De Wet,
 We will ride straight to death for a small cigarette.
 And if it is fate that in battle we fall,
 And death hovers o'er us, we hear the last call,
 We shan't fear the shadows, our hard luck forget,
 If between our set teeth we've a last cigarette.

—J. A. A.

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PROTECTING THE POTATO

Powdery Scab, a disease common to potatoes, is one of the most harmful diseases which attack the tuber, and when once established its eradication presents a very difficult problem. With a little care on the part of the grower and the application of the old adage "Prevention is better than cure" this dreaded disease, as well as minor ones, can be successfully combatted.

The most effective cure is a proper rotation of crops, seed selection, spraying and the burning of the potato tops in the fall.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued an illustrated pamphlet dealing with the Powdery Scab problem and this can be secured on application being made to Inspector Cunningham's office, court house, Vancouver.

Mr. W. H. Lyne, of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, recently spent several days in the Fraser Valley, looking over some old potato pits and in tracing certain Chinese consignments.

Last May the embargo against British Columbia potatoes being shipped to the United States was lifted, and in June some twenty-two cars were shipped across the line. Unfortunately, however, on one of the last two cars a few potatoes were found which were effected with Powdery Scab. For some reason or other this consignment escaped the vigilance of the B. C. inspectors, but was detected at the point of destination. This resulted in a quarantine again being placed on B. C. tubers.

The Canadian officials at once took the matter up and the result was the tracing of the disease to a Chinese grower in the Delta, the infected potatoes being a small portion of one pit.

As a result of this investigation and discovery, the Dominion and provincial inspectors are instituting a rigorous inspection of crops in the potato sections of the province and with the earnest co-operation of the growers it is hoped to soon be able to give a clean bill of health to the whole of British Columbia.

As this is the only province in Canada from which potatoes have been allowed to enter the United States in recent years, and as the shipments have been rather heavy and fairly good profits have resulted, it is to the interest of the growers to lend every assistance to the inspectors in their power so that the market, when again opened, will be kept so. This can only be accom-

plished by heeding the advice set forth at the beginning of this article.

TOMATOES.

Tomatoes usually give earlier and better results when the vines are trained. Where the home planting consists of not more than a few dozen plants the expense of training is of little importance. The best method of training to secure early results is to remove the lateral buds, leaving only the terminal bud for the continuation of the growth of this plant. The single stem which is secured in this method should be supported by being tied to a stake driven into the ground by the plant, or by a perpendicular cord secured at the top by a horizontal wire and at the bottom by tying to a small stake driven into the ground. Wooden supports may be used also, but are more expensive to construct. If desired, two or more stems may be left to each plant, in which case the wooden trellis is desirable for supporting the vines.

When the plant has reached a height of about three feet, and has from three to five sets of fruit, the terminal bud should be removed. This will throw the growth of the plant into the fruit, and cause it to attain a larger size than it would otherwise.

Where the vine is allowed to grow in the bush form a large amount of fruit is usually set, but it commences to ripen later in the season, and there is always a lot of fruit which never reaches maturity. In a series of experiments carried on with trained and untrained vines the following conclusions were arrived at, which shows clearly the advantage of training the vines:

"The staked vines gave a greater yield of marketable fruit and less decayed fruit than did the untrained vines. While the untrained vines had nearly twice as many fruits, the staked vines gave earlier results and a much greater weight per plant."

In order to save the energy of the plants the side shoots should be removed weekly. It is also well to remove any deformed or diseased fruits as soon as they are discovered, or they may fail to develop or even cause the decay of the other healthy fruits.

THE REMINGTON ARMS PLANTS NOT FOR SALE

Mr. Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge

Company says that no amount of money which anybody might offer would induce the owners to dispose of the plants and thus prevent the performance of existing contracts.

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the Allies. The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr. Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, was seen in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for the purchase of the properties of that company were under consideration, and that the additions to the Iliou and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Some of Its Advantages Portrayed.

A great deal has been written in farm journals and other publications on the "back to the land movement." It has been pointed out how the farmer with his extensive crops is independent and free from the worries so common to his brother in the city. The tiller of the soil has been pictured in song, rhyme and story, but mainly the commercial side of farming has been brought to the notice of the "city chap."

There are, however, other sides to the story of the farmer which has not been to any great extent set forth. His home and social life is a factor that should appeal to the people who so anxiously flock to the over-crowded cities.

Of course, the mortgage on the farm, so often recorded in fiction and to a great extent true in real life, somewhat mars the otherwise con-

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Values to \$25.00 Men's Suits for.....	\$16.85	Values to \$45.00 Men's Suits for.....	\$31.85
Values to \$28.00 Men's Suits for.....	\$18.85	Values to \$5.00 Men's Odd Pants for..	\$2.95
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lented life of the farmer and his family. But in two-thirds of cases this is traceable to the man himself either through greediness or carelessness, and the same man in the city would probably be in the same predicament and very likely in the city would be a steady visitor to the pawn shop.

Here, however, will be set forth the facts as found by the writer during a two weeks' journey through the Fraser Valley among the real farmers that spend most of their time at home and are content with the acreage they have without mortgaging their holdings to secure money with which to acquire the adjoining farm, or who gets a notion that his comfortable little home is no longer good enough for him and he must have a residence like city brothers. This latter ambition is a very worthy one when he can afford it, and that many a farmer has reached that happy stage is proven by the large number of large up-to-date residences in the valley, especially in the Sardis and Chilliwack districts.

But to get back to the average farmer and the many little farming communities. In the first place he has no house rent to pay each month, his water system calls for no water rates. He is not restricted to hours

of irrigation. His table is always supplied with the best that the market affords; most of this is raised right on his own place. Except when he goes to church on Sunday and wears his "Sunday go-to-meeting" attire, his clothes don't bother him. He cares not whether the coats will be shorter this year or the trousers tighter. In the first place he seldom wears a coat, and as for trousers, the good old reliable "never-rip" overalls are good enough for him. He cares not what style collar is worn in the city, for out on the farm this feature of dress is dispensed with; therefore the latest shade of tie also does not bother him.

Last year's straw hat is good enough for him and in many cases the old hat that he wore before the B. C. E. R. line was constructed through the valley still does service.

The good housewife likewise, while she scans the fashion journals and sends to Toronto or Vancouver for her city clothes, does not worry much about style on the farm; while the children are not bothered with corns caused by tight fitting shoes for in summer they go barefooted and thereby save both the wear of shoes and the tear of stockings.

The young lady of the family, how-

ever is not far behind her city sister in clothes, and the older son likewise wears his good clothes as dignified as his brother in the city.

And right here is where the social life comes in, and in this, unhampered by the tinsel and hypocrisy of so-called city society, the young people thoroughly enjoy themselves.

An auto joy ride may appeal to the city folks but soon becomes tiresome, not so however the good old picnic parties where the journey is made in the big hay wagon drawn by four horses.

Then the good old country dances, held in the little municipal hall or Farmer Jones' big barn, the orchestra consisting of a fife and a couple of fiddlers. It must not, however, be imagined that the regulation city orchestra and the real city dances are not sometimes indulged in, for on special occasions the farmer has a genuine city style dance.

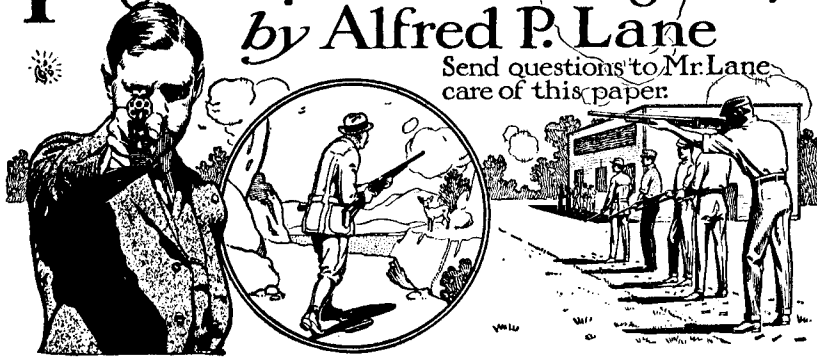
Schools in the farming districts are becoming up-to-date and in many districts high schools have been established. The telephone is now found in many of the farm houses, while the rural delivery is being extended in practically every district.

Taking it all in all, the simple life is the life after all.

Target Tips and Hunting Helps

by Alfred P. Lane

Send questions to Mr. Lane
care of this paper



Readers are reminded that this column is open to questions which should be sent to me in care of the Sporting Editor, and to discussions by the readers on anything connected with hunting or target shooting.—A.P.L.

One of Newton's laws says that action and reaction are always equal and in opposite directions, which explains why firearms from the gentle .22 rifle to the muscle-pounding wild-fowl gun have a tendency to move in the direction of the shooter's shoulder.

If a rifle, shotgun or revolver were supported directly in line with the axis of the bore, the barrel would recoil straight back and would have no excuse for jumping upwards. Revolvers jump worse than other firearms because their load is heavier in proportion to their weight, and their support is relatively so much farther below the axis of the bore.

Many sportsmen are under the impression that this jump of a revolver barrels causes the bullet to fly wild and leads to the oft-repeated statement by the fairly good rifle shot that he can't shoot a pistol because he isn't able to hold the pistol tight enough to keep it from jumping and so spoiling his aim.

