

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
**FRUIT AND FARM**  
MAGAZINE

Vol. VI, No. 5

FEBRUARY, 1915



Fraser Valley Apples



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We are making these special offers at the end of this season in order to further advertise our "ONE YEAR TREES ON THREE YEAR WHOLE ROOTS," which have given our numerous customers in B. C. such universal satisfaction, and also to give small planters an opportunity to secure their trees at a low rate.

**PLEASE NOTE**—This offer is only good till March 10th, 1915, and cash must accompany the order. **If you want to Benefit by this offer, ORDER AT ONCE**

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## FRUIT PACKAGES

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BOXES

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CRATES



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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. 5.

Vancouver, British Columbia

[\$1.50 per year  
in Advance

## THE BEAUTIFUL FRASER VALLEY

### The Garden of B. C.

The remarkable district of the Fraser Valley contains within its enormous area lands which probably contain more ideal locations per square mile than any other part of Western Canada. The man who has even a limited capital is bound to make headway if he is energetic, industrious, and adapts himself to the ways of the country. For the practical man with capital,

The Fraser Valley producer has a ready market at New Westminster, whence is very largely obtained the best supplies shown in the stores of Vancouver and Victoria.

**Food Imports Total \$17,000,000.**

A large proportion of this enormous sum of money, lost to the Province to

It is however on small fruits that the largest profits are made, and experts claim that with proper cultivation the grower should produce from \$300 to \$750 per acre annually by growing currants, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries and similar fruits, whilst gooseberries have been known to net close to \$1,000 per acre.



Market, New Westminster

who uses average intelligence, no better centre can be found, whether it be for commercial, industrial, or other pursuits.

The demand for food supplies is an ever increasing one, and when it is remembered that berry growing lands in the United States frequently cost from \$1,000 and upwards per acre, the price of Fraser Valley fruit ranches is fairly reasonable.

In the States the market is frequently far distant, involving a large expense in the packing and for freight charges; together with great risk of deterioration.

a large extent, is expended for those necessities of life which can be most readily grown in the Pacific Coast district closely surrounding New Westminster city; notably, butter, poultry, milk, eggs, cheese, cattle, fresh meats, agricultural produce generally, fruit, vegetables, etc.

There is ample evidence shown by these figures that new settlers are needed, for hay (timothy) frequently sells at \$20 or \$25 a ton, whilst many a farmer has made from \$120 to \$200 an acre with potatoes—a splendid return.

### Vegetable Growing.

There is no question that celery, beet turnips, carrots, cabbages, and indeed all vegetable crops mature to perfection in this part of Western Canada, for the "Lower Mainland," as it is frequently called, possesses a climate which seems particularly suitable for root crops.

The soil is exceedingly fertile in nearly every part of the Fraser Valley in this district, and the country is peculiarly exempt from parasites or fungoid diseases, whilst the success

## B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

attained by existing market gardens makes it a matter of wonder that so few newcomers settle down to supply the demand which is ever increasing and cannot be met under present conditions.

### Horticulture.

The growing of fruit, in endless variety, is both a pleasant and profitable source of revenue, for whatever is grown can be sold locally; and, that the market is never overstocked is proved by the vast sums of money which leave this country and benefit the growers of the United States.

### Poultry Raising.

No part of Canada lends itself more readily to the work of poultry raising; and yet comparatively few consider

### The City of New Westminster.

The city of New Westminster is the real marketing centre of the Fraser Valley. Apart from the promise of a splendid industrial and commercial future, which is the result of her unusually good harbor facilities, New Westminster has the additional advantage of being the natural outlet of an agricultural district which, in wealth of soil and climatic conditions, is unsurpassed in the whole of Canada.

With a southern aspect, sloping from a plateau to the deep-flowing Fraser River, over half a mile in width, with cedar-covered hills on every hand, which afford glimpses of mountain ranges and glacier-crowned peaks, the scenic beauty of the site of New Westminster cannot be praised too highly.

width and a hundred miles in length, which resembles a magnificent park. This district is broken up into numerous communities, all of which give evidence of prosperity derived from the pursuit of cattle raising, horse breeding, potato growing and general farming operations.

The district of Matsqui is one of the richest hay growing areas in the Valley, while its root crops are good in quality and enormous in size. Sumas is both a mineral and agricultural district, while Chilliwack is famous for its hop fields and orchards of large and small fruits. Four railway lines and daily steamboats offer transportation for these points.

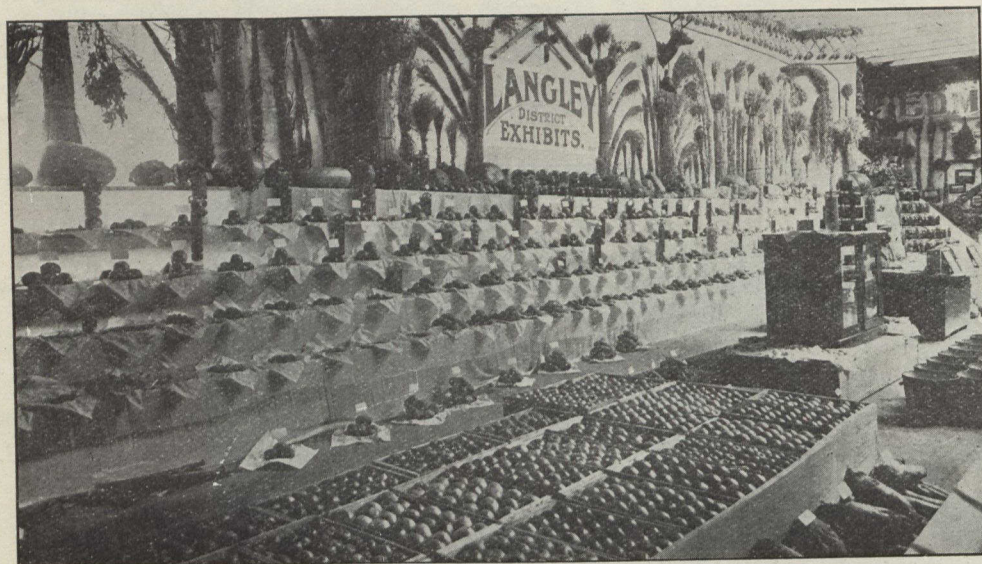
On the north side of the Fraser the country is more diversified and mountainous, although thousands of acres are cultivated in Coquitlam municipality, which is a dairying and general farming district. Maple Ridge is noted for its prunes, plums, greengages and other large fruits. Mission district has thousands of acres of rhubarb, raspberries and other fruits, and lays special claim to being the home of the great red strawberry. The districts of Dewdney and Nicomen supply a large quantity of Bartlett and other varieties of pear; also quinces and root crops in endless variety. The fact that the district of Kent was many years ago selected as the site of an experimental farm is sufficient evidence of the fertility of the soil in that municipality. Here also is the beautiful Harrison River and Hot Springs, a favorite resort for holiday-makers and weekend trout fishers.

After traversing the bleak prairies of Manitoba and the foothills of Calgary, the traveller from the Atlantic Coast penetrates the Rocky Mountains with all their wild grandeur, and, after crossing the Selkirk Range, reaches the junction of the North Thompson and the Fraser River at Lytton. Here the fruit growing district of New Westminster practically begins, and the tourist follows the course of the Fraser amidst some of the most beautiful scenery on the continent—where fields of rich pasturage, sleek cattle, and fruitful orchards are rapidly taking the place of the forest primeval, and extending the commercial influence of New Westminster, the metropolis of the Fraser Valley, which is the Garden of British Columbia.

### GOLDEN GLORIES.

The buttercup is like a golden cup,  
The marigold is like a golden frill,  
The daisy with a golden eye looks up,  
And golden spreads the flag beside the rill,  
And gay and golden nods the daffodil;  
The gorsej common swells a golden sea,  
The cowslip hangs a head of golden tips,  
And golden drips the honey which the bee  
Sucks from sweet hearts of flowers and stores  
and sips.

—Christina G. Rossetti.



Prize Exhibit from Langley District

their birds as a valuable asset, whereas poultry breeding for the table should be undertaken as a systematized industry.

Again, the price of eggs in the coast cities ranges from 30 cents in the summer months to 60 cents and even 70c in December and January.

Here surely is a field open to scores of women and young people, where they can earn, with reasonable care, an assured and ever increasing income without difficulty; for even our wild lands can, with very slight labor, be made suitable for egg production, and the cost of feed minimized thereby.

### Livestock.

The pursuit of sheep raising, and also the raising of horses and pigs, is one of vast importance to the country, as the difficulty of obtaining mutton and pork is a serious question; while horse breeding has already proved highly remunerative in many districts.

In the city itself, the thoroughfares are everywhere broad and well kept. The city has been placed on a firm financial basis by means of the civic ownership of the various water and lighting systems, the public market, the city wharves, exhibition grounds, free library and various educational establishments. A fresh water harbor gives New Westminster shipping advantages which other cities on the coast do not possess. The harbor, with a sandy bottom which affords safe anchorage, is large enough to give a whole fleet of ships protection from wind and storm. The railway accommodation of this city is remarkably good, and permits of easy communication with those fruitful agricultural districts above referred to.

### Fraser Valley Districts.

Crossing New Westminster bridge, one leaves the industries of the city behind and enters a great pastoral region, averaging some fifteen miles in

## FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO HORSE BREEDING.

The progress that has been attained in the past in Canadian horse breeding has been due largely to individual effort. To the few who have done so much for the advancement of the industry every credit is due. Through the lack, however, of concerted action and co-operative measures on a large scale amongst the breeders, the business has not progressed as rapidly as could be desired.

The want of proper organization, except in the more favored districts, has prevented the farmers generally from securing and retaining the services of good breeding sires. In a majority of sections, breeders wishing to grade up their horses are forced to use whatever stallions may, by chance, stand for service in their district. Many of these are faulty in conformation and lack in quality, while others, though of better type, remain, either through insufficient patronage or because of failure to leave colts, but a single season in each district. The fact also that there has been no systematic adherence to the use of one breed suggests another reason for the lack of progress in the breeding of high-class animals.

