

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT AND FARM
MAGAZINE

Vol. VI, No. 9

JUNE, 1915



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Every reader who raises poultry or is interested in the chicken business should read the "ELECTRIC HEN"

Article on Page 627 of this issue.

Full details of the operation of Electric Incubators and Brooders given, and all enquiries concerning the uses of electricity for agricultural purposes answered on application in person or by mail to

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1915



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west 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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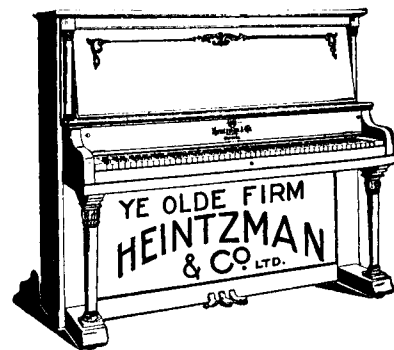
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A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Man on the Land.

Vol. VI.—No. 9.

Vancouver, British Columbia

[\$1.00 per year
in Advance

Will Small Farming Pay Near Victoria? The Duty of the Agriculturist

By HERBERT CUTHBERT

In these days, to quote Nelson's old signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." The agriculturist has a duty to perform, especially if he resides on Vancouver Island, or in any other part of British Columbia, which he has probably never seriously thought of.

I am often asked, "Will mixed farm-

Victoria, on land costing \$1,000 an acre. Of course, this again depends upon the farmer and his methods. This is a very extreme illustration; but if it can be made to pay in such a case, there should be no difficulty in the ordinary dairy farmer making a splendid living.

near Victoria, as they can off a section in the interior; hence its value to the fruit grower, the small truck farmer, and the poultryman.

Perhaps no portion of the Province of British Columbia has been more talked of and written about by travellers than the Island of Vancouver. It



Raising the famous Gordon Head Strawberries near Victoria. A shipment of 15,000 lbs. from this District alone was forwarded to Calgary on June 5th 1915

ing pay on Vancouver Island?" Well, that depends; it depends very much upon the farmer himself. In discussing this matter with a man who has farmed on Vancouver Island all his life, and who is one of the very best posted men in the Dominion of Canada, he assured me that he could show how dairying could be made to pay near the city of

A word in passing might be said about the value of land suitable for small farming near Victoria. People contemplating settlement, say, within ten miles of Victoria, expect to get land at about the price of wheat land in the interior; but this is not a wheat country. Many people claim that they can make as good a living off ten acres

has been described as the "Treasure Island," the "Isle of the Blest," "The Modern Garden of Eden," and in many other flattering terms. Why? Because it has impressed everyone who has ever visited it with its magnificent scenery, unique situation and ideal climate; not because these conditions lent themselves so much to agricultural

B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

pursuits, but because they were ideal conditions under which life was worth living. When one considers the topography and situation of the island, indented as it is almost every few miles by inlets of the sea, with the snow-capped Olympian mountains in the State of Washington on the one side, and the Coast range of mountains on the mainland of British Columbia on the other side, with the thousands of islands dotting the waters in between, every foot of it almost becomes an ideal situation for a home.

Is it to be wondered at that its hillsides, its valleys and the banks of the rivers and the shore of the lakes, become something more than a dairy or a fruit farm, that they become homesites, appealing to those in search of a new place of residence, even more than they do to those in search of a farm? Hence, our land has a twofold value, viz., for what it will produce and its nearness to markets, and because it has been described as "the most beautiful country out of doors."

It is rarely that we in Victoria and on Vancouver Island advise people to come and settle amongst us for the prosecution of the varied pursuits of agriculture and horticulture, unless we point out to them this twofold aspect of the property that may be offered to them, because, in addition to the revenue they may derive from their industry, there is always the possibility of the increase in value of their homesites, through their attractiveness appealing to those who may later be seeking new places of residence.

But to come back to the possibility of making a living in small farming (for small farming is the only branch of agriculture that is advisable on the southern portion of the Island), let us

ask ourselves, "Why should not agriculture and horticulture be profitable?" The land that is devoted to agricultural pursuits cannot be surpassed in quality and productiveness in any portion of the continent. There is an average rainfall, and, therefore, irrigation is not necessary. There is an average of five hours' sunshine every day in the year.

Prices, even today, when we are living under abnormal conditions, when everything is low, and people are living as cheaply and as closely as they can, are such as to indicate to any man who knows anything about small farming, that, if it is not profitable, the fault must lie with the producer.

Let us glance for a moment at the ruling prices in the Victoria market in

this third week of May, 1915. Lettuce, two heads for 5c; radishes, three bunches for 10c; young carrots, three bunches for 10c; asparagus, 15c a pound; cabbage, three heads for 10c; new potatoes, 10c a pound; eggs, two dozen for 55c; chickens, 27½c a pound; year old fowls, 20 and 22c a pound; oats, \$45 to \$50 per ton; butter, 40 and 45c per pound; milk, 25c (wholesale) per gallon; pork, 15 to 20c a pound; mutton, from 18 to 27c a pound; beef, best cuts, from 15 to 25c per pound.

Whatever the consumer has to say about these prices, there can be no quarrel with them from the producer. And now I come to what is to my mind the imperative duty of the agriculturist, namely, to increase his market—to make a wider market for his own products. It stands to reason, with such prices, that all that is necessary is to have a market large enough to absorb all that he grows. In order to secure this, the farmer must realize his own obligations. It is self-evident that the products of the farm must be bought by the population of the cities. It depends upon the farmer very largely as to how much the population of the cities can consume.