Now, in the first place, there isn't a man living who can hold a large calibre revolver so that it will not jump, and in the second place, the effect of jump on the flight of the bullet is small and is a constant quantity which has been compensated for when the sights are put on in the factory. Therefore, if a man gives this excuse for good pistol pointing, you are safe in requesting him to tell his tale to the submarines.

A. D. H., Plymouth, Ind.

I have a rifle that is leaded. Can you inform me if there is any acid or chemical I could put in the barrel to eat the lead out and not injure the rifling? If so, what is it and how long should it stand in the barrel?

Ans. Lead offers a very high resistance to the chemical action of the various acids and alkalies. It is extensively used in various manufac-

tures because of this fact. There are of course several different chemicals which will affect lead, but unfortunately all of the chemicals which will affect the lead will affect in a much greater degree the iron or steel of the barrel. The best way to remove lead is to use a brass bristle brush. Brass is softer than the iron or steel of the barrel and cannot harm it, but it is much harder than the lead and scrubbing the barrel with a brass brush will cut out the lead without harming the barrel.

"Reader."

Will an autoloading shot gun shoot and penetrate as hard as a pump gun?

Ans. Yes, owing to the fact that the auto loading shotgun keeps the shell locked into the chamber.

"A Fellow Sportsman," Milwaukee, Wis.

1. Is the Model 1903 Automatic a reliable gun for small game?

Ans. Yes.

2. Is the .22 calibre smokeless hollow point bullet a good shell to use? If not, which would be best with least injury to the barrel?

Ans. Lesmok or semi-smokeless give less wear on the barrel than smokeless .22 cartridges. Hollow point cartridges are of course furnished loaded with all kinds of powder.

3. Are retailers allowed to sell new rifles at less than regular catalogue prices?

Ans. Most firearm manufacturers make a practice of publishing their catalogs with list prices. These list prices are subject to discount by dealers. This applies to the make you mention as well as others.

4. What is the distance the .22 automatic will fire accurately?

Ans. 50 to 100 yards.

5. What killing power has it?

Ans. About the same as the .22 long rifle.



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the right applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10 per acre.

For full information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782

M. H. S., Jamestown, N. Y.

1. Is the .380 or .38 automatic cartridge as powerful as the .38 special and which has the greatest penetration at 50 yards, also which is the most accurate at 20 to 50 yards, using the special in a 4-in. barrel revolver?

Ans. The .38 Special cartridge is

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more powerful than the .380 automatic cartridge. The .38 Automatic cartridge is more powerful than either, however. As to accuracy, there is very little difference. The .38 Automatic pistol cartridge also has the greatest penetration. Next comes the .38 Special, and last the .380.

2. Has the .380 cartridge the same power when used in any automatic pistol or is it more powerful when used in some makes than in other?

Ans. The penetration is the same in the various automatic pistols.

3. Will the constant compression of the main spring or the magazine spring in an automatic pistol tend to weaken it, or cause it to break or become unreliable?

Ans. It is best not to have any spring under its full load. Personally, I have never had a main spring break in any of my revolvers or automatic pistols.

4. As a weapon of defense, which in your opinion is the more reliable, effective and handy gun, the .380 automatic or a 4-inch barrel .38 Special?

Ans. This is largely a matter of personal opinion. If one is more familiar with one type than with the other there certainly is no reason for changing.

5. Will the .32 or .380 or .38 soft nose bullet actually mushroom when fired from an automatic pistol into soft wood or animal tissue?

Ans. They do not, and I would advise against their use as the full metal jacketed bullets function better than the soft nosed. The reason for their not expanding is that no metal jacketed, soft nose bullet will expand unless it hits the material fired at with a velocity of at least 1,400 feet per second.

A. L. S. Antigo, Wis.

What are the effects on an autoloading shotgun from continual single shot firing as in trap-shooting as against use of autoloader with shells kept in magazine? Is the wear on the gun by single shot fired in this kind of a gun sufficient to discourage the use of the automatic for trap-shooting?

Ans. These models are extremely used for trap-shooting where one shell is loaded at a time, and owing to the nature of the mechanism, the effect of such treatment is just the same as though the magazine were used. It will not wear out owing to one shell being loaded at a time.

"A Reader," Poynette, Wis.

1. Will the .22 hi-power last as long with the use of metal jacketed

bullets as hi-power rifles of larger bore?

Ans. I do not think so, mostly because the .22 calibre is much harder to clean than a larger calibre. Usually the wear on the rifling depends a great deal on the velocity of the bullet. The higher the velocity of the bullet, the greater the wear.

2. Does the metal foul badly?

Ans. It is no worse than other high velocity rifles.

3. What is the penetration with full jacketed bullets?

Ans. The penetration with soft point bullets is twelve 7-8 inch pine boards; with full jacketed bullets 52 7-8 inch pine boards.

4. What is the killing range of the 25-20 high velocity cartridge?

5. Of the 32-20?

Ans. These are rather difficult questions to answer since you do not say what game you wish to use them on. The range for accuracy of these two high velocity cartridges is 100 yards at which distance they are powerful enough for game up to, but not including, bear and deer.

Alf. D. Lane

Gardening for the Home

By H. M. EDDIE, F.R.H.S.

(Our readers are invited to submit any troubles or difficulties which they may encounter, to Mr. Eddie, who will be glad to give them his advice, the outcome of technical training and practical experience. Address letters to the Editor.—B.C. Fruit and Farm Magazine.)

There are few flowers which enjoy the favor of the public the whole year round; most have their prescribed seasons, such as the chrysanthemum at Christmas, the lily at Easter, etc., but outside their seasons are little appreciated. This is not the case, however, with the carnation, which is always in demand, and this being so it is a matter of great surprise to me that they are so little grown by the people who appreciate them most.

True enough, everyone cannot have a greenhouse to grow the fine specimens to be seen in florists' windows, but then there is the hardy border class of carnation which affords an even greater range of colors than does the greenhouse variety, if the flowers are not just quite so large. This carnation is perfectly hardy and will withstand the winters of the lower mainland without injury; its greatest enemy here is dampness, so a well drained situation is essential to its welfare.

Border carnations may very easily be raised from seed sown out of doors in spring, the plants transplanted into rows when large enough to handle and if carefully attended to will make good plants for flowering the following year. The drawback to raising from seed, however, is that the colors do not come true and quite a proportion of the seedlings produce single flowers.

The best plan therefore is either to buy named varieties of double ones or select the best from a batch of seedlings and then perpetuate them by that form of propagation called layering; this is the best method for the amateur as it can be performed in the open without the assistance of a frame.

The month of August is the best time for layering, so those of you who have already got a stock may commence now. I may say it is necessary to raise young stock every year as the carnation is a short lived plant and deteriorates quickly.

Now for the actual operation. Go to the nearest patch of bracken fern and cut as many pegs as you expect to have layers, the pegs are made by cutting the mid rib of the leaf into lengths three or four inches long and leaving about one inch of the side branch on one side to each length to form the peg. Next, proceed to the carnation bed with a hand fork, loosen up the soil around the first plant to be operated on and if the soil is not good for rooting in, scoop out a little, say 1-2 inches deep, round the plant and replace with a mixture of equal parts of sand and mould. Now the young growths from the base of the plant are what are to be layered and up to this time are technically called "grass;" take hold of one of these and carefully strip off the leaves about half its length, then with a sharp knife make a cut on the underside from just below one joint up to the next one, splitting the stem in half; this requires a steady hand as well as a sharp knife; when the cut has been successfully made, turn the tip of the shoot to the vertical, this will open the cut and form a tongue at the bend which has to be gently pushed into the loose soil and securely kept there by pegging the shoot down with a fern peg; next cover the bend of the layer one inch deep with fine soil and press down firmly but gently, taking care not to break the layer off at the cut, and the first layer is finished.

Five or six layers may be made on each plant or as many as there is room for, and the rest of the "grass" cut clean away.

If dry weather sets in after layering it will be necessary to give the bed a thorough watering and it must never be allowed to become dry until the layers are all rooted, which will be in about a month. When well rooted, which may be six weeks after layering, they can be transferred to their permanent quarters, which ought to have been previously well

manured and deeply dug. When lifting the layers first sever the connection with the parent plant, pull out the peg and lift with a trowel, trying to save a ball of soil to the young plant if possible.

They may be planted in clumps in the herbaceous border or in beds by themselves, the latter plan is, I think, the most suitable and in this case the plants must be given at least twelve inches each way and provision made in some way to make each plant accessible for layering next year. If the above instructions are reasonably adhered to, there is no reason why the average amateur gardener should not be able to furnish his drawing room or dining table with abundance of this most fragrant and decorative flower for several months of the year. Towards the end of August is a good time to prepare for having flowers of your own growing at Christmas.

You may quite easily have Roman Hyacinths and paper white Narcissus in flower at Christmas if the bulbs are potted up soon. The Dutch Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, etc., for flowering later may all be potted up now as soon as the bulbs can be obtained. The soil for potting with should not be too heavy or too light and will be much the better for an admixture of a little well decayed manure.

The pots ought to be well provided with drainage by placing a few stones of pieces of broken flower pot in the bottom; fill up with soil so that the top of the soil and the tips of the bulbs will be about an inch below the rim of the pot.