It must be recognized, further, that the owner of a valuable horse, after paying for maintenance, insurance, interest on investment and the expense entailed in the collection of his fees, has frequently little left from his outlay, particularly in districts where he has to compete with grade and scrub stallions standing for service at a very low fee. As a result, really high-class stallions can be maintained only in districts where the breeding of horses has been given serious and progressive attention.

In view of these considerations, the Minister of Agriculture proposes to enter upon a policy which may serve to place the horse breeding industry in Canada in a position comparable to that which it has attained in Great Britain and other European countries. It is believed that by encouraging the organization of breeders' clubs and by enabling such clubs to procure the services of good breeding stallions under favorable financial conditions, the assistance in this direction can best be provided. The encouragement of community breeding will, naturally, of itself be productive of useful results. The payment to community organizations of a part of the service fee will, it is expected, give a permanent stimulus to the hiring of the best stallions that may be procured, and, at the same time, promote the development of a comprehensive movement in the inter-

ests of this important national industry.

Stated briefly, the scheme is as follows: The farmers of any district, wishing to work for the betterment of horse breeding by encouraging the use of sound, individually excellent pure-bred sires, may form a breeders' club for the purpose of hiring a pure-bred stallion for the benefit of the members. These breeders' clubs, by organizing under and adopting the constitution and bylaws and conforming to the various rules and regulations governing this grant, may participate in the Federal assistance given to such clubs. This consists in paying practically 25 per cent. of the service fees on a guaranteed number of mares.

### The Exception.

With a view to encourage the breeding of remounts, the portion paid by the Live Stock branch to clubs hiring suitable thoroughbred stallions shall be 40 per cent. on all mares except thoroughbred mares.

For the booklet on Federal assistance and all other information, address the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada.

A Boston company is establishing a large factory on the Fraser River for the manufacture of boxes for foreign markets. The machinery is already partly installed and the balance en route. The fruit production of British Columbia last year shows an increase of \$1,000,000; agricultural products increased \$3,000,000, or 15 per cent.

British Columbia apples are selling at 4d. and 6d. each in Bond Street, London.

### MEMBERS OF THE B. C. VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

#### Officers and Council.

President—Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C.  
 Vice-President—Dr. J. W. Darby, Vancouver, B. C.  
 Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar—Dr. H. W. Jakeman, New Westminster, B. C.  
 Dr. S. Ransom, Vancouver, B. C.; Dr. T. H. Jagger, Vancouver, B. C.; Dr. A. J. Dammann, Vancouver, B. C.; Dr. Geo. Howell, Vancouver, B. C.

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The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., is a farmers' co-operative Company, having a subscribed capital of \$1,061,925.00, divided among about 15,000 shareholders scattered throughout the prairie country and British Columbia. It is the largest farmers' organization for co-operative purposes in America, and since its formation in September, 1906, it has been a continuous success. By co-operating through this medium the farmers have procured better marketing facilities, better government regulation of the grain business, less waste and shrinkage in their crop, and lower handling expense. The buyers through the Company have also benefited greatly in getting clean, honest, standard goods in all lines, and the transfer from producer to consumer has been done on an efficient and therefore economical basis.

The conditions which gave rise to the formation of this organization are well known to every unorganized farming community. The line elevator companies and the large merchants and manufacturers dictated to the farmers what they should receive for their grain, and what they should pay for their requirements.

The benefits to the shareholders of the Company have been great; but the general public have benefited greatly also, because the various combines, not to be outdone by a farmers' company, have wonderfully revised their ideas of what is a necessary profit on goods, and are now selling at reasonable prices, where they come in competition with the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

This Company entered B. C. in October, 1913, having been well received by the farming community of the Fraser Valley and the Islands, and have an ever growing patronage in the grain and feed business. They have a splendidly equipped feed mill and elevator at New Westminster, and are just completing a large warehouse on the new city docks of the Royal City. They have arranged a boat service between New Westminster and the Gulf Islands, and have now got distributing warehouses established at several points, which are supplied from the central warehouse at New Westminster.

This Company is doing a great service to the users of poultry and dairy feeds in B. C. at the present time by introducing a line of feeds in which they use a number of the best bi-products which can be procured for feed purposes. These bi-products are very reasonable in price this year as compared with the price of grain. We refer to such bi-products as Linseed Oilcake Meal, Cottonseed Oilcake Meal, Soya Bean Oilcake Meal, Coconut Oilcake Meal, Rice Meal, and Cane Molasses, all of a high food value.

Their principal brands of feed are Mixed Concentrates, Georgia Dairy Meal, Paisley Dairy Meal, Danish Milkfood, Molasses Oat Feed and Paisley Calfmeal. They also have manufactured for them, from their own selected wheat, a brand of flour which has given every satisfaction, known as Grain Growers' Private Stock Flour, also Grain Growers' Whole Wheat Flour and Grain Growers' Whole Wheat Meal.

A buyer cannot do himself a greater service than to get in touch with this organization and find out about these goods.

Information will be gladly given by applying for it at their Westminster office.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm MAGAZINE

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

Subscription: In advance, \$1.50; in arrears,  
\$2.00; single copies, 15c.

Copy for advertisements must be in hand by  
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of

FRUIT AND FARM CO., LTD.

615 Yorkshire Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.  
Seymour 2018

Vol. VI FEBRUARY, 1915 No. 5

## DEPENDING ON THE DAIRY COW.

Agricultural leaders who have with great insistence for some years past urged the farmers of the Northwest to extend the sphere of their operations to mixed farming, and to avoid the evils of crop production only, are rather alarmed at the Government campaign in favor of heavy cropping this year. They point out that the increasing of herds is quite as important, viewed merely as a contribution to the resources of the Empire, as the extension of crop areas, and that, as a matter of fixed policy, it is better both for the State and the individual.

The same conditions to a degree exist in British Columbia, excepting that instead of cereals we have specialized perhaps too much in the production of fruit. Even those portions of the Province which have been looked upon as exclusively fruit localities, it has been found that horticulture can most profitably be carried on in conjunction with agriculture, or more particularly with the raising of livestock.

This note has been sounded by some of the excellent papers in the Okanagan Valley, where an agitation has been carried on in favor of the establishment of creameries. Attention has been drawn to the comparative rarity of cheese factories, which have done so much to increase the wealth of the Ontario farmers and of the agriculturists of Denmark and other northern European nations. There is at present under consideration the proposition to conduct a campaign of publicity to increase the consumption of cheese somewhat on the same lines as that so successfully carried on by the Government on behalf of the apple.

It is gratifying to note that at the gathering of British Columbia Dairy-men, held at Vancouver during the month of January, in spite of handi-

caps and discouragements, which seem to be the common experience of all, there was no disposition to drop dairying, or to modify the activities of the members in that connection. Indeed the remarks of the retiring President were emphatically optimistic, and he expressed the belief that those who stayed with the dairy cow would come out winners in the end. He believed the condition of dairymen today was much better than that of many men who followed other lines of agriculture.

## OF INTEREST TO BREEDERS.

Scarcely a week passes in which the editor of this magazine does not receive enquiries from readers asking where various breeds of livestock—from poultry to cattle—can be obtained. These enquiries refer to chickens, ducks, goats, sheep, and cattle of different breeds. Pursuing a deliberate policy of assisting our subscribers in any form of purchase, we have been at some pains to give them the facts they desire; but even with our facilities we frequently have difficulty in locating the names of breeders of certain lines.

We mention this principally to direct the attention of thoroughbred breeders of all kinds to the undoubted facilities the columns of a publication such as this affords for the sale of their stock. The breeders' directory of this paper can be made a perfect marketing department for every species of livestock required on the farm.

Much money now goes East and south of the 49th parallel, which should be spent in the Province, where the stock is raised under conditions similar to those which obtain with the prospective purchaser. This is only one of the many advantages in purchasing in British Columbia, and for the convenience of our readers, as well as for the pecuniary advantage of the breeders, we urge a more generous use of the Breeders' Column.

## INTERESTING STATISTICS:

In its interesting compilation of farm statistics for 1913, the Department of Agriculture includes some valuable data relating to a number of subjects on which it is not ordinarily easy to obtain information.

It will surprise most of our readers, we believe, to know that there are only a little over 4,000 acres under cultivation by Chinese in the Province. Nearly all of this is rented land, and over half of it under potato crop.

Of named varieties of apples, the favorites, as indicated in trees planted, vary according to districts. On the Island the King leads with 19 per cent., with the Wealthy, at 10 per cent., a good second. The King is also easily

the favorite on the Lower Mainland, with the Northern Spy second. The Jonathan, Wagener, MacIntosh Red and Wealthy are favored in the order named in the Thompson watershed. The order of precedence is practically maintained in the Okanagan and East and West Kootenay, excepting that in the latter the Wealthy easily takes first place.

The total fruit production of the Province was 1,290 cars, of which the Okanagan produced 956.

At the canneries and jam factories of the Province there were received 4,415,544 pounds of fruit and vegetables—an aggregate value of \$98,052.

During the season of 1913 there were 5,203,946 pounds of fruit and vegetables forwarded by express.

The average wages for white labor during 1913 were as follows: With board, experienced, \$42.12; inexperienced, \$33.12. Without board, experienced, \$62.50; inexperienced, \$51.25.

On Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland there were 23 2/5 acres of greenhouses.

The home production of agricultural products in 1913 was \$38,124,189; imported from other parts of Canada, \$12,936,980, and from points outside of Canada, \$7,133,777.

The bulletin from which the foregoing extracts are made will be found most suggestive to anyone interested in the development of agriculture in the Province. We would suggest that it could be rendered even more valuable if an attempt were made to collate data on subjects such as the average incomes of B. C. farmers, and other information allied to it in character.

## AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture found two zealous champions in the Legislature during the debate on the address in Messrs. Hayward and Lucas, both of whom were members of that body. Mr. Hayward pointed out the patriotic duty of everyone to increase all forms of production, and also very properly urged that the recommendation of the Commission should not be made a political football. Mr. Lucas dwelt on the value of more intensive cultivation and closer settlement to overcome the inconvenience and expense of giving roads and schools to remote and outlying communities.

## EDITOR'S NOTE.

A number of gatherings of farmers and fruit growers were being held in Victoria and Vancouver just as the forms for this issue were being closed. We hope to give further particulars of these in our March issue.