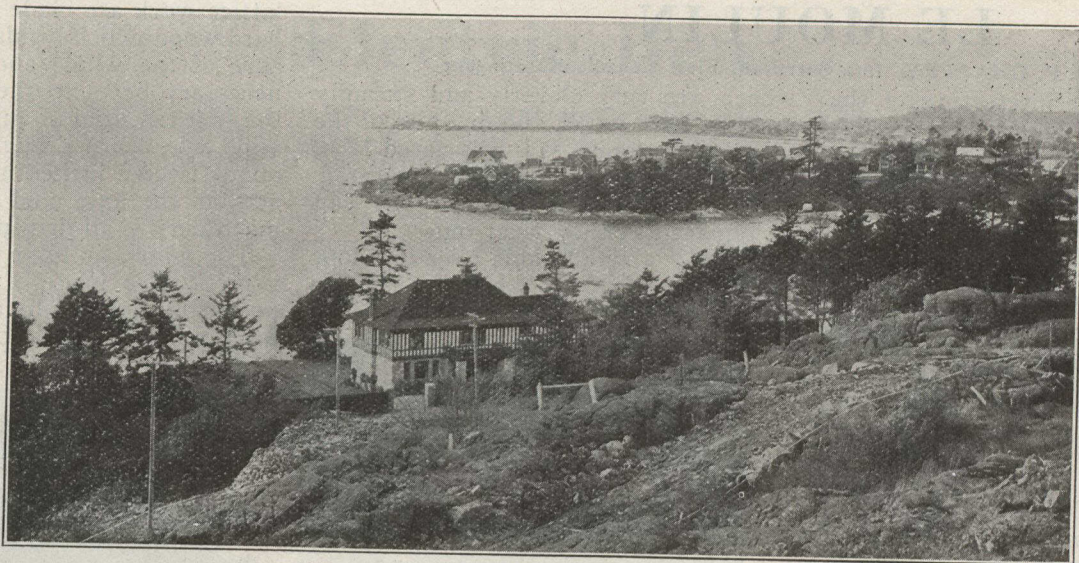
In a city where the factories are prosperous, the working men must be working full time and must be getting full wages. The factories will be prosperous just so long as they can sell the output of their mills and their workshops. The best market for manufactured products should be at home, near Vancouver Island who does not buy the products manufactured in the cities tributary to his farm, and who sends to the Eastern department stores, is



A Farmer and his Chickens near Victoria



Hog Raising—One of the most Profitable Industries on Vancouver Island



One of the Beautiful Bays adjoining Victoria

cutting his own throat. He probably has not thought of it—it has not appealed to him in that way; but every time he sends away to purchase what can be made within twenty miles of his farm, is going to make some other farmer richer, and is reducing the market for his own goods.

If agricultural products are low in price, if there is a stagnation in the market—that is, if the cities will not absorb what he grows—it is because we have not sufficient men at work in

our cities; and how can these men be at work if the farmer himself refuses to buy his products? If ever there was a time when the agriculturist should realize his duty, it is now. How can he expect the men engaged in manufacturing, and the man who is working for the manufacturer, to buy his products if he in turn refuses to buy the articles that are made at his door, and, if he continues to send every dollar that he realizes from the production of his soil and from his own labor, to stores 500 or 1,000 or 2,000 miles away,

just because he thinks he can get them for a few cents cheaper?

What the small farmer wants today is to increase the purchasing power of the people in his nearby city, so that he may cultivate twice as much land as he is cultivating now. He has the same home expenses and almost the same overhead charges as he would have if he kept twice as many hens, double the number of sheep, hogs and cattle, and if he cultivated twice as much ground. Let him realize that he can only reduce his overhead charges

(Continued on Page 628)



Harvesting near Victoria, Vancouver Island

LE MOULIN

By Pte. W. F. CHAFFEY, 16th Battalion, First Canadian Contingent

One of the most interesting of the many interesting things which the Canadians in France have an opportunity of seeing is the old and picturesque windmill, or, as the natives would put it, le moulin.

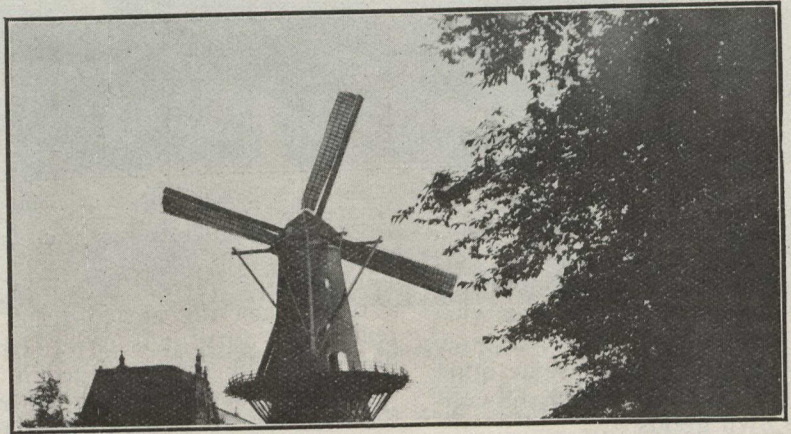
The writer, after much struggling with his French, managed to persuade an old Frenchman, who was in charge of a mill, to show him over the "premises." The word "premises" here may be suitably used, as the windmill comprises storeroom for the grain, cleaning and sifting machinery, grinding machinery, and last, but not least, the immense windmill itself. Perhaps a short description may be of interest to some of the readers of Fruit and Farm.

The building, or mill house, is about twelve feet by fourteen, and about twenty feet from the first floor to the eaves of the gable roof. It is usually made of wood, but sometimes of brick, with a shingled roof; and sometimes, in the wooden buildings, shingled on the sides. There are three stories in the building. The first is used as a storeroom for grain or flour. The second for the cleaning and sifting machinery, and also the machinery for separating the flour, shorts and bran from each other—and to sack the various products of the wheat and weigh them. The third floor, or top storey, is perhaps the most important of all, and contains the mill stones for grinding the grain.

The mill which I looked over had two sets of mill stones which were driven by huge wooden cog-wheels, connected with the shaft of the windmill, or wind wheel; and so arranged that either one or both could be run at one time—I suppose, depending on the strength of the breeze and the amount of work to be done. The wooden cog-

wheels are very cleverly and strongly made of hard wood, and, in spite of the fact that the one I saw was dated 1764, they were still in perfect condition. The cogs are made so that they can be replaced as they wear out.

There is a small gable over the door of the upper storey which is used to hang a pulley out to hoist the sacks of grain up to the grinding machinery.



A Belgian Windmill

The wind wheel, which is perhaps the most interesting part of all, is also made almost entirely of wood. The four vanes are about twenty feet long, making the diameter of the wheel about forty feet. They are made of a strong beam of hard wood with a sort of flexible lattice work on one side, over which brown canvas sails are stretched. The lattice part of each vane is about two feet in width, with the strips fastened so as to make openings about six inches by twelve inches. The sails are of different sizes, depending on the amount of wind available, and are furled like the sails of a ship when not in use. The thin strips of the

lattice work are made of some flexible hard wood which bends under the pressure of the wind; and this gives the necessary bevel to the vane, which is the first essential of any windmill. The wind wheel has a huge wooden beam, about twelve inches by twelve, which acts as the axle, and from which the machinery is all driven.