When all are potted up they may be taken to a cool shady nook in the garden, set on a bed of coarse coal ashes and covered right over to a depth of twelve inches with the same material. This material is used for covering to prevent earth worms getting inside the pots and upsetting the drainage. Care must be taken that



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the bulbs never suffer for want of water and it must be borne in mind that no bulbs ought to be forced by removing to a higher temperature until the pots are well filled with roots. The system of growing bulbs in moss without drainage has much to recommend it, as more artistic receptacles than flower pots may be used and placed in positions in a room impossible for a flower pot by reason of its drainage.

This method takes very careful watering to prevent the rooting medium from becoming sour. A cool dark place in the basement will answer well to retard top growth until the receptacles are well filled with roots when they may be gradually brought to more light and a higher temperature if desired. There is plenty of time yet for bulbs for outside plating and I will deal with this phase of their culture in a late article.

GREAT NEED TO KEEP MONEY IN THE PROVINCE

At a meeting of the Consumers' League, held on July 8 in the Labor Temple, W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, pointed out the very great need for producers and consumers to get together in order that some \$22,000,000 now being sent out of this province for agricultural purposes may be kept here.

"There is imported into this province agricultural products to the value of \$25,199,125, or about 83 per cent. of the amount produced here, which is slightly over \$29,000,000. Of this amount imported fully 88 per cent. can be grown here, or \$22,144,000.

"In the consumption of dairy products there is a total of \$7,501,000, of which \$4,489,051 worth are imported. This is 66 per cent. of the total which comes from places outside the province.

"Of fruits the province sold to the neighboring provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan a little over \$1,000,000. On the other hand, there was imported into this province \$440,000 worth in these commodities from the United States. Some of the fruits of the United States are from 10 to 14 days earlier than those grown in this province. But there is no reason why the consumer in this province should pay more if by waiting they can get as good or better fruit. I ask you to hold back in the purchase of your fruit for canning purpose until our own fruit comes in.

"In vegetables we are importing

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GREENHOUSEMEN, CONSERVATORY OWNERS and HOUSEWIVES should remember that **PHYTOPHILINE** strengthens their plants and beautifies the foliage as well as destroys all pests and diseases—is **NOT** a poison—can be sprayed right on the bud or blossom—does not smell, burn nor stain, and can be used without the slightest fear or danger on vegetables, blooming plants, palms, ferns, etc. Grade No. 1 for general use; No. 2 for spider and woolly aphids on extremely delicate plants; No. 3 for spider, woolly aphids, mildew, rust, etc. State grade needed. Postpaid prices **55c**, and double sizes, **85c**, **\$1.55** and **\$2.80**. **STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER.** Applications for agencies, etc., to

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\$327,721 worth of those we can grow in this province. In poultry we imported \$1,400,000 net in the various products. Last year Vancouver consumed 500,000 dozen Chinese eggs. If the consumers were to read the report of the California commission as to the conditions under which Chinese eggs are grown, I am sure they would never use another Chinese egg.

"No country can have lasting prosperity if it neglects agriculture. Urban development cannot precede rural development and be built on a sound basis. Of the remedies there are two. A policy of education is essential. We must educate the farmer to produce the greatest quantity at the least expense. It is very

necessary that the farmers get together in some co-operative system. In the second place we must eliminate and do away with little district rivalries and personal animosities.

"I shall never be satisfied until I see the farmers organized and the consumers as well. It is only by that means that we can keep this great amount of money in the province."

PAMPHLET ON BEES.

On behalf of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Mr. W. E. Scott, the Deputy Minister, has caused to be issued a valuable pamphlet for those interested in keeping of bees. This is the second edition of

Concluded on page 703

THE

House of Quality

We are hearing of splendid results coming to our customers from the planting of our

"QUALITY" FRUIT TREES, ETC.

As an example, one of our salesmen sends us a photograph (he carries a camera) of an apple tree, supplied by us **two years' ago**, on which there is today **seventeen apples!**

The same salesman sends us a snapshot of a **VROOMAN FRANQUETTE WALNUT TREE** planted in the Spring of 1914, which bore ten **walnuts this year.**

All of which goes to show the **VITALITY** and **VIGOROUS CONSTITUTION** of our **"QUALITY"** trees, grown by expert nurserymen.

There is a "Know How" about growing good trees that only long years of experience and study can impart.

Get our three catalogues **FREE**—General Descriptive, Rose and Walnut.

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NEWS FROM FARMERS' INSTITUTES

N.B.—All Subscriptions (or renewal subscriptions) to FRUIT AND FARM, which are forwarded through secretaries of Farmers' Institutes will be accepted at the reduced rate of 75c. per annum, instead of \$1.00

Strawberry Hill Farmers' Institute

The regular monthly meeting of the Farmers' Institute met on Saturday, July 3, at the Institute Hall. The Fall Fair was postponed until 1916. The matter of arranging a flower and vegetable show by the co-operation of the Women's Institute was then discussed, and a motion sent to the Women's Institute on the matter. Several other items of interest were discussed. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 7. President Walden presided.

New Farmers' Institute

The organization of a farmers' institute at Dome Creek, Mile 145, has been authorized by the provincial department of agriculture. It will do business in the Fraser Valley between Crescent Island and Dewey.

The Revelstoke Farmers' Institute will shortly forward to the resolutions committee of the British Columbia Farmers' Institutes a resolution petitioning the Provincial Government to place a bounty on the destruction of gophers.

Farmers' Institute Picnic at Experimental Plots

On Saturday, July 10th, over thirty of the members of the Rock Creek Farmers' Institute paid a visit to the Government Experimental Plots at the ranch of A. D. McLennan, on Rock Mountain. After an excellent lunch served by Mrs. McLennan the party were conducted over the plots by Mr. McLennan. Alfalfa planted in rows, it was explained, was for seed which allowed cultivation and eliminated all weed seeds. Field peas planted for ploughing in for manure had grown to such an extent that it was decided by a general vote on the grounds to thresh the seed for dis-

tributing among the members. The other plots of root crops and buck-wheat seemed to be in a flourishing condition. After tea had been served on the lawn near Mr. McLennan's residence, the party returned in automobiles to Rock Creek and Kettle Valley. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Hatton, Miss McLaine, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wilson, Mr. H. Whitting, Mrs. Gane, Misses M. and W. Gane, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan Gane, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. De Landers, Mr. Kurch, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. H. Brown, Mr. J. Harper, Mr. Hardcastle, Miss D. McLan and others.

EXHIBITION AT CLO-OOSE.

Nitinat Farmers' Institute Will Hold First Annual Show on August 24.

The Nitinat Farmers' Institute is preparing to hold the first annual exhibition in that district. It will take place at Clo-oose on Aug. 24. There is an entrance fee of five cents for individual exhibits and fifty cents will cover any number of exhibits by one person or firm. Some perishable exhibits so marked will be sold by auction following the exhibition, half the proceeds to go to the exhibitor, and half to the institute.

The secretary of the institute has sent out an appeal for prizes, and writes that the district is growing in population and that there is an opportunity in the exhibition for those in business to introduce their wares to consumers and users. The officers will endeavor during the show to sell the articles at list prices, and if they do not succeed in this will return them at the earliest date.

All goods for exhibition can be sent

to the secretary at Clo-oose, who will see that these are well staged for exhibition. The secretary will supply all further information on application.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Victoria, B. C., July 27, 1915.
To the Secretaries of Fall Fair Associations:

Re Judges.

Dear Sir—I am instructed by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to advise you that the Department will not be supplying Associations this year with more than three judges.

These will consist of one judge for five stock—including horses and cattle—one for poultry, and one for fruit and vegetables. In order that itineraries for judges may be arranged without delay, I should be much obliged for an early reply from you as to whether your Association as definitely decided to hold a fair this year on the date allotted by the Department, and also, whether you will be requiring the three judges, as above.

Should your Association feel it possible to dispense with the services of any one of the department judges, I shall be glad if you will inform me, as the Hon. the Minister has notified the Department that the utmost economy must be used in the administration of this vote.

Thanking you for a prompt reply,

Yours very truly,

WM. J. BONAVIS,

Secretary Fall Fairs Association.

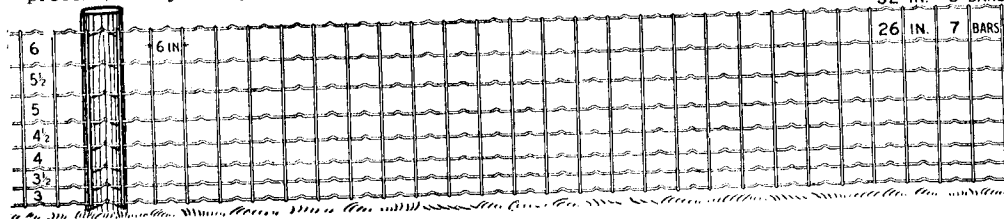
RED CROSS PUBLICITY DEPT.

Agriculture and the Red Cross

The work of the Red Cross should make a special appeal to the farming community. The Red Cross exists to repair the ravages of war and it is upon the farmer that the ravages of war fall most heavily. In a country in which war is being carried on, it is the farm which is destroyed, one might say "murdered". To cut up ploughed lands with trenches and with the deep gashes of heavy artillery wheels, to fill the roads with ten foot pits made by explosive shells; to destroy fences, hedges and wind breaks, to burn farm buildings and divert streams and drainage is land murder of the most horrible description.

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Belgium is full of such "murdered" farms. Canadian farmers have given not their lands but their sons to the destroyer. Thousands of young Canadian farm lads are lying wounded in hospitals. Their chances of recovery depend upon the efficiency of the Red Cross hospital service, and the efficiency of the Red Cross depends upon your contribution.