THE MOTHER.

She never touched, with skilful brush, the canvas,  
And left a picture that the world might praise;  
Or, with inspired fingers on the keyboard,  
Sent down an echo through the length of days;

But once, with eyes tear-stained, yet looking upward,  
With smiling lips she passed beneath the rod,  
Descending almost to the vale of shadows  
To bring a little new-born soul from God.

She never sang a song of joy or sadness,  
In clear, sweet tones to make us smile or weep;  
Her voice, too weak to win the world's approval,  
Was only good to hush a babe to sleep.

She never penned a book whose glowing pages  
Might lift us up and help us in the fight;  
But day by day she sought, with loving patience,  
To guide two little stumbling feet aright.

And yet, mayhap, when at the gate of heaven  
She paused, God looked at her and smiled.  
With hand outstretched, His kind voice spoke a welcome  
To her, the mother of a little child.

MEETING OF B. C. FRUIT GROWERS.

As we go to press, the 25th annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association is being held in Victoria, January 26 and 27.

The membership of this organization now totals 896, including the 26 affiliated local fruit growers' associations and selling unions. The report of the secretary and president will show that the year 1914 has been for the association one of growth and activity. Notable among the activities has been the very successful advertising campaign which was carried out by the association with the object of popularizing British Columbia fruit.

In addition to the presentation of reports of committees, resolutions and routine business, addresses will be delivered by Premier McBride, the Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Finance and Agriculture; W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; R. Robertson, manager Okanagan United Growers, Ltd., Vernon, on "The Okanagan United Growers' Operations and Results for 1914," and by J. Forsyth Smith, B. C. Fruit Markets Commissioner, on "Prairie Marketing Conditions."

CONSERVE THE BREEDING STOCK.

Everyone knows that trade conditions and commercial enterprise have suffered a very serious and unexpected upheaval during the past year. To this situation the war has, of course, largely contributed; but other causes, including the general financial depression throughout the country, have been operative for some months past. The agricultural industry has, naturally, been very widely affected by these changing conditions and by the varying situation with respect to demand and supply. The rise in the price of grain, together with the corresponding fillip to grain production,

represents, without doubt, the most outstanding feature of the direction which has been given to agricultural activity.

We need, perhaps above all things else, sane, level judgment in the conduct of our agricultural affairs during the coming year. It is to be expected that grain production will be largely increased. The raw products of the soil are, and will be, in demand at remunerative prices. What then is to be said, what course is to be followed, with respect to the breeding of live stock?

The high price of feed, on the one hand, and relatively low prices for market stock on the other, have resulted in very heavy marketing throughout Canada, particularly in the Western Provinces, of the stock, suitable for breeding purposes. Perhaps this was inevitable, but will these conditions continue? Feed grain will, without doubt, be high in price; but it must never be overlooked that the country can maintain very large numbers of live stock on the enormous quantity of rough fodder which it can produce. To waste this, for the sake of the grain which can be grown, would, under the present circumstances, be criminal neglect. It is clear, then, that the country should conserve its breeding stock. If grain is to be grown for sale, it is recommended that plans should be carefully thought out as to the manner in which the greatest quantity of rough fodder may become available for feeding purposes and as to the means by which this otherwise waste product, together with the screenings and unsaleable grain, may be utilized to the best possible advantage. In other words, eliminate waste. Do it by feeding live stock.

The present low prices for stock cannot last long. A careful review of the world situation makes it clear that there will be a shortage next year. Europe is becoming seriously depleted in both breeding and feeding stock. The United States, for ten months of the current year, at its leading markets is short 746,045 cattle, 208,000 sheep and 1,894,939 hogs. Canada has, as before stated, heavily liquidated her breeding animals, and, while it may possibly maintain its quota next year of cattle and sheep, it is doubtful if more than seventy-five per cent. of the number of hogs will find their way to market in 1915, as compared with the current year. It is, therefore, a time for live stock men to stay with their trade. The present tendency is, of course, all the other way. A safe harvest is likely to be reaped by those who have stock for sale next year. Even bankers and business men are of this opinion.

CUTHBERTSON'S INFANTS' WEAR

The Jaeger Co. produce a greater variety of dainty woollen garments for infants and children than any other maker that we know of.

Garments of this brand are made of the most refined yarns and are absolutely non-irritant to the most sensitive skin, and this quality coupled with warmth, provides comfort in a complete degree.

Please ask or write for illustrated catalogue and price list.

T. B. Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.

Men's Furnishers and Hatters  
3 STORES VANCOUVER, B.C.

Every farmer who has studied the subject knows that the intelligent use of chemical fertilizers pays, and instead of saying, "I cannot afford to use chemical fertilizers," he will say, "I cannot afford to do without them." He also knows that his stock thrives better and his dairy cows give more milk when fed on hay, grain and roots grown with chemical fertilizers, because of the improvement in feeding value.

Bear in mind that there is always a demand for products of superlative quality, and such products can be grown by the intelligent use of our fertilizers.

The Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA, B. C.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

## Sweet Peas for the Garden and Home

So much has been written in recent years on the intensive culture of the sweet pea that many amateurs are led to believe that in growing this favorite annual satisfactory results can be only obtained where the soil is both rich and deep; and my object in writing this short article is to show that in any ordinary soil beautiful results can be obtained, although the finest exhibition flowers may not be produced. The fact is, that by ordinary care and the observance of a few simple cultural instructions, flowers may be grown in profusion which will satisfy those who want a display in the garden and plenty of decoration in the house; indeed I may go further and say that in many cases flowers not unworthy of the show table may be gathered.

To begin, let me say that the case stated is in accordance with my own experience. When I lived in Scotland I grew in the garden of Edrom Manse peas which, in the opinion of the Rev. D. Denholm Fraser, whose name is associated with the Daily Mail £1,000 Prize, were marvellous for size, color and finish; and yet the soil was light, and for the greater part not more than a foot deep. Since I came to reside near the coast of Wicklow I have grown peas which have elicited the admiration of many experts; and yet they have been produced on the hillside where heavy timber had grown for nearly a century, and where the soil is little over a foot deep, and the subsoil very porous.

As deep trenches could not be secured without great labor and expense, I had to content myself with such depth of cultivation as the soil would allow. The plan adopted was what is known as bastard trenching—i.e., the removal of the top "spit" and forking a good dressing of rotted manure into the upper part of the subsoil, and replacing the soil in its natural position.

An important point to be observed is that want of depth may to a large extent be compensated by adding to the width of the cultivated area; so that instead of making narrow trenches 3 feet deep, strips 6 feet wide were pre-

pared. In addition to the farmyard manure, a good dressing of basic slag and bone meal was worked in nearer the surface. The process should be completed before the end of December, and the ground allowed to settle till the peas are ready for planting out in April.

The seeds should be sown in autumn and kept in pots or boxes in a cold frame, where the young plants can have plenty of light and air in fine weather; or seeds may be sown in gentle heat in February, and removed to a cold frame when the seedlings are two inches high, and hardened off before transferring them to their permanent quarters. If 5 to 8 seeds be placed around the edge of a 7-inch pot, it will be easy to turn out the ball and separate the plants without injuring the small rootlets. Every root should be carefully conserved, and when they are shaken out to their fullest length they should be set in holes deep enough to receive them without cramping, and at spaces not less than 2 feet apart. If the work is carefully done the plants will grow rapidly, and soon form a dense hedge covered with fine flowers from end to end of the row. Failures most frequently are the result of too close planting.

To secure long stems rapid growth is essential, and this can only be produced by a copious supply of moisture. My own practice has been to give a liberal application of liquid manure once a week. This I prepare by placing in a barrel of water a bag of sheep droppings and a bag of soot, and stirring up occasionally to keep the liquid at a uniform strength. In wet weather watering need not be so frequent, but an application of some suitable manure to the surface will soon be washed in by the falling showers.—Irish Gardening.

Mr. R. C. Treherne, Field Officer, Dominion Division of Entomology, has called our attention to a printer's error in the January issue of our journal, where he is incorrectly styled "Dominion Entomologist."

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**HARDY WHITE BROOM**

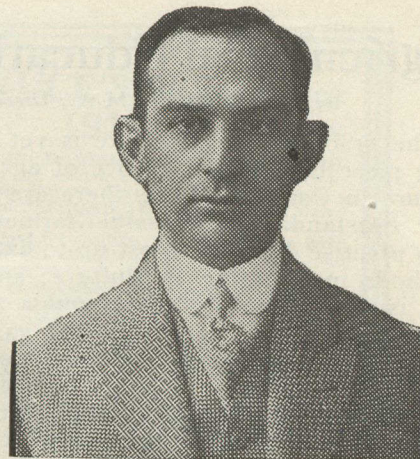
(Cytisus albus).

A native of Spain and Portugal, this is one of the most charming of our hardy flowering shrubs. Though flowering in May, when flowering shrubs are abundant, it is always welcome and conspicuous in its wealth of pure white blossoms. For grouping or for single specimens the White Broom is delightful, and should be represented wherever flowering shrubs are appreciated. Like most of its family, it does not bear well transplanting from the open ground, and should always be purchased or grown on in pots. It is easily raised from seeds, and grows rapidly, making good specimens in three or four years. To ensure well furnished bushes, it is desirable to prune back the growths for the first year or two.

We have received a most interesting catalogue from the B. C. Nurseries Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. This catalogue contains explicit instructions for the planting of various trees, etc.; also comprehensive lists and descriptions of the different trees and shrubs which can be supplied by the above nurseries.

**SUGAR BEET RAISING PROFIT-  
ABLE.**

It has been announced that the only difficulty experienced by the beet sugar factory at Raymond, Alberta, in the past has been in obtaining sufficient quantities of beets, and that if this raw material can be secured in future, the factory will continue in operation and its capacity will no doubt be enlarged, as supplies of the beets warrant. The shortage of beets is not due to any difficulty in raising them in Alberta, as the manager of the sugar company at a meeting held the other day asserted that no place under the sun was there better soil than is available in Southern Alberta for this purpose. Farmers, however, have been devoting their attention more to grain and stock raising, and beet culture, as a whole, has been somewhat neglected. Farmers who have raised beets state that they got from 18 to 22 tons per acre, and that the tops alone are worth \$10 an acre for fodder. It seems now assured that farmers of Southern Alberta will go more extensively into beet raising in the coming year, thus solving the difficulty the sugar factory has experienced in that connection, and also adding materially to the farmer's income.