The whole building and wheel is on a pivot, also made of wood, and supported by heavy sills and braces, with brick pins as foundation posts. On the

back of the building, or the side away from the wind wheel, is a long wooden lever which runs from the floor of the second storey to the ground about twenty-five feet from the centre of the foundation. This lever also supports a stairway which runs from the ground to the second storey. To bring the wheel into the right position for the wind to drive it, the whole building is pivoted around by means of this lever, which has a windlass and chains to haul on stakes which are driven into the ground, in case the wind is too strong to push against by hand.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Since writing this article Pte. W. F. Chaffey was wounded in the bayonet charge of the Sixteenth Battalion at the battle of Ypres.)

A Wonderful Cow



Lady Pietje Canary's Jewel

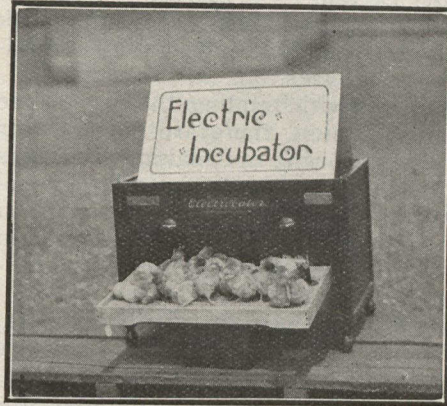
All records made by Canadian cows of any breed or any age for the annual production of butter fat have been broken by a three-year-old Holstein cow, bred and owned by J. H. Steves of Steveston, who is the senior Holstein breeder of the Province. Her yield amounted to no less than 938.93 pounds of fat, with 24,149.3 pounds of milk. But for the recent sensational record of the Holstein junior three-year-old Fenderne Holingen Fayne, which secured the world's championship with 1,116.5 pounds of butter fat, the world's junior record three-year-old class would be led by this British Columbia cow. This Canadian champion already held the Holstein register of merit records for butter fat production in seven and thirty days, and as a two-year-old stood third for yearly production in the Canadian record of performance with 664 pounds of butter fat.

Electric Hen

One of the many uses to which electricity can be put to advantage, which will be of especial interest to readers of Fruit and Farm, is the application of electric current in connection with the working of a poultry ranch. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has this spring been giving practical demonstrations in this line at its Vancouver salesrooms, the results of which are worthy of special note. The display exhibited by the B. C. Electric consists of an electric incubator and an electric brooder, the necessary heat for the hatching of the chicks and carrying them over the early stages of their existence being provided by electric current. The company used the incubator for three hatches this year, all of which were successful. The last hatch came out on June 1st, and was the most successful of the series, forty-five chicks being obtained out of forty-five eggs. That the results were successful, as was the case, is positive proof of the possibilities of the electric incubator, as the equipment was installed in the company's salesrooms during the hatching period, and was thus subject to unusual conditions in the form of handling the machine, jars and shocks, etc., such as would not happen in an ordinary poultry house.

The necessary heat for the hatching of the eggs in an electric incubator is provided by resistance coils which are distributed over the surface immediately above the egg chamber. Attached

to the coils is an appliance for the regulation of the heat which may be fixed at the required standard and thereafter operates automatically. Should the heat in the egg chamber go above the required temperature this automatic arrangement shuts off the current and keeps the switch closed until the cham-



The Electrobator

ber is at the proper temperature, when the current is again automatically switched on. By this arrangement all that is necessary to do in hatching with an electric incubator is to place the eggs in the chamber, turn on the current and thereafter to turn the eggs as often as necessary. No attention whatever needs to be paid in connection with the heating arrangement.

One point on which question may be raised by some readers is as to the pos-

sibility of failure of the current, thus interfering with a successful hatch. This condition which, with the protective devices with which electric central stations are now equipped, occurs but seldom, is met by providing special insulation for the incubator. So perfectly is this insulation carried out that it is possible to maintain a proper degree of heat in the egg chamber for two hours even should the current be off for that entire period.

The cost of operating the electric incubator is very small and out of all proportion to the advantages derived from the use of the appliance. In the case of the demonstrations carried on by the B. C. Electric the cost for current is stated to have been slightly over one cent for the hatching of each egg.

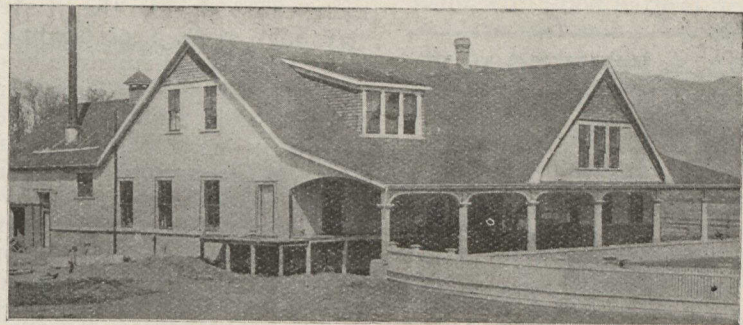
The advantages gained by using the electric incubator are many. Taking the machine itself (as will be seen by a study of the view in connection with this article), the space occupied is far less than the ordinary type of incubator, making it especially suitable for home use. The absolute freedom of danger from fire is a factor worthy of consideration in connection with the use of the incubator, both in the home and the poultry house. One of the advantages of the use of the electric incubator over the ordinary type is the absence of all fumes and gases, the action of the electric current not vitiating to the slightest extent the air in the egg chamber. The arrangement of the

(Continued on Page 633)

Milk vs. Butter

Milk! milk! Give us more milk! This was the cry of the milk dealer to the B. C. Coast farmer a few years ago. He went into the country to produce more milk; he bid higher and higher for the product. Still he could not get enough.

Up the Fraser River in the Chilliwack valley an association of farmers was engaged in manufacturing butter. They called themselves the "Chilliwack Creamery Association," and years before had erected and equipped the largest factory in the Province. They, too, heard the cry for milk, but had their own plant to maintain. They had established a business. Their butter was highly favored in the market. The trade mark, "Chilliwack Creamery," was synonymous for first quality. Finally, however, it was decided to accept the ready and highly profitable market for whole milk. The production of butter was abandoned and the big plant was used for collecting, pasturizing and distributing milk and cream.