It is much easier for the man in the city to help. There are innumerable organizations near at hand which bring his duty to his notice. Agriculture is unorganized, and, in spite of the fact that it is the greatest of Canadian industries, it has not yet done its share for the Red Cross work.

The British Farmers' Association have subscribed a fund of \$100,000 for the relief of the wounded. They have sent two complete hospitals to Serbia. They are supporting a hospital at Calais named in their honor, "The British Farmers' Enteric Hospital." They now propose to raise £20,000 for those wounded in the Dardanelles.

Would it not be an admirable thing for the Canadian farmers to have a hospital called after them? Nothing could so add to the prestige of the agricultural profession in this country as such a public testimony to their patriotism and generosity as a profession.

The bulk of what the farmers have been doing so far has been put down to the credit of the organizing centres in small towns and cities. The Canadian public is not yet aware that agriculture as an organized whole is throwing itself warmly into this work of healing the wounded.

This is work which must be done largely by civilian effort. The casualties are so enormous that it is beyond the power of army officials to care for all the wounded without the auxiliary service of the Red Cross. Any disgrace in the neglect of the wounded must therefore be attributed not to the military authorities but to we ourselves, the civilian public, the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of our kinsmen who are suffering so many thousand miles from home.

Southern Alberta, under the leadership of the United Farmers' Association, a public spirited organization which has paid a notable part in the history of Canadian Agriculture, is preparing a mammoth campaign for the Red Cross. Speakers are to tour the province, and in addition to contributions in cash which is the great need, donations of grain will be accepted, to be delivered after the harvest.

In Ontario the head offices of the Canadian Red Cross at 77 King Street, Toronto, are appointing a head organizer for Ontario, whose business it will be to mobilize the rural districts. It is to be hoped that all provinces will follow the lead of Alberta and of the British Farmers' Association.

Our cities have done a great deal for the Red Cross, but the work is so enormous that it cannot be left to the cities alone. The country must help and as the war goes on it must perfect its organization for Red Cross relief work.

THE HOME GARDEN.

While some men were complaining last fall that their gardens did not give them any potatoes to speak of, one man I know told me he dug a bushel from sixteen hills. It was just as dry in his garden as it was in his neighbors'. The difference was that he kept the weeds down and the hoe a-going right along.

Seeds of perennials, such as hollyhock, columbine, larkspur, fox-glove,

sweetwilliam, etc., may be sown now. As soon as large enough, transplant the seedlings and protect them during the winter by putting on a light covering of straw. They may be planted out as soon as the garden is in condition in the spring.

FRUIT INSPECTORS ARE APPOINTED Okanagan and Kootenay Districts Get Three Additional Men From the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

D. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, and R. J. Clarke, Chief Inspector, informed us that the Dominion Department of Agriculture has decided to put on three additional inspectors for the interior this season. Their duties will commence on the first of August, and they will be experienced men who will act as instructors as well as performing the usual functions of inspecting fruit previous to shipment. One of these men will have the Grand Forks and

Concluded on page 703

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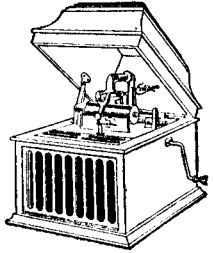
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RASPBERRY LORE.

(By Peter McArthur.)

The meanest man in Canada has been discovered but I dare not give you his name or tell you where he lives, for like all the mean men I know he is very respectable, and moreover he is well off and for that reason his neighbors look up to him. It would never do to cast a slur on so estimable a citizen, but let me tell you what he does. He hires the children in the neighborhood to pick raspberries for him and it is part of the bargain that they must whistle all the time they are in the berry patch. As he is always within hearing he is able in this way to make sure that they do not eat any of the delicious berries they are picking. Now, what do you think of a man like that?

I wouldn't consider this man so mean had it not been that for some time past I have been trying to determine the origin of the name "Raspberry." The explanation given in the big dictionary is perfectly absurd. "Rasp—with reference to its rough outside—looking like a rasp."

What nonsense! The appearance of a raspberry might remind one of a cluster of rubies but never of a blacksmith's rasp. But philology, or the science of words, is a mere matter of guess-work in many cases, so I feel quite at liberty to guess at the origin of the name raspberry myself.

What does a healthy boy do when he discovers that raspberries are ripe? Anyone can answer that. He comes kyoodling towards the house yelling 'Rah! rah! rah! The rahs-berries are ripe.' "Rah," an abbreviated cheer expressive of joy. Hence rahs-berry is the berry that makes the small boy cheer because of the joy he feels. Do I hear any objection to that. Of course not. Anyone can see that that is the true explanation. Let the makers of dictionaries take note.

And now that I am at it I may as well set the learned philologists right on another point that has to do with the raspberry. They seem unable to decide on the exact origin of the word "jam" as used in raspberry jam. Once more I am amazed at their blindness. Also once more I go to the healthy small boy for my explanation.

What does he say when he gets a chance to steal raspberry jam? If you cannot imagine, just use your memory and recall what you used to say. "Yum, yum!" of course. With this starter any learned professor will tell you that by the application of Grim's law or some similar law this ecstatic exclamation in time changed to "yam, yam!" Still later it was changed to "jam, jam!" and then in the hurry of our modern life was abbreviated to "jam!" Do you I hear any objection to that? It is all plain as mud. Say, I have a notion to give up farming and go in for philology. The college professors and dictionary makers seem to lack both imagination and knowledge of the small boy.

Now, can't you see why I consider the man who makes the boys whistle when picking raspberries the meanest man in Canada? The berry itself and its chief product both take their names from the love for them shown by the small boy. If you do not believe in my derivations just try any healthy boy with ripe raspberries and raspberry jam and see how he will act. If he doesn't say "Rah" and "Yum, yum," he is not a normal boy.

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Genuine Victor Victrola
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HEATED HORSES

AND COLD WATER

How horses have died through getting a drink of cold water when they were overheated, upon a hot day, is something that we have all often heard. It is something that has happened, and, when care and judgment are not exercised, it will probably happen again. But no one hesitates about taking a drink himself upon hot days, and generally the results are not unpleasant, and seldom serious.

When horses are working hard in hot weather it is never wise to allow them to stop and fill up on cold water. But a light drink, taken in the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon, will do them good, not harm.

There is no better way than to take a pail to the field, and also a double handful of meal. Fill the pail with water and allow it to stand with the meal mixed in it until the middle of the half-day period, and then allow each horse to drink the half of it. This will be found not only a safe thing, but a very beneficial one as well, as it will refresh the team very much, and help them to withstand the long, hot day of hard labor with far less loss of flesh or of condition than they would otherwise sustain.

OLE OLSON'S RANCH.

If you should stray Alberta way,
To see our western style,
Take it from me, our place to see
Would be quite worth your while.
Here time beguiles and plenty smiles,
And we are smiling, too;
I guarantee if you were me
There'd be a smile on you.
You'd beam with pride if you espied
We workers true and stunch;
Who plow and sow and reap and mow
'Round Ole Olson's Ranch.
With sparkling eyes each morn we rise
At half past two or three;
Though some may snore till half past four,
That does not do for me.
Like busy ants, we don our pants
And beat it for outside—
Till time permit, I must admit,
Our shoes remain untied.
When out of doors we do the chores,
Then snatch a bite to eat;
When comes the day with gleaming ray
We're out among the wheat.
A day of toil upon the soil
To us like play appears;

The binder's noise to all the boys
Is music in our ears.

Thus through the day we face the fray,

While sweat rolls down in streams;
Till starry ray concludes the day
And calls us to our dreams.

When in our beds we've laid our heads,

We weave in visions rare,
With golden strands the choicest brands

Of ranches in the air!

And in my dreams there always beams

The smiling face of Blanche,
Who says that I am just the guy
'Round Ole Olson's Ranch.

—By Geo. Gaister, Phoenix, B. C.

HINTS.

When making starch add a teaspoonful of paraffin wax or a pinch of salt or some gum arabic, it will improve the gloss and also keep the iron from sticking.

Ten small eggs or eight large ones weigh one pound as a rule, and four wineglassfuls of any liquid are about equal to a tumberful or a half pint.

A squeaking hinge may be made to work quietly by rubbing it with the tip of an ordinary black lead pencil.

When can chair seats have stretched, thoroughly soak with soap and water and allow to dry in the air, when they will become firm and tight again.

A white felt hat can be cleaned by applying a paste made of powdered magnesia and cold water with a paint brush and when dry brush off with a soft clothes brush.

To clean black chip straw hats thoroughly brush the straw, then take equal parts of salad oil and ink, and if straw is limp add a few drops of liquid gum. Rub this well into hat with a piece of black velvet.

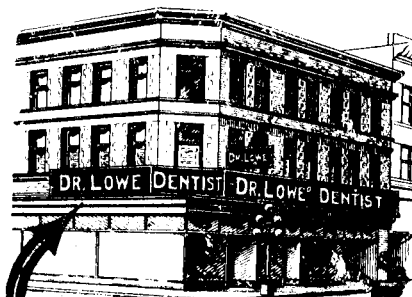
If you are cleaning house and have old or shabby oilcloth give it a thin coat or varnish, let it dry, then give a second coat, which is better than any heavy coat.