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# Agricultural Education in British Columbia

By J. W. GIBSON, M.A., Director Elementary Agricultural Education

The practice of agriculture is yet a long piece behind the science of agriculture in Canada. True, there are a few outstanding successful farmers who practise daily the most up-to-date methods in scientific agriculture; and this is as true in British Columbia as in any other province. But the vast majority of men engaged in farm work in this country are without scientific training and are at best mere imitators. This does not mean that they are destined to fail ultimately in their work as farmers, but it frequently does mean a loss of time and a waste of money in arriving at that place where their work is both enjoyable and profitable. It is possible for a novice to succeed by doing as others are doing, but there is always a wide chance that the methods followed by others may be unsuited to the conditions which he has to work with.

It is at this point that some training is essential to success. Whatever advancement has been made in the world from savagery towards civilization may be traced to two things mainly: (1) an understanding of natural forces and the laws governing them, (2) the intelligent application of these in the production of the world's needs—understanding a situation and then controlling it. Farming is in large part the controlling and developing of a highly complex set of conditions, some of which are natural and some (imposed by companies and organized interests) unnatural. The successful farmer has to meet and solve more problems in connection with his whole work in a year than most men in commercial and professional life who usually think themselves full of wisdom and exceedingly busy. His problems are extremely varied as well as very numerous. They must be met and settled directly, or he fails to "control the situation." Surely he is entitled to the best kind of education that it is possible to give him.

The present industrial and financial conditions in this Province and in all of Canada have shown what an important position agriculture holds. When all else fails, men turn to the land as by instinct. The food and raiment of the people is a fundamental consideration, and yet the majority of our young people are growing up without any

knowledge, either practical or theoretical, of how these things are produced. Whether it is the result of thoughtlessness or of "high thinking," the fact is that until recently not a single province in this great agricultural Dominion of Canada in organizing its educational system took any notice of the first industry of the people, agriculture. But we are glad that that state of affairs no longer exists, and that at the present time every province is earnestly endeavoring to include agriculture in its programme of studies in public and high schools.

The great majority of boys and girls in this and other provinces do not pursue their school studies beyond the public school course, and it is therefore desirable that these young people should become interested in rural or agricultural pursuits before they leave the public schools. To this end the Department of Education for the Province of British Columbia has arranged to bring within the reach of all of the pupils of the public schools a certain amount of definite instruction in elementary agriculture. The present course in nature study will be given a new direction, and in the higher grades of the school will be essentially agricultural. This is as it should be. Children should first be brought to understand and appreciate their natural environment of soils, rocks, water, atmosphere, and plant and animal life, in order that they may become intelligent and sympathetic observers, and that they may also apply these fundamental principles of natural science to that part of nature that is brought under control in all branches of agriculture. The farmer of the future will be a naturalist and a scientific investigator, as well as a man of industry. He will be a man of broad vision and of business acumen. He will understand the value of good organization for self-protection and for community as well as personal development.

It must be apparent to all that in order to carry out successfully any general scheme of agricultural instruction in the schools a staff of specially trained and competent teachers is necessary. A very successful beginning has already been made in providing this special training by the holding of a special summer course for teach-

ers, which was given in Victoria during the month of July. Thanks to the hearty co-operation of the Department of Agriculture in supplying a number of their best men—all specialists in their own particular fields of work

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and every man a competent and enthusiastic instructor—it was possible for the Department of Education to arrange a course for a class of one hundred and seventy-five teachers in agriculture and school gardening. It is expected that these special courses will be continued from year to year, and that in a very few years our Province will command the services of a large body of teachers holding special qualifications as teachers of elementary agriculture. Such a body of teachers, filled with enthusiasm for their profession and thoroughly alive to the agricultural needs and possibilities of our Province, cannot but exert a marked influence on the young people in our schools in stimulating a new interest in the country and its development along agricultural lines.

It is also very desirable that boys leaving our public schools should be given the opportunity of continuing their studies in agriculture in the high schools. To meet this situation, it is proposed to place agriculture on the curriculum for high schools as an optional subject, and to so arrange the course that the work covered may entitle successful students to certain credits on entering the Provincial College of Agriculture. A limited number of high schools will be chosen in order to make a start at as early a date as possible, and these will be chosen so as to serve the most important agricultural districts. A special teacher in agriculture and allied biological sciences will be appointed to the staff of these high schools. In addition to his regular teaching of agricultural subjects to regular students in the high school, he will organize extension classes for boys and young men who are not regular students in the high school, but who are competent to follow out a course specially arranged to suit their needs. These extension courses in agriculture will be given either during the day or in evening classes as may be found most convenient to the students attending them. The agricultural specialist will also have supervision over the work done in elementary agriculture and school gardening in the public schools of the district or municipality in which the high school is situated, and will assist the teachers in these rural schools in planning and carrying on these lines of work.

To make this work successful from an educational as well as from an industrial and national standpoint, the people themselves must do their share. They must co-operate with the teachers and encourage, both by moral and financial support, all organizations that have for their aim and object the improvement of rural conditions.



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Our success is owing to our thorough knowledge of the business and the requirements of this country, attained through our long experience, and to the extreme care exercised in every department; to the excellence of our stocks, which are unequalled in quality, and our high-class growers, who have been in the business for generations; also to our thorough testing for germination, our careful system of packing and our prompt attention to orders. In seeds more than anything it pays to buy the best; do not buy Seeds you know nothing about; cheap Seeds are dear, if you obtain them for nothing.

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# POULTRY SECTION

## FOURTH INTERNATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

The total eggs laid from October 10, 1914, to January 9, 1915, in the fourth international egg-laying contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at the Exhibition grounds, Victoria, B. C., is as follows:

### Class I.—Non-weight Varieties

#### Six Birds to a Pen

Pen 18—L. M. Ross, Cowichan, B. C., White Leghorns, 286 eggs.

Pen 10—G. O. Pooley, R. M. D. 1, Duncan, B. C., White Leghorns, 249 eggs.

Pen 9—R. W. Chalmers, Thrums, West Kootenay, B. C., White Leghorns, 227 eggs.

Pen 5—E. W. Estridge, Duncan, B. C., White Leghorns, 222 eggs.

Pen 3—Koksilah Poultry Ranch, Cowichan, B. C., White Leghorns, 216 eggs.

Pen 13—H. A. Hincks, Langford Stn., B. C., White Leghorns, 212 eggs.

Pen 16—A. Unsworth, Sardis, B. C., White Leghorns, 192 eggs.

Pen 4—Norie Bros., Cowichan, B. C., White Leghorns, 154 eggs.

Pen 6—W. J. Miller, Lazo P. O., Comox, B. C., White Leghorns, 143 eggs.

Pen 2—J. C. Butterfield, Saanichton, B. C., White Leghorns, 128 eggs.

Pen 8—T. H. Lambert, Cortez Island, B. C., White Leghorns, 115 eggs.

Pen 17—L. H. Ashby, Cowichan, B. C., White Leghorns, 111 eggs.

Pen 19—Mrs. A. Brooke, North Arm P. O., South Vancouver, B. C., White Leghorns, 111 eggs.

Pen 7—Seymour Greene, Duncan, B. C., White Leghorns, 90 eggs.

Pen 15—L. F. Solly, Westholme, B. C., White Leghorns, 80 eggs.

Pen 1—W. Senior, 517 Langford Street, Victoria, B. C., White Leghorns, 71 eggs.

Pen 12—O. P. Stamer, Cowichan, B. C., Anconas, 68 eggs.

Pen 14—P. B. Darnell, Royal Oak, B. C., White Leghorns, 28 eggs.

Pen 11—J. A. Thurston, Central Park, B. C., Silver Campines, 27 eggs.

### Class II.—Weight Varieties

#### Six Birds to a Pen

Pen 27—G. D. Adams, Box 840, Victoria, B. C., White Wyandottes, 276 eggs.

Pen 40—D. Gibbard, Mission City, B. C., Barred Rocks, 262 eggs.

Pen 23—Dean Bros., Keatings, B. B., White Wyandottes, 251 eggs.

Pen 33—P. S. Lampman, Law Courts, Victoria, B. C., S. C. Reds, 214 eggs.

Pen 35—S. Percival, Port Washington, B. C., White Wyandottes, 194 eggs.

Pen 38—J. H. Cruttenden, 237 Princess Street, New Westminster, Buff Wyandottes, 184 eggs.

Pen 29—M. H. Rutledge, Sardis, B. C., S. C. Reds, 182 eggs.

Pen 34—E. D. Read, Duncan, B. C., White Wyandottes, 180 eggs.

Pen 37—A. W. Cooke, Box 663, Kelowna, B. C., Buff Orpingtons, 173 eggs.

Pen 24—V. T. Price, Cowichan, B. C., S. C. Reds, 158 eggs.

Pen 31—R. N. Clarke, Vernon, B. C., R. C. Reds, 157 eggs.

Pen 30—W. S. Stewart, 1473 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., White Wyandottes 151 eggs.

Pen 22—Jones & Rant, R. R. 1, Sidney, B. C., White Wyandottes, 148 eggs.

Pen 20—G. T. Corfield, Corfield, B. C., S. C. Reds, 124 eggs.

Pen 24—Reid & Greenwood, Box 928, Victoria, B. C., S. C. Reds, 124 eggs.

Pen 21—F. W. Frederick, Phoenix, B. C., R. I. Whites, 119 eggs.

Pen 30—C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C., Buff Orpingtons, 89 eggs.

Pen 28—W. H. Van Arum, 2434 Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria, B. C., S. C. Reds, 75 eggs.

Pen 32—W. R. Moore, Okanagan Landing, B. C., White Wyandottes, 74 eggs.

Pen 39—Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, Fairfield Road, Victoria, B. C., White Orpingtons, 67 eggs.

Pen 26—A. E. Smith, Luxton P. O., S. C. Reds, 26 eggs.