The Chilliwack Creamery

Then another cry was heard from the cities: Butter! butter! Give us fresh butter!

Far away New Zealand heard the cry, and being in a position through climatic conditions to supply fresh butter throughout the winter season, quickly built up a big market in this Province.

Conditions have again changed, and though it may not be generally known

the Chilliwack Creamery Association is once more manufacturing high quality butter in quantity. The product is being distributed among the retailers of Coast cities, and the housewife who formerly used exclusively Chilliwack Creamery prints is again able to serve on her table this favored brand.

Connoisseurs maintain that butter produced from the grasses grown on the rich aluvial soil of the B. C. Coast

country possesses a flavor and aroma that is seldom equalled and never surpassed in any part of the world. Judges have no hesitancy in pronouncing Chilliwack butter the best that is available on this market.

EXPERIMENTS IN SEED CULTURE.

It has long been known that the British Columbia coast climate and soil conditions generally make the district particularly adapted to seed culture; but, strange to say, this most profitable branch of intensive agriculture has never been practiced in the Province.

Last year, however, the Department of Agriculture endeavored to interest farmers in the industry, and this season, with Government assistance, a few plots will produce seeds.

On one of these plots, in the Chilliwack Valley, Mr. J. Hubbard is trying out onions and mangels. The onions (Yellow Danvers) were planted last November and the seed will be harvested about mid-summer. The mangels were grown last season and set out in the early days of March.

While Mr. Hubbard has never grown seeds in this country, he is by no means a novice, for he had many years experience in the South of England.

In root seed culture in England it is the custom to sow about August first and produce seeds from the young roots the following season. Mr. Hubbard will experiment on these lines this year and next, and the demonstration may be of great value to both the Agricultural Department and the community.

WILL SMALL FARMING PAY NEAR VICTORIA?

(Continued from page 625.)

in relation to the amount of stuff he produces, or the number of head of livestock he raises, by a larger production, and this must depend upon securing a larger market. His best method of obtaining a larger market is to see that every dollar he spends is spent in the nearby cities, and thus increase the purchasing power of the people in those cities, who in return will increase the productiveness of his farm and increase his own profits.

Will farming pay on Vancouver Island? Certainly it will pay on Vancouver Island, for the farmer has all the natural advantages he could possibly wish for. But it will pay a great deal better if the farmer realizes his own duty to the community in which he lives.

Success on Five Acres

Is it possible for a white man to make a good living on a small tract of land in Western British Columbia?

Most men one meets will answer this question in the negative, adding that in the first place it is impossible for the white man to compete with the Oriental in production, and, in the second place, that it is impossible to find either certain or profitable market for small-tract products. Then they ask to look about him and note the small-acreage failures.

But, notwithstanding the prevalence of this opinion, there are men on our small tracts who are making successes of their undertakings, men who do successfully compete with the Oriental in production, men who do find certain and profitable markets for their products.

How do they do it? To begin with, these men are not misfits. They are adapted or adaptable; they are intelligent and industrious; they are students of conditions on their tracts and of the demands of the market. Above all, they present the market with products of standard quality, carefully graded, well packed and attractively put up.

A concrete example of success on small acreage is to be found in Chilliwack Valley, where about five years ago Mr. Walter A. Stringer purchased a five-acre tract of good land. This he planted in fruit trees and small fruits. His fruit trees consist of 250 apples—

Winesaps and Kings—and 150 pear trees—Winter Bartletts and Clairgeau. These are now four years old and are in most excellent condition. All have fine setting of fruits, promise of exceptional yield for trees so young. The small fruits consist of 300 clumps of Mercereau blackberries, 500 Black Maple currants, 150 Fay's Prolific red currants, 100 Oregon Champion gooseberries, 1,500 feet of late Cuthbert raspberries, and three-quarters of an acre of strawberries. All have been in good bearing for the last two years, and the crops have been profitably marketed to the last berry. The strawberries were marketed on the coast, the rest of the fruit going to the Prairie Provinces.

Fruits occupy approximately four acres of the tract, leaving one-half acre available for truck gardening and one-half acre for home and out-buildings.

Mr. Stringer very thoroughly cultivates the spaces between his trees and berry rows, utilizing the space for the production of potatoes and other vegetables. He finds profit in early potatoes, planting the Early Ohio, Early Puritan and Chicago Champion varieties.

By the practice of careful attention, the adaption of scientific methods and the utilizing of every foot of his land, Mr. Stringer is and has been making a good living on five acres, even with much more than half of his acreage in a growing orchard from which he has not yet had returns.

Bees in Spring

Queenless Colonies Should be United With Others

It is not uncommon to find one or more colonies that have perished from some cause during the winter. They may have starved, or become so weak from long confinement without exercise that they could not survive the extreme cold, and the hive is left tenantless with perhaps considerable honey in the combs. In all such cases as this, found in making early examinations, such hives should be removed or closed up carefully, so that other bees may not find the honey, as otherwise they surely will when the weather becomes warm enough for them to fly. If they once get a taste it may produce the worst kind of robbing, and at no time of year is there so much danger of loss as in early spring, when the colonies are all weak and not able to offer the necessary resistance to prevent persistent robbers.

Any colony of bees may become robbers if the proper inducements are offered. Leaving honey about at any time where they can get access to it will immediately put whole colonies on the aggressive, and thus heavy losses

frequently occur by a little neglect. The proper time to prevent all this kind of trouble is to begin early and put every colony in proper condition to defend itself by having each one supplied with queens and plenty of food. When thus in good condition they will build up into good, healthy colonies, and become strong enough to defend their hives and contents against the worst type of robbers. If any colonies are found without queens, it is useless to allow them to remain so. In this case robbing is sure to follow, as the bees will not defend their hives without a queen, when few in numbers at this season of the year. Queenless colonies should be united with others that have queens, or queens should be supplied to them if they can be secured at the proper time.

In early spring, work among bees should be done only on fine days, when it is pleasant enough for the bees to be out flying. The hives must be closed after opening them, and no cracks or openings left to allow cold draughts to pass through them.

Growing Potatoes for the Home and Market

By W. T. MACOUN, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa

When the farmer sows or plants his seed, his object should be to get the largest return from the soil. This can only be obtained by the use of good seed and by thorough cultivation; and there is no farm crop the yield of which can be increased so much by these methods as the potato. Potatoes have been grown in a small plot at the rate of over 700 bushels per acre at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, but so great is the difference in the yield of varieties that while one gave this large yield, another, planted at the same time and in the same kind of soil, yielded only 154 bushels. It will thus be seen how important it is to plant a productive variety.