Varnished paint can be kept bright by soaking in water for some time a bag filled with flaxseed and then using it as a cloth to clean the paint.

If you have paint on your fingers or hands wash in coal oil—it takes it right off and does no harm.

A way of making a dustless duster is to saturate the cheese cloth with kerosene oil and hang it in the sunlight to dry.

If you soak your garments it makes them wash more easily.



It is impossible to produce better gold crowns than these, no matter what you pay. **\$4**

Gold crowns made in this office are GUARANTEED to be of the very best grade. There is as much 22k. gold in the crowns I make at FOUR DOLLARS as in any other gold crowns made—no matter where it is made or how much you pay. Instead of paying from SEVEN to TEN DOLLARS for work of this kind you can have it made here at FOUR DOLLARS.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

POULTRY SECTION

HINTS FOR OWNERS OF SMALL POULTRY YARDS

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C., has issued the following circular as a plea for infertile market eggs:

"Now that the breeding season is at an end, it is important that all breeding males should be removed from the pens, and either killed, sold or isolated.

"It is not true that the hens will not lay so well when there is not a male present. On the contrary, in most instances the presence of male fowls tends to reduce the egg yield.

"Last year it was estimated that over \$3,000,000 were lost in the Dominion through fertile eggs being marketed. It does not take a much higher temperature than 70 deg. to start incubation, and this temperature is often considerably exceeded in the grocery store windows. As is often the case, when fertile eggs are exposed to this heat it does not take long for incubation to start.

"Cut down this loss by removing the male bird. Infertile eggs may become stale and musty when exposed to strong odors, but they can never get into the condition in which fertile eggs are often found when broken by the consumer.

"There is another reason why the male birds should be got rid of at end of breeding season, and that is because it is expensive to keep them

ASHLEY STERNE, POULTRY FARMER

Having occasion some time ago to remark to a friend that eggs were still very high—in the financial sense, not in the olfactory sense—my friend asked: "Then, why don't you keep chickens?" Though nobody had asked me that riddle before, I nevertheless guessed the answer first time: "Because I haven't got any chickens to keep," I replied.

But I could not help thinking that chickens in times like these might be made a very profitable investment; so I determined to buy one. Accordingly, I went to a chickenmonger and bought an entirely new chicken fresh from the shell. The chickenmonger wanted to sell me a brood, but as I had had no previous experience of chickens, and didn't want to waste

any, I had to tell him that one was enough to start with. He replied that one chicken wasn't much good unless I merely intended to use it as a pen-wiper. It would pine away and die, he said. However, he finally wrapped it up for me, and I carried it home.

When I got it there I at once undid it and as it was hatched I thought I would count it just to make sure it was there. And there, sure enough, it was. So I put it in a bird-cage, and gave it a mixed biscuit to eat. It ate it all, except the paint. Then I gave it some water with a rusty nail in it (to prevent the chicken from moulting), fixed a piece of groundsel between the bars, and hung the cage up in my dining-room window over a pot of spiraea.

It soon became acclimatized to its new surroundings, and caused a good deal of mild excitement amongst the neighbors. One day, when I had put the cage on the window sill in order that my chicken might enjoy the fresh air and admire the special constable who patrols our road, a short-sighted old lady who lives next door, and was under the impression that the bird was a canary, spent the whole of the morning crying "Sweet, Sweet!" to it at frequent intervals in order to encourage it to sing. Wilkinson, my cat, also labored under the same delusion, for I noticed that he tried on no less than seventeen occasions that day to push his paw through the bars and stroke it.

Cats like stroking canaries. I had one once named Colman, and Wilkinson was so fond of stroking it that one day when I was out and Colman wasn't looking he stroked its head off and hid the body.

However, no such demonstration of affection interfered with my chicken's progress, and every day it grew fatter and featherier until at length I thought it was about time it began to pay dividends, and for this purpose I decided to remove it to more spacious premises. I therefore went to work and made a nice airy open-work coop for it, containing a dis-used blackbird's nest which I had found ready-made in a hedge in the garden. As soon as the coop was finished I went to transplant my chicken, but unfortunately it had grown so enthusiastically that it was too big to get through the door of

the cage. After a terrific struggle I managed to get its head, neck, merry thought, and one of its feet—I forget which—out all right, but the rest of the bird remained firmly wedged in the doorway. At one time I greatly feared that the poor thing would have to spend the remainder of its days half in the cage and half in the coop, but, finally, with the aid of a shoe-horn and some lubricating oil, I succeeded in effecting the transfer to its new quarters.

I was pleased to note that it immediately went and sat down on the nest I had provided for it. I expected it would feel a little tired, but I nevertheless hoped that it would combine business with pleasure and improve the shining hour by laying a trial egg. I gave it a quarter of an hour's start, and then requested it to get up; but it hadn't begun to lay even the yolk, much less finished the job, and (to cut a long story short) it has never laid an egg from that day to this. I didn't understand it at the time; but a poultry fancier friend has since informed me that I couldn't have expected a buck chicken to lay an egg—that's the duty of the doe.—Tit-Bits.

MILK FOR CHICKENS.

It has been advocated for a long time that milk is an excellent food for poultry, and today large quantities of sweet and sour milk are used. Where it has been given to growing chicks and to laying hens, it has always been found that they do better than when milk is not given. The chief reason for the increased popularity in the use of milk lies in the fact that it serves to check the ravages of bacillary white diarrhoea. The liberal use of milk has had a wonderful influence in controlling this disease and so it may be said that milk has certain medicinal properties.

There have been numerous controversies over the relative value of sweet and sour milk. Some authorities claim that chicks cannot digest sweet milk, while others claim that sweet milk gives equally as good results as sour milk. On this point the Connecticut Experiment station has done some important experimental work, the results of which have just

been published in Bulletin 80. The most important results from this experimental work relate to growth and mortality in chicks fed milk as compared with other chicks which were not given any milk. It was conclusively shown in all of the experiments that milk feeding stimulated growth and caused a great reduction in deaths from general causes. The chicks which received the milk were much larger than those which did not and they appeared to be stronger and more vigorous in every way.

A particular feature of the experiment was the results secured from feeding sweet milk as compared with sour. In all the cases the feeding of sweet and of sour milk was followed by a marked increase in the weights of the chicks as compared with those which received no milk. Sweet milk compared with sour milk, however, gave practically the same results. This result was rather surprising in view of the fact that authorities on poultry digestion have claimed that little chicks cannot digest sweet milk. The experiment station at Storrs has proved that sweet milk is as good as sour milk for chick feeding, but it points out that one or the other should be used constantly. It is not wise to commence feeding sweet milk and then change to sour or vice versa.

Some interesting conclusions were obtained in regard to mortality as influenced by milk feeding. The chicks which did not receive milk had a much greater mortality than those chicks which received sweet or sour milk. Milk has the property of increasing vitality and indirectly of strengthening resistance to disease.

POULTRY RAISING IN THE FRASER VALLEY

Poultry raising is rapidly becoming one of the fixtures of the Fraser Valley and in the last few years very gratifying results have been obtained by farmers who in other ventures have had nothing but failure to record.

At present in the Fraser Valley the larger poultry farms are located in Surrey and Langley municipalities, but gradually the industry is being taken up in other districts.

What has been successfully accomplished by such men as Rankin, Crosby, Bolliver, Martin and scores of others can with proper care and attention be duplicated.

A talk with these men and an inspection of their farms brings out the all-important fact that cleanliness is the first and fundamental principle of successful poultry raising.

Proper feeding constitutes the second important factor and strict attention to business the third, while plenty of ventilation in the hen houses and the elimination of overcrowding must by no means be overlooked.

The perches must be cleaned daily and thoroughly oiled at least once a week. The soil of the chicken runs must be looked after carefully, and after one season should be ploughed over and planted to clover or grain. For if neglected this soil becomes sour and dangerous to the poultry, while for production qualities it is excellent.

An adequate run planted to clover must be provided for and artificial food and preparations should, as far as possible, be eliminated; in fact, experience has taught the leading poultry men that it were far better if this class of food was entirely dispensed with.

Great care should be taken in the regulation of the brooder houses and the incubators must be watched carefully, for poultry raising, while a pleasant avocation, requires hard work and the application of good common sense.

It has only been recently that the poultry raiser has realized that greater success is attained by the raising of as much of his own feed as possible, and investigation demanple for a good poultry farm, which with proper care will net to the farmer an income of from \$1500 to \$2500 per year. In fact, for the amount of land utilized there is probably no better revenue producer in the valley in proportion to the acreage than on a poultry farm.

The common breed raised heretofore has been the White Leghorn, as this bird is noted for its egg-laying qualities, but at Milner, in Langley municipality, Mr. Martin on his poultry farm has found the Black Minorca an excellent bird in every way and is making a specialty of this breed.

A peculiar feature among the successful poultry men in the Fraser Valley is the fact that nearly all of them have tried cattle, hogs, truck gardening and hay making, but always a failure was recorded until they took up poultry raising, and from present indications this industry bids fair to become a prominent feature of the Fraser Valley.

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Patrick Donnelly, General Manager



NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve existing on certain lands on the west side of Okanagan Lake, about 4 1-2 miles north of Nahun, formerly covered by Timber Licences Nos. 32882 and 32883, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled. The said lands will be opened to entry by pre-emption at the office of the Commissioner of Lands, at Vernon, on Monday, the 23rd of August, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. No pre-emption Record may issue to one person covering an area greater than 160 acres.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
June 17th, 1915.