Price of eggs, per dozen, 50.7 cents. Temperature, highest, 36; lowest, 24; mean, 41.7. The month started fine, with frosts at night, and on the 12th the first snow of season fell. This, however, disappeared in a few hours. Fine weather enjoyed till Christmas Day, when a misty rain fell, followed

by steady rain on next two days. Rain fell on five other days. The remainder of the month can be classified as mainly dull days.

During the month Class II. almost doubled the total of Class I. No fewer than six of the lightweight pens are in heavy moult. Their performances during the past three contests for December are as follows—2nd contest, 909; 3rd contest, 1,157; 4th contest (six birds less), 894. No doubt the close proximity of the military tents to the pens has helped to check the egg yield. Class II. pens are also facing the tents, yet they succeeded in laying more eggs than during any other December. There is an additional pen this year, but this December's total beats last by over 300 eggs, and their lead over the 2nd contests totals 1,100 eggs odd. The heavyweight pens' ability to withstand the cold, frosty nights, and absence of timidity, help them considerably.

Class I. Provincial Poultry Association Diploma winners for the month are as follows: Pens 18 (86), 9 (85), and 3 (84 eggs).

Moulting: Pens 1, 2, 6, 8, 11 and 19.

There have been more brown and tinted eggs produced by Class I. this year than were laid during the whole of the last contest. Some old and new competitors are concerned. Breeders should, under no circumstances, incubate, or sell for incubation, eggs that are not white in color, when laid by the Mediterranean classes.

In Class II., top places are being fought for by no less than three different breeds, or four varieties, Wyandottes (White and Buff), Rocks and Reds.

Association Diploma winners are: Pens 24 (104), 20 (100), 33 (92), all Rhode Island Reds. Nine pens laid 7 dozen or more eggs in Class II. during month. The pens consisted of five Reds and four Wyandottes.

Broodies: Pen 20 (1) and 40 (1).

Moulting: Pens 23 and 38 (1 hen recently broody).

Month's total: Class I., 894; Class II., 1,551.

W. H. STROYAN,  
Poultryman.  
J. R. TERRY,  
Director.

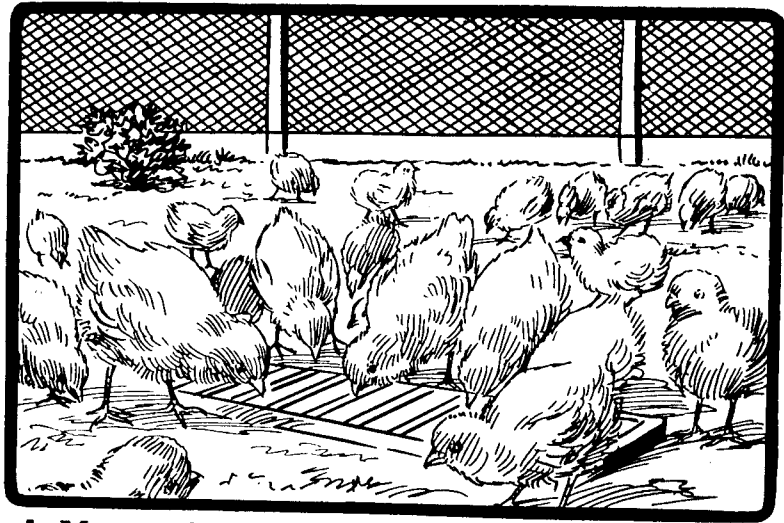
## BUYING AND USING AN INCUBATOR.

I have had considerable experience in using an incubator, writes O. F. Taylor in Fruit Grower and Farmer, and consider the machine an absolute necessity in raising chicks successfully. If there are any readers who have not yet purchased their machine, they should lose no time in writing to the incubator firms advertising in this paper, asking for their catalogues, as by having a number of different machines to select from one can more easily and certainly obtain the incubator and brooders he likes best.

I know from practical experience that it is an unwise investment to buy an incubator just because it is cheap, for it will never give as good results as one that is made of well-seasoned wood with the latest improvements. A perfect machine is one that imitates nature closely. For the novice, a fifty-egg incubator is sufficiently large. Those fitted with patent egg-turning arrangements are highly commendable, as they permit of the eggs being turned with the minimum of trouble.

Some incubators are not provided with dampening trays. This sometimes proves a mistake, as the supply of moisture required depends, to a great extent, on the place where it is at work. If it is placed in a damp atmosphere, no extra moisture will be required; but if kept in a dry atmosphere, it will be wise to plan to provide moisture, or the membrane inside the shell of the eggs will get tough and the chickens will experience great difficulty in pecking their way out. A drying box for the chickens when hatched is essential. There are other points with up-to-date machines, and almost every manufacturer has his own particular improvements which are explained to purchasers. The rules and regulations that accompany the machine must be carefully read, and each part of the machine be thoroughly understood in order to get best results from its use.

Care should be taken that the temperature of the place where the machine is kept does not vary. To secure an even temperature it is a good plan to place the incubator in an outhouse, which should be locked up, thus preventing the opening and closing of the door as much as possible. The building should be well ventilated at the top and be free from drafts. In the middle of the house is the best place for the machine, as this allows the air to circulate around it. It should never be put in a corner or against a wall, as fresh air is essential during the process of incubation. The machine should stand either on a low form or on the floor, as this allows the heat inside to be regular. If the egg drawer is but



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But don't complain of the cost of raising them if the ration you buy contains a number of ingredients absolutely useless, and, as is often the case, decidedly detrimental to their growth and well being.

Some chick foods are put up to sell from their showy appearance; but however much the package or its contents may please your eye, the little chick has an entirely different viewpoint. Dust, waste and useless seeds have no place in its choice of food.

### Royal Standard Mills Chick Food

AND

### Royal Standard Mills Growing Food

Have stood every test with hundreds of successful poultry raisers in this and other countries. They contain only the choicest of useful cracked grains, with just the proper proportion of Beef Scraps. They are absolutely free from dust and screenings, which condition is obtained only by the special modern machinery which we maintain for its manufacture. They are mixed in the proportion to afford the little chick and the growing chick the proper balance of carbohydrates which supply the heat and energy; proteins to build up the tissues, and fats which act as fuel to keep up the temperature of their small but active bodies.

The Beef Scraps in our Chick Food and Growing Food is the famous "Darling Beef Scraps," universally recognized as the best and most economical.

These feeds are put up in the following sizes:

Royal Standard Mills Chick Food, sacks, 100 lbs., 50 lbs., 25 lbs. & 10 lbs.

Royal Standard Mills Growing Food, sacks, 100 lbs., 50 lbs and 25 lbs.

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Please send me free sample of Royal Standard Mills Chick and Growing Foods, as advertised in the February issue of The Fruit & Farm Magazine.

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## IS THERE ANY MONEY IN POULTRY?

Yes! There is money in poultry-keeping to the right person, says "Pacific Poultrycraft." To the shiftless one who thinks he can buy a few hens, throw out a little grain each day, and probably water them once or twice a week, there is positively no money in it. To the person who loves poultry and starts right, there is no question about the future. There is no business that requires the care and attention to little details to such an extent as the poultry business; that is the reason so many people fail in it. Do not imagine that you can invest two or three hundred dollars in the poultry business and make two or three thousand a year out of it any more than you could if you invested the same amount in the sheep, hog, or any other kind of industry. However, one may begin on a small scale and work into it, thereby gaining much valuable experience and knowledge that will be of great use to them when they enlarge their field and make it their sole business. We are very optimistic about the future of the poultry business. General conditions in the United States are rapidly coming back to normal. There is no better territory in the world for poultry raising than the Pacific Coast, and this territory is gaining by leaps and bounds. People throughout the whole of the United States are realizing the wonderful advantages to be derived from living on the Pacific Slope. We believe that the next five or six years are going to be the best ever in the history of the poultry business on this coast. Many say that grain is high! So it is, but poultry products are also high. Eggs today at this writing are fifty-five cents per dozen for strictly fresh eggs. If you really feel that you love poultry well enough to stay with the game through thick and thin--there is money in it.

### THE DUAL PURPOSE HEN.

Why not have a combination of both eggs and meat? Let there be a limit. Gradually increase the egg powers of the hen, but do not sacrifice one bit of her meat tendencies. Above all keep her in good health so that the offspring may inherit her hardiness. But do not try to build up one object at the sacrifice of the other. With such work it would not be long before we would have a more delicate race of fowls than many fanciers have been guilty of.

No one can have a higher opinion of the value of the trap nest than I have. I believe it is next to the incubator and brooder in contrivances that have placed poultry culture many notches higher in both success and profit. But

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the trap nest can be abused. Like all good things, it does harm when improperly handled, and this craze for phenomenal records is one way of abusing its use.

Mate up your breeding pens with fowls that show an excellent type of carcass for a meat supply, and then, having secured that, each year mate up and breed those hens of the flock that have given the most generous supply of eggs during the winter months. A worthy object is in that way attained. A family will be reared that fully fills the American idea of what a fowl should be—a general purpose bird. This method will give it to them.

Above all things, do not force a hen with stimulating drugs and powders to get high egg records. Be content to allow pure food and good breeding to do that work. Nature knows her duty. She is willing to be assisted, but not forced. The beginner is apt to become too ambitious. He wants to have his flock do wonderful work, and will resort to all kinds of methods to secure such results. It is a mistake. Go slow in your efforts, and always keep in mind that perfect health must be had from start to finish, and without it nothing but loss will result.—M. K. Boyer in the Poultry Advocate.

*A Breeder's Card, this size,  
will cost you only \$1.25 per  
month.*

#### SOME VALUABLE SECRETS REVEALED.

HOW to keep lemons fresh for three months; how to keep flowers fresh for weeks; how to keep eggs and butter fresh for six months; how to make hens lay all through the moulting and winter season; the easiest way to keep setting hens, pigeons and poultry free from vermin; how to hatch three times as many pullets as cockerels; how to rot any stump in five weeks so that it can be torn to pieces with a pick axe; how to banish mosquitoes; how to home cure beef; all for twenty-five cents, which is my complete charge for the above and other inside valuable information that will help you wonderfully. I do not sell preparations; satisfaction guaranteed. Prof. W. C. Woodward, Box 115, Clementon, New Jersey.