Varieties and Source of Seed.

A variety which is productive in one place may not be productive in another. In some places the season is too short for the later varieties, and as a result the crop is small. A variety which at one time did well in a certain locality may become unprofitable through being diseased or becoming weak in vitality owing to unfavorable seasons. In such a case a change of seed is very desirable. As showing the advantage of a change of seed, it may be stated that new seed potatoes of eleven varieties from the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, grown at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, yielded on the average at the rate of 368 bushels per acre, while seed potatoes of the same varieties which had been weakened in vitality at Ottawa by unfavorable seasons averaged only 97 bushels per acre. Other striking results could be given of the results from seed from other provinces. Seed from the cooler and moister districts usually gives better crops the following year than seed from the warmer and drier ones. Potatoes which are immature when dug will usually give better crops the following year than potatoes which have been either prematurely ripened by hot, dry weather or even that are normally well ripened. It pays to import seed from cooler to warmer climates, as has been learned by experience. Some of the most reliable early varieties are Irish Cobbler, Rochester Rose, and Early Ohio, and of medium or later varieties, Carman No. 1, Gold Coin, Empire State, Green Mountain and Wee MacGregor. British varieties which have done exceptionally well in Canada are Table Talk and Davies Warrior.

The condition the potatoes are in when the time for planting arrives is very important. If possible, potatoes

should be prevented from sprouting before they are planted, unless sprouted in the light, as described later on; and to prevent sprouting it is desirable to keep them in a cool cellar where the temperature does not go much above 35 degrees F., nor below 33 degrees F. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing the better. When potatoes are kept in a warm, moist cellar, as they so often are, they sprout and the shoots take from the tubers both plant food and moisture, and as these sprouts are usually broken when handling the potatoes, the new shoots which are made when the potato starts to grow in the field have less moisture and less plant food to draw upon, and do not make as vigorous a growth as they otherwise would, while the yield is smaller. The best results will be obtained if the sets are planted immediately after cutting, but if the seed is prepared several days beforehand it will pay well to coat the sets with land plaster or gypsum, which will prevent evaporation. The seed potatoes should be free from disease. When potatoes are affected with the "Rhizoctonia" or "little potato" disease or the "common scab," the following treatment is recommended before the potatoes are cut or planted: Soak the tubers for three hours in a 1 to 2,000 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) or in 1 pound formalin in 30 imperial gallons of water. As the former chemical is very poisonous and will corrode iron vessels, wooden barrels or tubs should be used. Formalin is not so poisonous, but should be used with care.

Kinds of Sets to Use.

Many experiments have been tried to determine the best kinds of sets to plant, and on the average it has been found that good marketable tubers cut into pieces so as to have at least three good eyes to a piece are the best. If cut sets are found to dry up after planting, use whole potatoes for seed. It has been found to be a great advantage to "sprout" potatoes in order to have the tubers ready for use earlier than when treated in the ordinary way, and where the season is short to obtain large crops. Medium sized potatoes are selected before they have begun to sprout and placed in single layers in shallow boxes or trays, with the seed end up. The boxes are then put in a bright, airy, cool place where the temperature is low enough to prevent sprouting. After a few days the potatoes will turn green and the skin become tougher. The potatoes are now given a little more heat, but still kept

in a bright place. From the seed end will now develop two or three strong sprouts, and the meaning of exposing the potatoes at first to toughen the skin is now apparent, for most of the eyes do not sprout, and practically the whole strength of the potato is concentrated in a few sprouts at the end. This is what is desired, as the fewer sprouts there are the larger proportion of marketable potatoes there will be in the crop produced. The potatoes are planted whole. If the potatoes are given plenty of light and the place where they are kept fairly cool, the sprouts will become very sturdy and strongly attached to the tuber, and will not be broken off in handling, unless very carelessly used. Tubers will develop more quickly from sprouts made slowly in a bright, cool place than from sprouts which have grown rapidly in a dark place, and, furthermore, the yields will be much heavier. Potatoes which sprout in the dark are very difficult to handle as the sprouts break off very easily. It is not absolutely necessary to place the potatoes with the seed ends up, as very satisfactory results are obtained even when potatoes are emptied indiscriminately into shallow boxes or trays and then treated as already described. The sprout should be about two inches in length at time of planting. If longer, the sets are more difficult to handle.

The Question of Soil.

The most suitable soil for potatoes is a rich, deep, friable, warm sandy loam with good natural drainage, a constant though not too great a supply of moisture, and well supplied with decayed or decaying vegetable matter. They will, however, succeed well on a great variety of soils. The warmest and best drained soils that can be obtained should be chosen for the early potatoes, and the sets in this case should be planted shallow, so that they will get the advantage of the heat from the surface soil.

Preparation of the Soil.

The more thoroughly the soil is prepared, the better the results will be. Loose, well pulverized soil is particularly desirable for potatoes. While heavy manuring with barnyard manure is not recommended for potatoes, the use of a moderate quantity is advised. A good way to apply this is on clover soil in autumn, the sod, with the manure, to be turned under in the spring. If manure is used in the spring it should be well rotted and mixed with

(Continued on page 638)

BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. VI. JUNE, 1915 No. 9

THE BASIS OF WEALTH.

Making liberal allowance for exceptions, such as the devotees of the no-breakfast fad, man may be defined as the only animal that eats before hunting. The lower orders of creation, as a rule, begin to feel hungry before they start out to find food. But, whether by man or by beast, the kill must be made comparatively soon, on penalty of death. To put it another way, the capital in hand, whether in the form of reserves of strength awaiting expenditure, or those reserves, plus a dinner bucket, has to be renewed at frequent intervals by the efforts of the party of the first part, if said party is to be in a position to continue any efforts whatever. Nature provides the chick with capital until it escapes from the egg, but, once liberated, it must begin scratching within twenty-four hours or it will not be worth counting.

At bottom, food is the true capital of the world, and the survival of the social organism in a healthy condition depends upon how that food is used. If enough food is spent to reproduce more food, all is well; but if a great many people devote their energies to making toys of one kind or another, say, automobiles and large cannon, and too few people work at the really useful things, sowing and reaping, sooner or later there will not be enough full dinner-buckets to go around. The very wise folk who deal in the mere counters of existence, stocks and bonds and money, will then tell us that the banks are loaded with deposits and that they cannot understand why industry does not revive and all idle men find employment. They forget that

money is not real capital, but only the power to command real capital, and if the real capital is not sufficiently plentiful, all the money in the world cannot make it so.