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A combined picnic is to be held on August 11 at Kennedy's orchard by the Sunday school and Women's Institute. The ladies are asked to bring along baskets.

READER

On another page appears the advertisement of Society Brand Clothes Shop. This store has been run for a number of years by J. W. Foster, Ltd., "Fit Reform," who have built up a splendid business by their reputation on the merit of supplying the highest grade materials, fit and style to their suits at the minimum of cost consistent with service and courtesy. Readers requiring clothes when visiting at the Exhibition are recommended to visit 450 Granville Street, where they will find genuine bargains, this being no trumped up sale but a closing of this store, the firm in the future devoting their other store, "Fit Reform," 333 Hastings Street West, where old and new customers will be welcomed and treated with the same courtesy and service.

A SNAKE OF A MAN.

Somebody poisoned my dog today,
Though he never did anyone ill,
And so he is through with his canine
play

And his "wagglety" tail is still.
No more shall I walk in the fields
with him.

Along at my side to jog.
And—I don't care if my eyes are dim:
Somebody poisoned my dog!

He was homely I know, as a dog could
be,

And only a mongrel, too;
But I loved the old fellow and he
loved me

As people and dogs may do.
Nothing on earth could disturb his
trust

Or his love and his faith befog,
And now he lies here at my feet, in
the dust.

Somebody poisoned my dog!
He crawled to my side and licked my
hand,

And then, with a gasp, he died,
And—though some people can't under-
stand—

I patted his head—and cried.
For it isn't funny to lose a friend
From off of this earthly cog,
And he was loyal unto the end—
Somebody poisoned my dog!

I wonder how anyone could have done
This poor little fellow harm;
But here he lies—his race is run—
Though his body's still soft and
warm.

My life is lived on a peaceful plan,
My pace is a quiet jog,
But—I wish I could find the snake of
a man

Who poisoned my little dog!

WANT BERRY CUPS

A STANDARD SIZE
Fruit Growers Urge Necessity of Law
Compelling Shippers to Use Cups
of Uniform Size.

During the recent visit of D. Johnson, Dominion fruit commissioner, and his associates to Nelson, a conference was held at which the representatives of the Kootenay-Boundary fruit growers urged the necessity of establishing a legal weight for the cups used in packing berries.

It was stated that the growers in the district had long felt that all the ranchers should be compelled to ship their berries in cups of the same size and weight in order that the dealer and the buying public might know exactly what quantity they were getting. It was pointed out that the bulk of the berries shipped from the district were packed in 4-5 cups and that the shippers in the United States were sending their fruit into the prairie country in 3-5 cups. This, it was said, left the retail dealer an opening to take advantage of the buyer who is unable to distinguish between the two sizes, and charge him as much for the berries in the smaller cups from the United States as for the berries shipped in the larger cups from this district, which would mean that the Canadian grower would have to compete in many cases with a 2-5 advantage in favor of the shipper in the United States.

It was urged upon the commissioner that an endeavor should be made to have a law passed which would compel all berries shipped into Canadian markets to be in standard cups, and it was suggested that these cups be either pints or quarts. The commissioner will go into the matter more fully with the department at Ottawa.

BULLETIN ON POTATO DISEASES

A bullet of much interest and value to the potato grower has just been issued by the Division of Botany at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The bulletin is entitled "The Control of Potato Diseases," and tells of the different diseases to which the potato is subject and the preventives and remedies that can be successfully applied. Special attention is given in the bulletin to seed potatoes, the cleansing of infected land, and much other valuable information along similar lines. Copies of the bulletin can be had by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.



Victoria, B.C.
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LARGEST AMERICAN PLAN HOTEL
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NEW WING COSTING \$100,000, OPENED
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200 ROOMS. 100 BATHS

\$2.50 PER DAY UP AMERICAN PLAN

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It will protect your home against
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Appeal for Loyalty to B. C.

Mrs. Janet C. Kemp, president of the Consumers' League, said it was a time of stress in which the young men of the country were giving their lives to protect our homes. "We are not doing anything to better the condition of those whom they have left behind. We have not been as loyal to our province as we should. We are out to band ourselves together to keep that twenty millions of dollars in the province. We can do it. We will do it."

Mrs. Kemp pointed out that a report had stated that apricots were now on the market. These were coming across the line from the United States. The B. C. product will be on the market from about July 25 to August 15. She advised the consumers to take cognizance of this fact. There will be in the neighborhood of 50,000 crates grown in this province.

Mr. J. J. Miller, president of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, told of the great richness of the province as an agricultural section. There was no section that had a richer area than the Fraser Valley. "It is as rich as the valley of the Euphrates of old." He was of the opinion that co-operation was greatly needed between producer and consumer.

FRUIT LABELS

MADE IN B.C.

When you place your orders for labels in the East, this Province, in which you earn your living, is just so much the looser thereby.

The B. C. Printing & Litho, Ltd.—the oldest and most reliable house for color printing in British Columbia—is fully equipped to turn out all the labels required in B. C.

Why not, then, consult us about your next supply of labels?

Our artists will assist you in designing a label which will be out of the common; our presses and our skilled workmen will do the rest.

We execute, as well as labels, all kinds of catalogues, show cards, pamphlets, posters, stock certificates, plain and fancy office stationery.

Pay us a visit next time you are in Vancouver and we will be pleased to show you over the works.

B.C. PRINTING & LITHO

Limited

Corner Smythe and Homer Streets

Pamphlet on Bees

Continued from page 695

the pamphlet, known as Bulletin No. 30, "Guide to Beekeeping." The bulletin was written by Mr. Dundas Todd, provincial bee inspector. The instructions contained therein are concise and practical and adapted to the conditions in British Columbia. It is valuable to those starting in the keeping of bees or at present engaged in the industry. A copy may be had free of charge by request to the deputy minister at Victoria.

Fruit Inspectors are Appointed

Continued from page 694

Kootenay districts as his field of operations, while there will be two stationed in the section from Salmon Arm to the Boundary. B. T. Boies, well known here as thoroughly efficient and experienced in the fruit business, will be one of these inspectors.

Referring to the recent Fruit Conference at Calgary, Mr. Johnson said that one of the principal things made very clear at this meeting was the fact that while the consumer was paying good prices for fruit, the producer secured only a very small portion of the returns. He expressed the hope that effect would be given to the resolution asking for a Royal Commission to inquire into all matters connected with the fruit industry.

Better Prospects.

Regarding the fruit situation in the Okanagan, Mr. Johnson thinks that the prospects for fair apple prices this fall are much better than last year, one factor bearing on this being the light crop in the east, both in Canada and in the United States. If the heavy grain crop of the Prairies is harvested according to expectations, the demand for fruit there this year will be a heavy one as compared to last season when, in many sections, there was a partial or total failure of the yield.

Mr. Johnson said that he had seen some of the best looking orchards in the Okanagan that he had met in Canada. He was particularly struck with the splendid appearance of the orchard of French Bros, near this city, stating emphatically that there was nothing to beat it between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The land between the trees, he remarked, is all intelligently and profitably used for the cultivation of vegetables, and such an orchard, he declared, is a credit to the proprietors and to the district.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Domestic Science Department

Edited by KATHLEEN FERGUSON

ON COLD SWEETS AND DESSERTS

I have often impressed on my readers the fact that housekeeping is a science, and that the good housekeeper requires to have plenty of brains, though some people think that it is the stupid woman makes the good housekeeper, and that anyone can do housekeeping. Far from it. To be a really good housekeeper you must work hard and put all your capabilities to work.

Now, for instance, in hot weather the clever woman knows that the waste in the body is not nearly as great as in cold weather, heat and energy do not get such demand on their functions, this shows then that in feeding the family lighter food is more beneficial. You know yourself that on a cold winter's day nothing is more welcome than a steaming savory stew, whereas on a boiling day such a dish would be uneatable. It is just nature asserting itself. The same way with sweets and desserts, in winter a heavy steamed suet pudding is relished, whereas in summer the cold dish and the iced dish are relished and give in to the demands of nature.

Now, this month, the weather is, as a rule, at its hottest, in September the touch of Autumn comes very welcome to many, therefore for this month we must give our attention to cold foods when possible. Iced foods are a luxury and not within the reach of all. Cold foods come within reach of each housekeeper.

It is a very good plan when preparing cold desserts to prepare them the night before, if possible, then during the night they become thoroughly chilled and are far more palatable, but at times this is not possible, where there is danger of cream, etc., becoming too sour.

Gelatine—Is a most valuable aid to cold sweets and desserts but always remember that gelatine in itself is of little value as regards nourishment, the old idea that gelatine was nutritious is long exploded, but it acts as a good saver, as it were, that is it prevents waste and in this way helps to nourish the body, but it is not necessary for me to go into a long scientific discourse on the matter in this simple article. Use it and enjoy its advantages.

Ginger Cream—In speaking to you of ices, I gave you a very useful recipe for general use, 1 pint of custard,

1 pint of cream, whipped, then flavoring, then freeze—now for creams use the same mixture but instead of freezing add gelatine to stiffen the mixture and a very palatable dish is the result. For Ginger Cream use the preserved ginger in syrup, best and cheapest, to be had in Chinese stores, though many grocers stock the best. To 1 pint of custard and 1 pint of cream, whipped, add 1-4 lb. of the ginger chopped in cubes, and 4 tablespoonfuls of ginger syrup. Stir all well together and then add 1 1-2 tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine, or 1 1-2 ozs. of leaf gelatine, pour all into a wetted mould such as you use for cornstarch mould, leave if possible until the next day, dip the mould for a second or two into boiling water, turn out on to a dish and, if liked, pour some ginger syrup and some chopped ginger round the mould and you have a cool and at the same time a very nourishing dessert.