### ARMSTRONG FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Armstrong Fruit Growers' Association held its annual meeting on January 20th, when the following officers were elected: President, Robert Woods; vice-president, H. Hawkins; secretary-treasurer, Charles Webster.

The directorate for the year consists of Messrs. W. F. Brett, A. Fowler, H. Maw, Wm. Chapple, W. T. Hayhurst, J. D. S. Wallbridge, and the officers above mentioned.

During the past year the association sent a delegate, with several recommendations, to the B. C. F. G. Association convention, obtained Provincial Market Commissioner Smith's many valuable reports for each member, and concerned themselves actively in other ways for the benefit of the fruit industry. The municipality of Spallumcheen, amid which the city of Armstrong nestles, claims in its thousands of acres of high lying, rich fruit lands, to have ideal conditions for high-grade, long-keeping winter apples, and the hardier varieties of pears. That this organization of fruit men will do much to realize these expectations of future eminence goes without saying.

"I receive much needed information through your magazine."—Marshall Harman, Sidney, B. C.

"I think FRUIT & FARM has improved very greatly in the past twelve months."—F. A. Maxwell, Peachland, B. C.

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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 \$1.00 per annum, instead of \$1.50.*

## ALDERGROVE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Aldergrove Farmers' Institute met in the Orange Hall on Wednesday, January 6th, under the presidency of Mr. McCollm. Officers for the ensuing year were appointed, Mr. McCollm and Mr. A. K. Goldsmith being reappointed. The reports submitted showed that there are 145 members. The sum of \$25 was donated to the Patriotic Fund, \$10 to the Agricultural Association, while \$405 was now on hand; 518 cases of powder used during 1914, valued at \$2,847, the total amount reaching the sum of \$3,087. The Silver Creek Institute wrote urging that the Government be asked to legislate along the lines recommended by the Royal Commission, which was agreed to. A motion was passed asking the Government to furnish powder for road construction to the members on the same condition as that granted for land clearing. It was agreed that potatoes and carrots would be the crops this year to be competed for by the members.

## CRANBROOK FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The best meeting held by the Cranbrook Farmers' Institute for many months was held on Saturday, January 9th, in the City Hall. Mr. N. McClure occupied the chair for a short time in the absence of the President, who was acting as market clerk.

Mr. A. B. Smith's appointment as member of the market committee was confirmed. Mr. Alb. H. Webb reported progress made with the market, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. C. R. Ward, the chairman of the market committee. He outlined the schemes that were at present before the committee, and asked for suggestions from those present at the meeting. Mr. Parum, the superintendent of the Dominion Experimental farm in the Invermere district, related the experience of the Invermere farmers with a market. They had tried an agent who received and disposed of all produce. The agent found difficulty in disposing of the surplus that was usually left at the end of the day. Then with regard to prices, some brought produce to market in excellent condition and there was no difficulty in getting rid of it; others brought it, but paid no heed to the condition of the stuff; yet although

this was the drag on the market, they always expected to receive just as good a price as those who brought the best. He thought the Cranbrook plan of as many as possible standing with their own produce, and then a market agent taking charge of any other stuff that might be brought in by farmers who had either not the time, ability or inclination to make good salesmen, would be in advance of their scheme.

A paper on "Rotation of Crops" was given by Mr. Alb. H. Webb. It was well received, and a lively discussion followed. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Webb. Mr. A. B. Smith gave a short talk on "Winter vs. Summer Dairying," in favor of winter work. Dr. Rutledge urged all present to go in for mixed farming, for, as had been pointed out by Mr. Webb, this district was well suited to grow the necessary fodder crops for the livestock. He is a strong advocate of 100 to 160 acre farms for the stockkeeper.

A committee was appointed to buy potatoes for the boys' competitions, and supervise their work. Mr. W. J. Atchison introduced the subject of a local ice cream factory, and this was followed by a suggestion for a milk depot.

Farmers, business men and citizens are cordially invited to the meeting to be held February 12th, when the following will be discussed:

A central milk depot for Cranbrook, with ice cream factory attached; an egg circle, or central egg depot, to be worked in conjunction with above. Mr. A. A. Williams, of the Reliable Egg Farm, will give a paper on the latter.

## DELTA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The members of the Delta Farmers' Institute held their annual meeting on January 6th. The treasurer's report showed a balance of over \$400 on hand after paying all expenses. It was decided to donate \$75 to the Farmers' and Women's Institute Patriotic Fund, and this was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, John Gilchrist; vice-president, Rudolph Kitting; directors, A. Davie, W. I. Fredericks, A. D. Paterson, J. McCallum, H. Montgomery, G. L. Berry, A. deR. Taylor.

## LANGLEY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Langley Farmers' Institute held its annual general meeting in the Town Hall, Langley Fort, on Saturday afternoon, when there was a fairly large and representative attendance. President Mead was in the chair, supported by Secretary Allen, who briefly ran over the work of the past year, which has proved of much interest and benefit to the members. The Institute meetings are held chiefly for the purpose of having a gathering together of ideas, each individual member being expected to tell his own personal experiences in his daily farming operations for the benefit of his fellow members, and to bring up his own pet ideas for discussion and consideration; while outsiders with special knowledge in any branch of farming are also invited to lecture before the Institute, which also acts as a sort of medium between the farmers and the Government, whose helping hand is in many ways extended to the former through the Institute.

Mr. Mead was elected president for another year, while the directorate will be practically the same as that of last year. Mr. James Allen was retained as secretary.

Mr. Allen read several communications from the Government at Victoria regarding crop competitions, etc. After some discussion, it was decided to enter this year in the oats and roots competitions.

## MALAKWA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute was held January 2. A big crowd gathered in the Malakwa Hall, some of the number being present from Solsqua.

The secretary's report of the financial standing shows the receipts to be \$204.55, with the expenditure \$54.50, leaving a balance on hand of \$173.05. This balance, however, will be lowered somewhat when the competition money is taken out, probably to the sum of \$20. The membership of the Institute should be increased considerably this year. Forty new members up to date already sounds good, when the total membership for 1914 was fifty-eight.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Mr. R. F. Somerville; vice-presidents, Mr. E. W.



Erickson and Mr. H. F. Kelly; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. Mizan; auditors, Messrs. Howard and Fowler; directors, Messrs. P. Gordon, F. J. Bossley, A. Anderson, F. Wiper, A. C. Carr.

Resolutions relating to cheap money to farmers, and one protesting against the present gun licensing so far as farmers in their own district is concerned, were passed.

**NOTCH HILL & SHUSWAP LAKE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

The annual meeting of the Notch Hill and Shuswap Lake Farmers' Institute was held at Notch Hill on the 19th inst.

Officers for 1915 were as follows: President, C. R. Moore; vice-president, W. W. Greer; secretary, A. F. Porter.

It was decided to hold a field crop competition in 1915, half acre of potatoes and quarter acre of carrots. Also to call meetings for the last Saturday in January and February, at 2 p.m., for general discussion on crop methods, etc.

The report for 1914 showed a membership of 129, and of \$120.25 in hand.

**PROCTOR FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

The annual meeting of the Proctor and District Farmers' Institute was held in Gallup's Hall on Monday, January 4. The chair was taken by J. R. Edmondson. The secretary-treasurer reported that there were 117 members and that during the year goods to the value of \$12,465.60 had been ordered through the Institute, which included 12 cars of mixed feed, 300 cases of coal oil and gasoline, 65 cases of stumping powder, 3,850 lbs. beef scrap, 16,100 lbs. sugar, 42 boxes peaches, 16 cases of spray, and 2,200 lbs. potatoes for seed for the boys' and girls' competition.

The following officers were elected: President, S. S. Fraser; vice-presidents, J. R. Edmondson, Percival Coles; directors, O. P. Appleton, R. Holmes, A. Court, A. G. Gallup, G. R. Pelton, G. Porteous of Queen's Bay.

**NEEDLES FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

Last Saturday the annual general meeting of the Needles Farmers' Institute was held. The following officers were elected: C. J. Schlag, president; M. Weibe, vice-president; O. J. Aspinwall, secretary; L. J. Funk and F. B. Lucas, directors. The same evening the Needles & Watshan Agricultural Association general meeting was held, C. J. Schlag being chosen president;

A. Hubner, vice-president; F. B. Lucas, secretary; A. W. Left, M. P. Kay, E. Etraub, L. J. Parent, P. H. Weibe, E. R. Freeman, F. G. Fauquier, J. L. Funk and C. Ferguson, directors.

The fair proposed for next fall was discussed and a printed circular dealing more fully with the subject was promised. An interesting feature of the fair will be the competition of the different school gardens in the district.

**STRAWBERRY HILL FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

The annual meeting of the Strawberry Hill Farmers' Institute was held on Saturday, January 2, at the Institute Hall; a fair attendance was recorded. The president, A. Walden, gave a brief report on the work of the Institute for the past year. Each and every one present was well satisfied with the way he had conducted the affairs during his term of office. A hearty vote of appreciation was tendered also to the retiring secretary-treasurer, R. J. Anton, whose report was very satisfactory. The auditors were Mr. F. Hicklenton and Mr. Arden. The officers for 1915 were then elected. A. Walden, president; E. R. Still, vice-president; T. McGuigan, secretary-treasurer; J. Moffat and F. Hicklenton, directors. A committee was appointed to take care of the crop competition and to interview those interested. G. Stafford and A. Leshin were appointed. Several items were discussed and disposed of, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet the first Saturday in February.

**SUMMERLAND FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

A joint meeting of the local branches of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, the Farmers' Institute and the Agricultural Association was held in the Men's Club December 31st. The attendance was small. This being the annual meeting, the officers for the year were elected as follows:

Fruit Growers' Association—President, S. M. Young; vice-president, Dr. R. C. Lipsett; secretary-treasurer, John Tait; executive, J. L. Hilborn, Walter M. Wright, P. G. Dodwell.

Farmers' Institute—President, J. L. Hilborn; vice-president, R. Johnston; secretary-treasurer, John Tait; executive, G. W. McLaren, R. V. Agur, Dr. R. C. Lipsett, C. H. Tate, R. H. Helmer.

Agricultural Association—President, H. C. Mellor; vice-president, Dr. R. C. Lipsett; secretary-treasurer, D. H. Watson; executive, R. H. English, J. L. Logie, G. W. McLaren.