For what at bottom does it mean when we hear that this or the other piece of work is to be begun because capital has been raised for the undertaking? Just this, that somebody has obtained right and title to ever so many thousands of full dinner-pails with which he will supply a number of men on condition that they do certain work. Those of the men themselves who are careful will save a few of the dinner-pails and have them in hand when the job is finished, so that if the hunt for more dinner-pails is protracted they will not perish before they find them. The rest, in the same difficult situation, will manage somehow to survive on scraps from the pails of the other fellows. The great buildings in the city of Vancouver are really petrified prairie wheat passed through dinner-pails. Unfortunately, they are so petrified that they will not produce more wheat—as the owners are finding out.

Today the farmer whose acres produce practically all that he needs to sustain life is regarded as being in the best and safest position, and rightly so. He commands capital at its source. He can use it to reproduce itself, whereas most other people can only use it to produce something which makes an end of it. True, man cannot live by bread alone; but bread he must have, and the problem of the world is to balance its expenditures properly as between the production of bread and the production of other things. We use the terms in their widest sense. The maker of the harvester is as much a food producer as the farmer; the maker of the phonograph, on the other hand, is a food reducer. It does not follow that we should not make phonographs, but it does follow that we should not keep so many men making them that there are not enough left to grow sufficient wheat. And it is because here in Canada we had not observed the right proportion in these matters for some years that many months before the war broke out we experienced a financial stringency—that is, we found that for some reason we could not get any more wheat to petrify into fancy bricks.

Whereupon, it will be remembered, in our haste we besought everybody to leave the brickfield and go back to the land to grow wheat.

NEW ZEALAND'S HAPPY CONDITION.

The experience of New Zealand in the matter of sheep raising ought to be an object lesson to the farmers of this Province. Times have not always been good in that Colony, nor has the lot of the sheep raiser always been one to be envied. But with the war and the great demand for meat, the New Zealand sheep man has come into his own, and today he is getting prices for both mutton and wool which is making him wealthy. Indeed, New Zealand is enjoying fairly good times, largely as a result of the good fortune of the sheep raisers.

THE VANCOUVER MARKET.

The public market at New Westminster has long been a potent factor in relating consumer and producer to one another. In neither Victoria nor Vancouver has this been attempted in an adequate way, although in both the larger cities heavy expenditures were made in buildings and other equipment to facilitate market arrangements. Vancouver during the past two or three weeks has made a real attempt to cope with the situation and to put its market on a proper basis. Nearly half a hundred farmers attended at the first Saturday sale and offered their own wares, while the interest of the general public was reflected in the big attendance of housewives. The Vancouver market bids fair to yet justify its existence.

EXHIBIT OF HONEY.

An exhibit of honey has been added to the display of B. C. products in the Industrial Bureau by Mr. F. Dundastodd, bee inspector of the Provincial Government, and the samples represent districts in the Lower Fraser Valley, the Kootenays, the Okanagan and Pemberton Meadows. In 1910 the honey production of the Province was about 20 tons, but in 1914 it had grown to 150 tons. The production of honey is expected to become a source of great revenue to bee-keepers in this Province if managed on scientific lines, for in quality there is none better produced than in this Province.

MARKETING OF EGGS.

Canada Has Much to Learn from the Methods of Other Countries.

In 1913 Canada imported 13,000,000 dozen of eggs, while last year we imported 11,250,000 dozen. The eggs imported came from New Zealand, China, Japan, the United States and Great Britain. It seems hardly creditable that an agricultural country like Canada should be unable to supply its own wants in the matter of eggs, but the Government returns show that we have been very heavy importers.

Canada can learn much from the work carried on in other countries in connection with poultry raising and egg production. For example, Denmark forty years ago exported eggs to the value of £1,800; now she exports over £1,433,000 per annum. This enormous expansion has been due almost entirely to the adoption of better methods of marketing. The Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Exporting Association set the standard for marketing, and today have the whole system down to a science, with the result that splendid results have been achieved. Some five hundred local societies are connected with the parent institution, the whole with a membership of over 40,000. In addition many butter and bacon factories engage in the business, so that there are altogether about eight hundred societies of producers with some seventy thousand members engaged in the egg trade of that country. The local societies collect the eggs from the members, each of whom has a number, which is stamped on his eggs. Strict rules are enforced, which prevents members furnishing stale or defective eggs. The eggs thus collected are sent to a central packing station, where they are automatically counted and graded, after which they are tested, packed ready for export. At first sight this seems a lot of work to take in connection with the shipment of eggs, but the results justify the effort.

In Canada we have a haphazard, hit-and-miss, happy-go-lucky, indifferent way of producing and marketing our

commodities, with the result that we are unable to grow sufficient of certain lines of foodstuffs to feed our own population. On the other hand, a country like Denmark, which has adopted co-operation in gathering and marketing her produce, has prospered enormously. That little country exports immense quantities of eggs, butter, bacon and other produce to Britain and other countries, while our great agricultural country is forced to import eggs and butter.

That there is an immense market for all the eggs we can produce goes without saying. There is first our local market, capable of taking the eleven or twelve million dozen which we import each year. There is then the great outside markets. Great Britain alone consumed in 1914 eggs valued at £24,500,000, of which £10,500,000 were imported. Russia sent the largest number of eggs; next came Denmark, followed by practically all the countries in Europe. There is room in Canada for a big increase in our egg production.—Journal of Commerce.

WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE.

While women in England are being urged to study agriculture, it is interesting to learn that it is a common thing for women in the south of Scotland to engage in farm labor. By the last census 14,997 women were registered as farm laborers. This is about 17 per cent. of the women workers. These women work in the fields with the men to gather weeds, spread manure, or hoe, pull and store turnips. These women work nine or ten hours and are fairly well paid. Besides those who work altogether in the field, there are some 40,000 kitchen and dairy women. These are chiefly daughters of agricultural laborers, crofters and miners. As Canadian housekeepers know, many of these girls are very capable. A Scottish immigrant girl who wants a place as household servant seldom needs to wait long for a mistress. It may be taken for granted that this army of farm workers will be greatly increased now that thousands of men have joined the armies, in training or at the front. In Scotland, at least, there is little danger that the fields will be left untilled or the harvests ungathered while the men are helping in the grim work of driving the Germans from Belgium and France.