Measuring Gelatine—In measuring gelatine, great care must be used; those who have a letter weight should use it in preference to the ordinary scales, as for such light material the letter weight is more accurate. Another point to remember is that from experience I find that the thickening capacity of gelatine differs very much according to the make of gelatine one buys and that only experience will teach the housekeeper very often the exact quantities to use, even though the recipe states a certain amount. Remember also that in hot weather it is safer to use a little over the given measurement as jellies do not stiffen as quickly or as solid as in cold weather; all these are small points but often puzzle the beginner in housekeeping and often dishearten one. Even to the present day if I do not know a certain make of gelatine I just use my judgment and feel quite prepared for failure. If your cream is too stiff, next time you make it use less gelatine and so on. Now, from above recipe several creams can be made, using fresh fruit or preserved fruit or canned pineapple, or canned peaches, etc.

Junket—Is a very simple dessert and very refreshing on a hot day. Go to the grocer or the chemist and buy a packet of junket tablets, follow the directions on the packet.

Coffee Junket—1-4 pint of strong coffee, 1 pint of milk, 1 tablet of junket, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Heat the coffee, sugar and milk in a

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White Wash Silk
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Sells Regularly at 65c yd.

This is a beautiful wash silk, one that we sell over the counter at 65c a yard. But we decided to make it a one-day special here for 50c a yard and to give out-of-town patrons the same values as our city customers we will send this silk by mail at 50c a yard during this month only. This is the cheapest we have ever sold this silk.

**65c 34-INCH NATURAL
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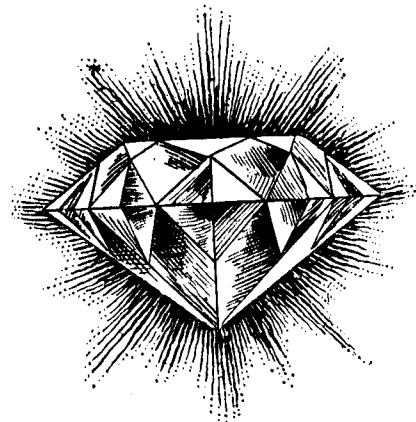
**COTTON CREPES IN ANY
SHADE OR STRIPE OR
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We will be glad to send samples of any of these goods.

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In our new store, at 413 Hastings Street West, we are now headquarters for **BLUE WHITE PERFECT DIAMONDS**.

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We will be pleased to show you over our stock.

Paul & McDonald

THE DIAMOND MEN
413 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

double saucepan until tepid, add the tablet of junket and when it is dissolved pour the mixture into glasses and put in a cool place to set. The junket is greatly improved if a little whipped cream is placed on top of each dish.

Next month the apples will be becoming plentiful and I hope to give my readers many useful methods of cooking and preserving them. I have only been able to touch lightly on cold sweets and desserts, but with the aid of cookery books many varieties may be tried.

"PRESERVE FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR"

Is the Advice of B.C. Fruit Growers

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association has just issued an interesting 78-page illustrated booklet containing some 225 tried and tested recipes for preparing apples, peaches, plums, strawberries, raspberries and other fruits, information as to varieties of apples and when to use them, how to store apples, how to preserve fruit without sugar, and much other data of special interest to the housewife.

The booklet is gotten up in very attractive style, and its contents are such as to prove of undoubted interest to a large number of our readers, and is really a meritorious publication of its class, and, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, we urge our readers to write at once to the Horticultural Branch of the Department, Victoria, for a free copy.

Preserve Your Fruit Without Sugar.

"The high price of sugar, due to the war, has possibly led some economical housewives to consider curtailing the quantities of fruit they will put up this year. As to the general question of economy, it may be pointed out that while so many essential articles of food have risen in price on account of the war, fruit has been, and will be, as cheap as ever. There will be a decided saving, therefore, in using it to replace, as far as possible, other more expensive foods. It should further be considered that war conditions have greatly increased the cost of English jams, so that it will be economy to replace these as far as possible with home-made jams and preserves.

With regard to the high price of sugar, why use sugar at all? The prevalent idea that fruit cannot be kept without the addition of sugar in

the process of canning is quite a mistake. If made into a thick syrup, sugar acts as an antiseptic, keeping perfectly sound fruit from decay even without heat, but, in the quantities ordinarily used in canning, it takes absolutely no part in the preservation of the fruit from deterioration. Authorities all agree that fruit put up without sugar retains its delicate and distinctive flavor very much better, and is altogether superior to that put up in the ordinary way. Of course, sugar will eventually have to be used in preparing the fruit for the table, but much less is required to sweeten to taste after cooking. This is so for a well-known scientific reason. Our ordinary white granulated is a pure cane sugar, and is the sweetest of all sugars. When cane sugar is heated in the presence of an acid, it gradually changes into other forms of sugar having much less sweetening power. One of these, glucose, has only about 30 per cent the sweetening power of pure cane sugar.

All fruits contain more or less acid, and so all mixtures of fruit and sugar tend to lose some of their sweetness in the process of cooking. On this account, it is much more economical to add the sugar after the fruit is cooked, while this is, also, the only way in which the full characteristic flavor of the fruit can be retained. Another point worthy of consideration is that before fruit so preserved has to be used, it is quite possible that sugar prices will be normal again. There is nothing to lose, therefore, a gain in the quality of the preserves, and a probability of considerable saving in trying out the method.

To put up fruits without sugar, simply prepare them in the ordinary way; see that the jars are perfectly clean, thoroughly scalded with boiling water, filled to the top and left in them a considerable time; boil the rubbers and covers, and see that the rubbers are soft and free from grooves or cracks; place the fruit in the jars, fill with cold water, place them in a boiler filled with cold water, heat to boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached. Large fruits, such as peaches, pears, plums, cherries and the like, should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling. A board should be placed in the bottom of the boiler to keep the jars from the direct heat of the stove. Fruit thus prepared will be found excellent for pies, delicious for eating with cream, and, generally superior to the sugar-syrup preserves.

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I should like to be able to tell you that you can come to this store and look at hats without buying, if you want to. I can't say it, so it sounds sincere, I know, because it has been said so many times when it was not really meant.

But I know how hard it is to go into town from the country and get just what one wants. I lived in the country nearly all my life and I surely do know what a trouble it is to shop. I never seemed able to find what I wanted. I, remember that and if it is of any help to you, please try on as many hats as you like and I'll not feel badly if you don't buy one from me.

ELSIE M. BROWN

911 Robson St. Vancouver, B.C.

WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

SHAWNIGAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The monthly meeting of the Shawnigan Women's Institute was held on Thursday, July 2, in the S. L. A. Hall, and an attendance of twenty-seven testified to real interest in the proceedings with a snade temperature of 97 F. Satisfactory reports were received from the various sub-committees and several reslutions were passed, including one to invite volunteers to give their services for one day's work on the Malahat School grounds during the summer vacation, the members present pledging themselves to provide lunch and supper for their male friends who thus gave their services for beautifying the children's surroundings.

Much pleasure was expressed at the promise given by Mrs. Hannington to address the October monthly meeting of members on "The Laws of British Columba As They Affect Women and Children."

SECOND ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

The Second Annual Flower Show held at Sooke under the auspices of the Women's Institute, was an unqualified success both in the quality of the exhibits, the quantity of them, and the number of spectators who attended.

Mrs. Nunns, wife of the Vicar of Metchosin and Sooke, opened the show at 3 o'clock, and congratulated the Institute on the general interest displayed. Mrs. Bickford, of Colwood, then presented the special prizes, which were keenly competed for.

KELOWNA

The organization of the Women's Institute has been completed and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. C. C. Prouse; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. J. Heweston and Mrs. J. W. Jones; Secretary, Mrs. N. Newby; Treasurer, Mrs. S. D. Colquette.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Third Annual Flower Show Under Auspices of Chilliwack Women's Institute Is Arranged For

An event of much local importance and one which is becoming more

firmly established each year, is the Chilliwack Flower Show. The first show three years ago was a signal success. Last year the elements seriously interfered with the anticipated success, especially from the attendance standpoint. This year's committee is energetically at work, and should the weather man smile on their efforts, a fine show from every viewpoint should result. Last year's show was held in the Drill Hall, but the committee decided to return to St. Thomas' Hall where the first snow was held and will open on August 5. The prize list will be ready shortly. If there is one place in British Columbia where a flower show should be a success it is Chilliwack. There are many beautiful gardens and citizens generally are taking a keener interest in keeping their premises in good condition, and in the cultivation of numerous varieties of flowers, which thrive in this favored locality. If those who are interested in flowers will assist the event by making entries in as many classes as possible, with a view to accomplishing the real benefits and objects of the show, the prize money being of incidental or secondary mportance, there will be a highly pleasing and meritorious exhibit. This together with a good attendance is the ambition of the committee.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETING

The Summerland Women's Institute held their annual monthly meeting on Friday, July 19 and was fairly well attended.