**Practical Patriotism**

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance for Canada, says: "Next to enlisting, our most patriotic work is to put forth additional effort in the great task of strengthening the resources of the nation and creating an abundance of food supplies."

A rich reward awaits the wise farmer who this year places all his available land under cultivation. Big crops will find a ready market. To insure them you must sow good seeds of the varieties best adapted to our soil and climate.

We have made a special study of the Seed requirements for British Columbia, 1915, and are now in a position to fill all orders.

**SEED WHEAT**

We have selected a special grade of the famous "Marquis Spring Wheat," the finest known variety of Northern wheat in Canada.

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The well known "Victory" variety is our selection, producing by test 48 lbs. to the bushel. This we consider the finest grade ever placed on the market.

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## B. C. Stock Breeders and Dairymen Hold Annual Meetings

On January 26th the ninth annual meeting of the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association was held at Vancouver, when the various reports for the year were given and the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Hon. T. W. Paterson; hon. vice-presidents, Mr. S. F. Tolmie and Mr. W. D. Scott; president, Mr. A. D. Patterson; vice-president, Mr. Sam Smith; hon. directors, Messrs. J. A. Turner, R. M. Palmer, H. M. Rolston and D. E. McKenzie; directors representing Vancouver Island, Messrs. George Sangster, G. L. Watson and E. J. Bishop; directors representing the Lower Mainland, Messrs. Alex. Davie, H. Webb and Captain Erskine; directors representing the Upper Country, Messrs. J. B. Tiffin, J. J. Jackson and Frank Ward; secretary-treasurer, Prof. W. T. McDonald; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mr. S. H. Hopkins.

Mr. J. J. Miller, president of the Vancouver Exhibition, addressed the association briefly, stating that the exhibition's great asset was the co-operation of the stock breeders of the Province.

The president, in his annual address, emphasized the necessity of the farmers increasing to the highest degree the production of their land, as the present Imperial crisis would require the greatest possible production from all the British Dominions to sustain the Empire during the war.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, gave a short address in response to an invitation from the chairman.

Dr. Wesbrook expressed himself as having been greatly impressed with what he had seen of livestock of British Columbia, and laid stress upon the fact that the science of living depended largely in its material sense upon the efficiency of the agricultural standards of a country. It seemed wrong that more care and thought should be devoted to the breeding of livestock than was given to the problems of paternity and maternity in human beings. Surely the human element should have more careful records kept of its births, marriages and causes of death. Human activities that were parasitic on agriculture would not have to "mark time" much longer with so much interest and care being now given to the science of tilling the soil and the raising of livestock. He congratulated the association upon its splendid work, and wished its labors every success. A hearty vote of thanks was given Dr. Wesbrook for his address.

Professor W. T. McDonald, Provincial Livestock Commissioner, present-

ed a very satisfactory report for the past year as secretary-treasurer. Owing to the existing financial situation the association had husbanded its resources as much as possible, with the result that it had, on December 31, a substantial balance of \$2,487 in hand. The association had made a healthy growth, and its good-will and hearty co-operation had been of the utmost value to him as Livestock Commissioner.

Professor McDonald read Dr. Tolmie's report of the annual convention of the Western Canada Livestock Union, which had passed resolutions advocating penalties for false pedigrees, and for the reduction of freight rates. Mr. J. A. Turner made some valuable suggestions for amending the union's proposed new constitution, which are to be taken up at once by a select committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Turner, William Duncan and Joseph Thompson, who will make the desired recommendations to the directors of the W. C. L. S. Union.

### The B. C. Dairymen's Convention.

"Taking everything into consideration, the man who stays with the good old dairy cow will come out the winner in the end. The condition of the dairymen today is much better than many of their fellowmen." These words concluded an optimistic address delivered by Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Sardis, retiring president of the B. C. Dairymen's Association, to the members in annual convention in Pender Hall, January 27th.

The inaugural session opened at 3 o'clock with over sixty members present from Vancouver Island, the Lower Mainland and the Upper Country. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Mr. A. C. Wells, Sardis; president, Mr. William Duncan, Courtenay; vice-president, Mr. E. A. Wells, Sardis; directors, Vancouver Island, Messrs. N. Grimmer, Pender Island; G. S. Harris, Horesby Island, and E. Raper, Victoria; Lower Mainland, Messrs. P. H. Moore, Agassiz; J. M. Steves, Steveston, and J. W. Berry, Murrayville; Upper Country, Messrs. W. N. Townsend, Armstrong, and P. Owen, Salmon Arm; secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. Rive.

### Oppose Railway Plan.

Strong opposition to the proposal of the C. P. R. to accept only 8-gallon milk cans instead of the 10-gallon at present in use, was manifested. Mr. McGuire, representing the railway company, explained the reasons for the contemplated change. It was pointed

out, however, that the dairymen had \$30,000 invested in 10-gallon cans, and if they were compelled to discard one-half of these in a year a hardship would be imposed upon them.

The prizewinners in the dairy farms competition were announced as follows: Class one, first, Messrs. E. and T. Raper, Victoria; second, Messrs. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale; third, E. A. Wells, Sardis. Class two, first, Messrs. W. Farrell, Eburne; second, W. T. Hawkshaw, Chilliwack; third, P. Owens, Salmon Arm. Herdsmen's prizes: First, G. Cook, with E. A. Wells, Sardis; second, G. Bowden, with J. W. Berry, Murrayville.

The treasurer's report showed that of the Government grant of \$3,500 made in 1913 there was still a balance of \$790.29, and of ordinary revenue there remained a balance in the bank of \$733.62.

### Present Prizes.

The chief feature of the evening session of the association was the presentation of the silver cups, mugs, medals and diplomas to the successful winners in the different classes. These included, in addition to the winners in the competitions announced during the afternoon session, the following:

Producers' class, cream—First, Joseph Thompson, Sardis; second, F. Sinclair, Agassiz; third, Messrs. E. and T. Raper, Victoria. Milk—First, J. M. Steves, Steveston; second, Isaac Else, Agassiz; third, Thomas Davidson, Hammond.

Vendors' milk—First, Turners' Dairy, Vancouver; second, Valley Dairy, Vancouver; third, Oxford Dairy, Burnaby.

Canadian National record of performance:

Ayrshire breed—First and second, Joseph Thompson, Sardis.

Jerseys—First and second, H. Menzies, Pender Island.

Guernseys—W. M. Bamford, Chilliwack.

Butter—Turner's Dairy, Vancouver.

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the Provincial University, was a speaker at the evening session.

### Thoroughbred Jerseys Thoroughbred Yorkshires

One Jersey Bull, seven months old, grandson of Noble Oaklands, sold by auction May, 1911, for \$15,000. This family of Jerseys are still taking first prizes in England and U.S. Eight five months old pigs.

J. J. LOGAN, Glenwood, Agassiz, B. C.

**FARMERS SHOULD STUDY ECONOMY IN FEEDING.**

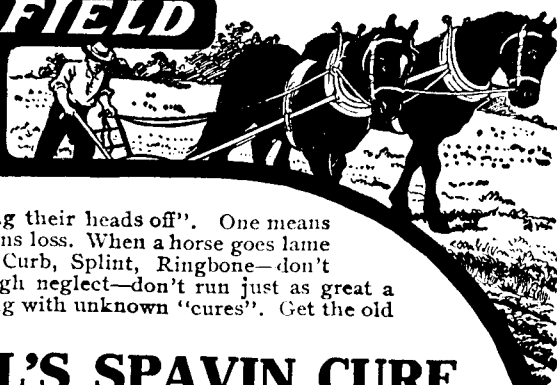
Many of the best bi-products which can be used for feed are very reasonable in price this year as compared with the price of grain, and some feed suppliers are making mixed concentrates consisting of equal parts of corn, bran, Kaffir corn, rice meal and oil-cake, ground together. This makes a very suitable feed for chickens, pigs and cattle, and it is claimed that about 3½ lbs. of this mixture is equal in feeding value to 5 lbs. of shorts.

Some of the bi-products which may be used to help out and replace bran and shorts, which are very high in price, are linseed oilcake meal, cottonseed oilcake meal, soya bean oilcake meal and cane molasses. The Georgia Feeding Station of the U. S. Government, after testing feeds composed of cottonseed meal and molasses, report them as highly satisfactory and suitable to replace bran in dairy rations and horse feed. They have also been carefully tested by the South Carolina Station and the Mississippi Station, and the general opinion as published seems to be that 1 lb. of this feed is equal in feeding value to from 1½ to 2 lbs. of bran, depending upon the quality of the bran. A good dairy meal is made from equal parts of molasses oat feed and cottonseed meal.

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1. It is deadly to all insects and fungi, including aphids, white fly, thrip, scale, caterpillars, red spider, rust, mildew, etc.
2. IT IS ABSOLUTELY NON-POISONOUS to man and the higher animals, and fruit and vegetables treated can be eaten with impunity.
3. It is perfectly harmless to the plants, and can be used in any stage of growth, not hurting the bud, blossom nor fruit; indeed, it actually stimulates the plant.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to eradicate all diseases and pests with one grade of anything, so we sell THREE GRADES of Phytophiline, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 is generally used, and kills practically everything but red spider and fungi. No. 3 is for red spider and fungi (mildew, etc.), and No. 2 is for red spider on very tender greenhouse plants. Please state your choice.

PRICES POSTPAID: 50c, 85c, \$1.50, \$2.75. Small size makes up to 5 gallons, the insecticide being in a very highly concentrated form; other sizes double themselves and are more economical. CASH WITH ORDER.

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# British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

## NELSON AND DISTRICT WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

During the past twelve months Nelson & District Women's Institute has experienced the most successful and gratifying year since its inception five years ago, according to the reports of the president, Mrs. Hugh Ross, and the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hector McKenzie, at the annual meeting of the Institute held in Knights of Pythias Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The treasurer's report showed a balance for the year in the vicinity of \$50, while the president, in a lengthy report, reviewed the activities of the year, which included considerable help rendered to the local Relief Society, the Patriotic Fund and the fund raised in Nelson as a contribution toward a donation which was made by the women of Canada to the Imperial authorities for hospital purposes.