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The Jaeger Co. produce a greater variety of dainty garments for Infants and Children than any other makers that we know of.

Garments of this brand are made only of the most refined yarns—that are absolutely non-irritant to the most delicate skin.

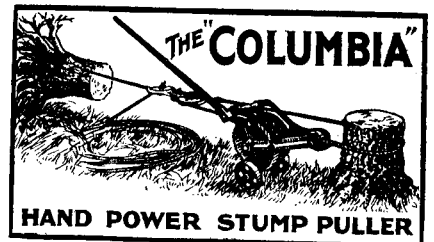
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POULTRY SECTION

INTERNATIONAL EGG-LAYING COMPETITION.

Results in the fourth international egg-laying competition held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, sent out by the department, show that Mr. Dave Gibbard's pen of six Barred Rocks, from Mission City, ranked first in Class 2, weight varieties, with a total of 763 eggs for a period dating from October 2, 1914, to May 9, 1915, with an average of 137 eggs per month.

The yields have again been satisfactory, says the report. Class 2, with 12 birds more than Class 1, but with 46 broodies as compared with only 4 in Class 1, laid more eggs during the month. Pen 38, which laid seven eggs in one day, twice last month, also laid seven eggs one day this month. This with only six birds to a pen. Pen 37 also performed this feat. The average price for eggs during the month was 24.4 cents per dozen. Temperature, highest 86, lowest 40, mean 5.7. The weather during the month has been very favorable for egg production. The meteorological records show that last April was the driest and warmest for thirty-one years. There were three showers during the month. The hottest day registered was on the 4th of May.

Fraser Valley breeders whose pens figured in the competition were:

Class 1.

Pen 16—A. Unsworth, Sardis, B. C.; White Leghorns; month's eggs, 113; total eggs, 500.

Pen 19—Mrs. A. Brooks, South Vancouver; White Leghorns; month's eggs, 135; total eggs, 514.

Pen 14—B. P. Darnell, Royal Oak, B. C.; White Leghorns; month's eggs, 137; total eggs, 423.

Pen 11—J. A. Thurston, Central Park; Silver Campines; month's eggs, 101; total eggs, 340.

Class 2, Weight Varieties, Six Birds to a Pen.

Pen 40—D. Gibbard, Mission City; Barred Rocks; month's eggs, 137; total eggs, 763.

M. H. Ruttledge, Sardis; S. C. Reds; month's eggs, 104; total eggs, 597.

J. H. Cruttenden, Princess Street, New Westminster; Buff Dottes; month's eggs, 118; total eggs, 590.

TO PREVENT LAYING OF SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.

The feeding of hens for the production of hard-shelled eggs, not easily breakable in handling, is possible, and

demands attention. Shells vary greatly in strength. A strong, heavy shell is not nearly so likely to be broken by the jars, jolts and rough handling incident to ordinary shipment as a weak one.

Chemical analyses show that the shell of the egg is largely carbonate of lime, but that it also contains carbonate of magnesia, mineral phosphate, and some organic matter. If strong shells are to be produced, the mineral elements must not be lacking. Grains that are ordinarily fed do not contain these mineral elements in sufficient proportions, and an additional and separate supply is necessary. Fortunately these mineral elements are available in much cheaper forms than in grains. Lime is the principal ingredient of oyster shells, which may be procured for about \$12 a ton. Iron, magnesia, and often phosphorous in many kinds of artificial grit, may be procured for about the same price, while these elements in grain would cost at least double these figures.

Bone meal contains phosphorous in appreciable amounts, besides lime, magnesia, etc., and while expensive, it is effective in giving the shell an evenness and fineness of texture which adds much to its strength. It is, therefore, often used as an ingredient for dry mashes for laying flocks, usually in amounts varying from three to five per cent.

Eggs that won't break give the poultryman greater profits than eggs that will.

SOME POULTRY HINTS.

Allow the hens free range. Wire in the garden, not the hens.

Stronger fertility is secured from birds on range.

Remove the male birds from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over, so as to produce infertile eggs.

Infertile eggs are produced by hens having no male birds with them.

Infertile eggs keep much better than those that are fertile.

The male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years.

February and March are the best hatching months. Chicks hatched during these months are freer from sore head than those hatched later.

Do not allow setting hens to remain in the henhouse. By so doing many eggs are started to incubate, which

renders them unfit for use at home or to market.

If possible, place the brood coops near the cornfield, which furnishes both shade and fresh ground.

The free use of kerosene or crude petroleum on the roosts, dropping boards, in the cracks, and around the nests, will exterminate mites. Whitewash is also good.

Spray the brood coops once a week with some of these solutions and move to fresh ground.

Be sure and feed the table scraps to the fowls. Milk is one of the best feeds for egg production.

For additional information on poultry, get in touch with your county agent and agricultural college.

GOOD TIMES AHEAD FOR KELOWNA DISTRICT.

A creamery is just being started in Kelowna, and Mr. Thomas, who was with the Eden Bank Creamery, has been engaged as butter maker. Great care has been taken not to spend a cent more than necessary in the equipment, so that the venture will not be crippled by too large an overhead charge—a fault which has caused other concerns started there to prove unprofitable.

The Kelowna district has enjoyed considerable rain recently, which was very beneficial, as there had been some doubt as to there being enough water for irrigation.

In this district there are about seven hundred acres under oats, three hundred and fifty under wheat, two hundred acres under alfalfa, and considerable acreage under corn, and a large crop of mangels has been sown for feed for dairy cows. The C. P. R. has advanced twenty thousand dollars to the Okanagan Loan & Investment Company, to be used for bringing in cows. Altogether the outlook for the Kelowna District is very promising.

THE WESTMINSTER IRON WORKS.

Established 40 years ago, the present owner has been connected with this firm for 37 years. A modern, fully equipped machine shop, employing none but first-class workmen, using only the best material, and fully guaranteeing all work. Mr. John Reid, the popular proprietor, is an old-timer of New Westminster, and is highly respected by its citizens.

The work specialized includes: Structural iron work, wrought iron gates and fences, stair and balcony railings. Special orders. Quick repairing. Supplies, such as bar iron and steel, stock castings, steel and bronze shafting, babbitt, etc.