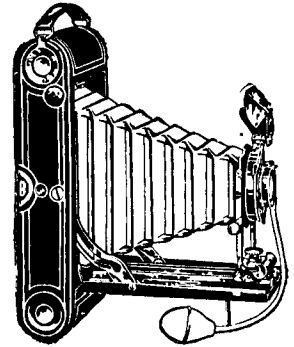
Mrs. W. H. Hayes and Mrs. Solly were elected delegates to the Women's Institute Convention to be held at Salmon Arm.

The meeting accepted an invitation from the Peachland Institute to join in a picnic to be held in July.

Mrs. R. C. Lipsett gave an excellent and instructive paper on "Parliamentary Law." The paper met with great approval and Mrs. Lipsett received the sincere thanks of the meeting for it. The wish was expressed that the paper would be used at other gatherings.

It was reported that another bundle of children's garments had been despatched to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

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The object is to be able to supply facilities to many people living in these districts. The telephone is a necessity these days, and no one needs it more than those who live out from the cities. A telephone in the house means constant communication with 39,000 other subscribers on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland.

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Mrs. Solly gave an interesting review of the current events of the month, and also read a letter from the Red Cross Society, an acknowledgment also being received from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for a donation of \$25 sent in May 1st.

SURREY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Surrey Women's Institute held a lawn meeting at the home of Mrs. A. P. Currie. Mrs. Croft, president, was in the chair. Among the many visitors present were Mrs. Tucker and Mrs. Hardy, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Hazelmere Institute. The roll call was a special one, each member answering with an original Limerick. Some of the compositions were very clever and all most amusing. Mrs. Currie led in a discussion on how best to economize in dress. This was followed by Mrs. Parr's demonstration on "Bread Making," which was exceedingly interesting and very much appreciated. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Tucker made the suggestion that the Hazelmere and Surrey Institutes unite and hold a ball in Cloverdale in the near future in aid of the Red Cross Society. This suggestion will be under discussion at the next meeting which will be held on August 3, on Mrs. Croft's lawn.

NARAMATA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Naramata Women's Institute has changed its hour of meeting from 3 o'clock to 7:30 p.m. during the summer months. After the regular business of the institute had been finished Mrs. Salting gave an interesting paper on the "Canning of Vegetables." Miss Louis Wells read the current events for the month and Mrs. D. Walter played a piano solo.

FLOWER SHOW AT ARROW PARK IS SUCCESS

The Arrow Park Women's Institute held its first flower show which proved a great success. About \$40 was realized, the greater part of which will be devoted to the building fund of the new quarters of the institute in the Town Hall.

Despite the recent heavy rains the floral display was very creditable. The exhibitions of sewing and baked goods were also exceptionally good, according to Mrs. Lash and her daughters of Toronto, who acted as judges. Mr. Adshead, of Arrow Park, made a most efficient judge of the flowers.

The children's sewing class recently organized by the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid showed some nice samples of work.

HAZELMERE INSTITUTE

The Hazelmere Women's Institute held their regular monthly meeting on July 8. There was a large attendance and a quantity of correspondence from the advising board was read and discussed, clause by clause.

It was decided not to hold a flower show this year, but to take up some Red Cross work instead.

After the business was disposed of a plain biscuit competition was held. There were eight entries and Miss Sarah Barton, the only young lady competitor, won the prize.

On Wednesday, July 21, a special meeting of the Institute was held and seventeen Red Cross hospital shirts were taken out to be made and a quantity of yarn for knitting socks.

A crate of homemade small fruit jam was sent to the Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, from the members of the Institute.

Mrs. King, of Vancouver, gave a very interesting and instructive demonstration of "First Aid" work, dealing with poisons, their remedies, burns and scalds, their treatments, and the attention that should be given broken bones before medical aid can be obtained, Miss L. Campbell acting as a model for her.

TYNEHEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The monthly meeting of the Tynehead Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. James Atchison on Wednesday, July 14. There were twelve members and three visitors present. Several communications from various sources were read and carefully considered. The annual children's picnic was discussed and the date arranged for August 18. The members were requested to meet at the hall on Thursday, July 22, at 2 p.m. to quilt the quilt given by Mrs. T. H. Miller. Mrs. James Atchison kindly offered to supply the necessary wadding for same. It was decided to have Mr. Chas. Hamshaw give a demonstration of aluminum ware at the next meeting. Refreshments were served at the close of meeting by Mrs. Jas. Atchison and Miss McAskill. The next meeting to be held at Mrs. Chas. Richardson's.

BARRIERE

Mrs. T. A. Noble, of Louis Creek, had invited the members of the Women's Institute to her home for the monthly meeting on July 14, but owing to the unfortunate weather conditions, many of those who intended to be present were unable to make the journey. Those who braved

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the elements included the president, secretary, Mrs. J. J. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Peterson. A most pleasant afternoon was passed discussing favorite recipes and making comforts for the soldiers at the front. Tea was served by Mrs. Noble and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to her for her hospitality.

The directors of the Barriere Women's Institute have with commendable enterprise inaugurated a flower show and exhibition for August 25th. It will be the first of its kind in the district and it is hoped to make it an annual one; the results of the ladies' efforts will be watched with considerable interest.

Children's Corner

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Donald Howard had a pony and he was very fond of her. He always took care of her himself. One Sunday night Donald gave her her feed of hays and oats as usual and left her for the night. When he went to feed her in the morning she was gone. The barn door was shut and fastened. There was no broken rope where Nellie had been fastened. She hadn't broken loose. Could some one have stolen her? Donald was heart-broken. He ran into the house and told his mother. "Do you suppose she could have been stolen, mother?" he asked. "I hardly think so," she replied. "You should not suspect anybody until you have more proof." "But how could she get out when the door was fastened?" Donald demanded. "It will probably be cleared up in time, but first you must find Nellie." "I wish father were home," said Donald. "He only went a little while ago." "He has been gone an hour," replied his mother. "He would be nearly there by now."

Donald's father worked quite a distance from home and only came home Saturday evening and went back again Monday morning.

"I will go to all the neighbors and ask if they have seen her," said Donald. He started out. He still had a suspicion that she had been stolen, in spite of his mother's words. Everyone he asked expressed sympathy for his loss and hoped he would soon find his pony, but no one had seen her. He returned at noon quite discouraged. After dinner he went again and met with the same results. He went to bed that night with his heart as heavy as lead. When he went out of the house in the morning he saw Nellie standing by the closed barn door. She neighed at sight of Donald. He was overcome with joy. Nellie's halter rope was all frayed at the end where she had stepped on it. Donald put his arms around her neck and hugged her thankfully. Then he put her in the barn and fed her. When Mr. Howard came home Saturday night Donald told him all about it. "I found the barn door open last Sunday evening," said his father, "and shut it without looking inside. You must have left it open when you fed Nellie."

THE LONELY CHILD.

(By Emma A. Lente.)

She wavered down the winding stair,
A tiny form in white;
She was so frightened at the storm
That struck the house that night.

The wind had shook her window-blind,
The rain had beat the pane,
And lightning flashed across her eyes

Again and yet again.
Below, the house was gay with lights,
And people crowded there,
And notes of flute and violin
Vibrated on the air.

She wavered up the winding stair,
Back to her little bed,
And trembling and uncomforted
She covered close her head.

The mother smiled upon her guests,
Serene and free from care,
Nor thought about the troubled child
So lonely up the stair.

The heedless nurse was gossiping
Long in the basement hall,
And none to hear and answer kind
The piteous little call.

Oh, if the mother would but come
And clasp her in warm arms,
And hold her close against her breast
And still the sad alarms!

NELSON WOMEN'S INSTITUTE DONATE COT

On Saturday afternoon, July 10th, the monthly meeting of the Nelson and District Women's Institute was held at the summer home of Mrs. G. A. Hunter across the lake. Sixty members were present.

Several communications from the department were read and plans for the conference to be held in the first part of September were made. The report of the refreshment booth at the Rose Show showed a net balance of \$44, to which \$6 was added from the treasury to make the necessary \$50 for a cot in the Clivedon Hospital, England, to be known as the Nelson and District Women's Institute Cot. It was also decided to maintain the cot for one year. Prizes won by the members of the institute were awarded by Mrs. James Johnstone of the advisory board.

An interesting paper on "Wrinkles for the Home," which was read by Mrs. William Mohr, was much appreciated and a recitation, "The Bare-foot Boy," by Whittier, was given by Miss Freda Hunter. Refreshments were served.

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STRAWBERRY HILL INSTITUTE

The regular monthly meeting of Strawberry Hill Women's Institute Hall, on July 7th, the president, Mrs. H. Kirk, in the chair, with a fair attendance of members and two visitors. A report of the ice cream and strawberry social and dance was read. The proceeds were very gratifying. The proceedings of the advisory board meeting were read and each subject carefully considered. A communication from the Farmers' Institute asking the co-operation of the Women's Institute in holding a flower and vegetable show was received. The matter was discussed and a committee appointed. The Institute and the Sunday School are planning to hold a basket picnic at the old Kennedy Station, on Wednesday, August 11th, for all the children in the community. The older people are expected to come and bring a well-filled basket. After the meeting adjourned Mr. Chas. Hamshaw gave an interesting talk on aluminum ware, also a demonstration. Refreshments were served by Mrs. V. Atcheson, Mrs. Geo. Atcheson and Mrs. Walker. The next meeting will be held on August 4th, in Farmers' Institute Hall.