Though there were several spirited contests, the members, of whom there were over 50 present, re-elected the greater part of the officers of the past year. Those chosen:

President, Mrs. Hugh Ross; vice-president, Mrs. Howe; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hector McKenzie; executive committee, Mrs. James Johnstone, Mrs. G. A. Hunter, Mrs. W. J. Mohr, Mrs. J. W. Holmes and Mrs. D. C. McMorris.

## HARROP WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Wednesday, January 13. Mrs. Ogilvie presided and gave a resume of the work done, which was considered most satisfactory for the short time of three months the Institute has been organized. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$9.20, after having given about \$25 to the Red Cross and Patriotic Fund. The following were elected officers: President, Mrs. Ogilvie; vice-presidents, Mrs. Cooke-Hurle, Mrs. Crozier Bourke; directors, Mrs. H. Crozier Smith, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Wilton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Britson; auditors, Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Cadzow.

It was decided to hold fortnightly sewing meetings alternately with the general meetings. Tea was served by Mrs. Cooke-Hurle and Mrs. Harrop.

The pruning classes started Monday, January 18th. Demonstrations will be given on various ranches. Mr. Risdon kindly lent his packing shed for the lectures.

## MATSQUI WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Matsqui Women's Institute held its annual meeting on Thursday, January 14, at the home of Mrs. A. O. Hougen. The following were elected officers: President, Mrs. L. Beharrel; vice-president, Miss C. Cruickshank; secretary-treasurer, Miss G. Mitchell; directors, Mesdames Ham, Cruickshank, Millar, Purver and McCulloch; auditors, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Stocker.

## MISSION CITY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of Mission City Women's Institute was held in Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, January 5.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 2:30; 46 members present.

A very interesting address was given by the president, which was followed by the members' report by the secretary. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year \$573.65, expenditure \$459.74, leaving a balance on hand of \$113.91.

The past year has been a very busy one for Mission Institute. Over \$100 has been spent on flannel and wool, which has been made up by our members into shirts and socks for our soldiers.

The election of officers was as follows: Hon. presidents, Mrs. W. J. Manson, Mrs. H. B. Walton; Mrs. H. J. Deagle, president, was re-elected by acclamation; Mrs. Tarlton, 1st vice-president; Miss Johnson, 2nd vice-president; Mrs. Osborne, secretary, re-elected by acclamation; Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Keeves, Mrs. Parlow, Mrs. Tunbridge, directors.

After some discussion the Institute decided not to apply for the Provincial Library at present as there was so much needlework and knitting to be done.

## NAKUSP WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual business meeting of the Nakusp Women's Institute was held in Abriel's Hall on Wednesday, January 13. Reports of the work done during the year were given by the president and secretary, and were most encouraging. The financial statement, as given by the secretary-treasurer, showed receipts amounting to \$255.15 and expenditure of \$219.20, leaving a cash balance of \$35.98, \$30 of which was voted paid to the Nakusp

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AT CITY PRICES

Fine Cotton Crepes  
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35c., 45c., 55c., 75c.  
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Crepes are to be most popular this year, and silks are always good. We are the largest individual importers of these goods in British Columbia.

You can shop by mail and receive the same goods at the same prices, with the same assurance as the people who come to the store personally.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES of Silks or Crepes, or both. Say the shades you prefer, or whether you want stripes or figures or plain colours.

Mr. A. Saba personally selects your orders and assumes full responsibility for your satisfaction. He will refund your full purchase price if you are in any way dissatisfied.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Hospital Society's building fund. The officers elected:

President, Mrs. W. J. Wagstaff; vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Grigg; secretary-treasurer, Miss Florence Poole; librarian, Mrs. W. Carruthers; directors, Mesdames Glendenning, Dilley and Howell.

## SUMMERLAND WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

An interesting session of the Summerland Women's Institute was that of the regular meeting held January 8th, with the president, Mrs. Hayes, in the chair. The attendance was not large. Arrangements were made for the necessary materials and utensils for Miss Livingston's classes in cookery. It is expected these classes will begin about the first of February, lasting two weeks, classes every afternoon from two to half past four. These are free to members of the Institute, and as the membership fee is only 50 cents, it is hoped a great many will take advantage of this opportunity. A report of the work accomplished to date by the local branch of the Ambulance League was given by Mrs. H. A. Solly.

Samples Sent Free

A large number of various kinds of garments had been sent, and one hundred dollars in cash has been sent to the Red Cross Society. The matter of having a woman representative on the School Board was brought up, and Mrs. Coulter White announced that Mrs. H. A. Solly had consented to receive nomination. This was received with enthusiasm, and the ladies were urged to work to the best of their abilities to accomplish this object. A discussion was entered into regarding the annual flower show, and it was decided to hold it as usual, but with a probable curtailment of the prize list.

**CENTRAL PARK WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

The annual meeting of the Women's Institute of Central Park was held January 21 in Agricultural Hall, with the vice-president, Mrs. Baxter, in the chair.

Reports from the various committees were read, and showed the excellent work done by the members of the Institute. Especially was the work of the central relief committee to be commended.

The year closes with a membership of 140.

Mrs. McFee, the new school trustee, put up and indorsed by the Institute, was present and spoke a few words.

The election of officers for the year 1915 then took place.

Members of the Executive: Mrs. H. A. Bell, president; Mrs. C. G. L. Reid, first vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Toderick, second vice-president; Mrs. Thos. Toderick, secretary; Mrs. Thos. Sommerville, treasurer; Mrs. F. W. Somers, press representative.

Board of Directors: Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Henie, Mrs. Thos. Doman, Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Very, Mrs. Wier, Mrs. Rose.

Auditors: Miss Summers, Mrs. Oben.

Delegates to Local Council: Mrs. Beel, Mrs. Very, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Thos. Toderick, Mrs. Hatfield.

**SOUTH SAANICH WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

The annual meeting of the South Saanich Women's Institute was held at the Temperance Hall, Keating, on December 14th, 1914. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Mrs. Lawrie; vice-president, Mrs. Nimmo; directors, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. Nichel, Mrs. Tanner, Miss Cruse; secretary, Mrs. Stewart.

The year's work has been of a highly satisfactory nature and the Institute has made a good start. The member-

ship roll now numbers 50. A dress-making course, conducted by Miss Grobe, and a cooking course, by Miss Mackenzie, were well attended and much appreciated. The sum of \$22 was given to the Patriotic Fund, and, in addition, the proceeds of a concert held in the Agricultural Hall, Saanichton, were devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund.

**PEACHLAND WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

The annual meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Tuesday, January 12th. A lengthy letter from Mrs. Watt, secretary of the advisory board, who is now in England, was read, and proved very interesting, as it told of the work she was engaged in for the health and comfort of our boys on Salisbury Plain. Her leave of absence will soon be over, and she will return to British Columbia to resume her work for the Institute here. The election of officers resulted in the return of the retiring ones by acclamation. The officers for the year 1915 are as follows: President, Mrs. J. L. Vicary; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. J. Clarence and Mrs. Wm. Dryden; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Robinson; directors, Mrs. Town, Mrs. George Lang, Mrs. S. Murdin, Mrs. Buchanan;

social committee, Mrs. Seaton, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Miller; entertainment committee, Miss Rene Elliot and Miss Nancy Buchanan; auditors, Mrs. H. McColl and Mrs. Thompson Elliot. It was announced that Miss Bertha Livingstone would begin a series of lessons in domestic science, to continue for ten days.

**DUNCAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.**

The directors of the Women's Institute met on Thursday, January 14th, and the following officers and committees were then chosen: Hon. president, Mrs. W. H. Hayward; president, Miss M. A. Hadwen; vice-president, Mrs. R. H. Whidden; secretary-treasurer and managing director, Mrs. Maguire. House committee, Mrs. F. Leather, Mrs. Whidden. Library, Mrs. Inverarity, Mrs. R. S. Henderson. Friendly Help, Mrs. Hodding, with Mrs. W. Morten in charge of Red Cross work and Mrs. Barnett, sewing and alterations for local friendly help work. Recreation committee, Mrs. W. H. Hayward, with power to add. City lot gardens, Mrs. Hamish Morten, with power to add or to work with any bodies willing to co-operate.

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## B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

The following notice has been sent to all secretaries of Farmers' Institutes in the Province by W. G. Scott, Deputy

Minister of Agriculture:

Soils and Crops Division, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 7, 1915.

### Re Seed Grain.

#### I. Distribution of Corn and Alfalfa for Co-operative Tests.

Will you kindly notify the members of your Institute that the Department will make a distribution of one pound each of three varieties of corn and five pounds of alfalfa, to members of Farmers' Institutes during the coming season of 1915. The distribution will be governed by regulations similar to, if not identical with, those in force last year. Definite announcement will be made as soon as prices and a satisfactory source of supply are secured. Blank requisition forms will be provided in due course. Until definite announcement is made, no applications for seed will be considered. Make this point plain to your members, and avoid disappointment.

#### II. Sale of Registered and High-class Seed.

The Department have taken steps to secure the following seed for sale: Twenty-five bushels Minnesota No. 13 corn; 25 bushels Northwestern Dent corn; 10 bushels Quebec No. 28 grown in British Columbia; 2,000 lbs. Danish Sludgdrop mangel; 2,000 lbs. Northern grown variegated alfalfa; 1 carload registered American Banna corn.

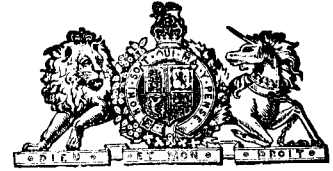
At present, negotiations for the purchase of this seed are under way, but prices are not available at time of writing. Full particulars will be sent to the Institutes as soon as possible. In the meantime no applications will be considered.

The Department is endeavoring to secure the very finest quality of seed possible, of a strain that would seem to best suit our own conditions. The Danish Sludgdrop mangel is worthy of special mention. This mangel has been grown in limited quantities in this Province for the past two years, and has shown marked superiority.

No seed will be supplied to applicants this year unless the money accompanies their order.

Address communications to the Soils and Crops Division, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

WM. E. SCOTT,  
Deputy Minister, and Superintendent of Institutes.



## 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 rights 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 an 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.



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