DOMINION HOTEL, VICTORIA, B. C.

The Dominion Hotel has published a very neat booklet, of which the following is an extract:

Most of the trials and discomforts of travel are overcome by knowing what hotel to stay at, and most especially by choosing the Dominion when visiting in Victoria.

Special attention is paid to the comfort of ladies and children.

The table of this famous hostelry, while moderate in price, can not be surpassed.

The bedrooms are large and sunny outside rooms, all tastefully decorated.

The location is fortunate and quiet—in the heart of the theatre and retail shopping district. All street cars converge within half a block of the hotel.

The policy of the popular proprietor, Mr. Stephen Jones: To make guests feel that the Dominion is home; to give a little more than value for their money; to make each guest a friend. In short, to win his esteem by serving him well.

The Electric Hen

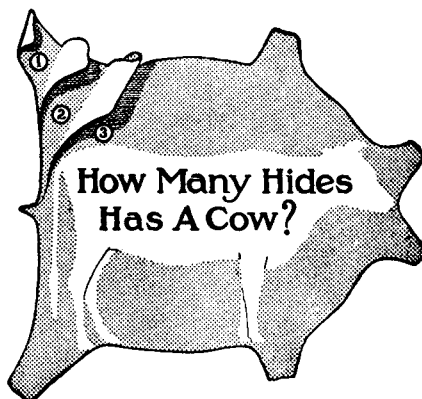
(Continued from Page 627)

heating element is such as to give perfect distribution of heat and the arrangements in connection with the electrical equipment of the incubator are such as to give perfect accuracy of regulation without the slightest attention.

The electric brooder is a fitting adjunct to the electric incubator as far as convenience, ease of operation and results are concerned. The method of heating may be by means of an element similar to that used in the incubator or by ordinary incandescent lamps of varying powers to meet the demands for higher or lower temperatures. A similar type of automatic control to that used in the incubator may be used for regulation of the heat. It is possible to apply the principle of heating by electricity to any brooder by the use of incandescent lamps as above noted.

One striking illustration of the efficiency of the electric brooder is afforded by the statements of the B. C. Electric that of the chicks cared for in the appliance this spring not one has been killed, as is too often the case with incubators of other types, by fumes and gases which entered the chamber.

The Truth ABOUT Leather



IN a recent defensive circular to the auto trade, leather manufacturers define leather as "the skin or hide of an animal, or any part of such skin or hide, tanned or otherwise prepared for use."

But since whole hides are too thick for upholstery, and the under fleshy portion must be split away from the grain side to make it thin enough, why should the two or three sheets into which the wastage is split, be called leather? Although artificially coated and embossed to look like real grain leather, these splits are weak, spongy, and soft—they crack, peel and rot.



MOTOR QUALITY FABRIKOID
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Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits.

Fabrikoid is frankly artificial leather, guaranteed superior to coated splits. Its base is cotton fabric, twice as strong as the fleshy split. It is coated much heavier and embossed in the same way.

America's largest auto makers adopted it for upholstery because it outwears coated splits.

A leading furniture manufacturer says: "The cheap split leathers should be entirely eliminated in furniture upholstery."

Two-thirds of all "leather upholstery" is weak, flimsy coated splits. Demand the superior Fabrikoid on your car, buggy or furniture, and Fabrikoid Rayntite tops, guaranteed one year against leaking.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 18 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day

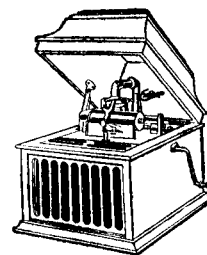
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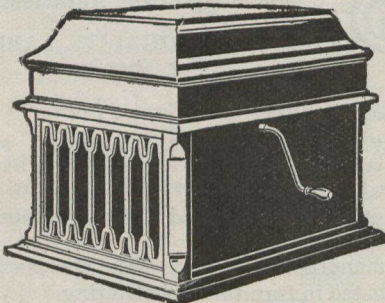
ANYONE may take advantage of this offer. It is not necessary to be a subscriber to the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine, for, and write to us, giving the prize number or numbers. We will then write to you, giving information of the number of receipt forms, with sample copies of the Magazine. When you have got all the subscription forms written clearly the name and address of each subscriber or renewal; also send a money order for the amount prepaid, the premium or premiums you have earned. Should you decide, after once starting in, any subscriptions sent in which are renewals should be clearly marked as such on the stub of the receipt form. This is a splendid opportunity for enterprising people—especially young people. DO NOT miss it. The premiums offered below will appeal to the tastes of all members of the family, both children and adults, the name of which is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the article. All premiums will be shipped free of charge to any point in B. C.

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Mahogany or Oak

Cabinet, mahogany (semi-gloss finish) or quartered golden oak. Diamond Point Reproducer, Model B. Powerful spring motor. Combination worm and gear drive instead of belt pulleys, insuring noiseless operation and perfect regu-



lation. Noiseless automatic stop. Plays Blue Amberola Records only, but will play any four-minute record when equipped with a Sapphire Point Reproducer. Size, 17½ inches high; 16¾ inches wide; 22 inches deep.

REGULAR PRICE \$100

200 subscriptions sent to us will secure this beautiful Phonograph. If two hundred seems too great a number for one person to collect, why not club together? Several families might join and share the Amberola, or members of a club might work together and win it for their club rooms.

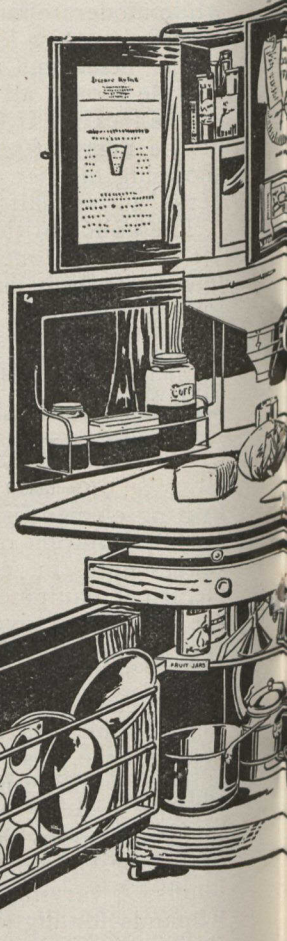
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SINGER SEWING MACHINE

Purchased from the Singer Sewing Machine Agency, Vancouver, B. C.

A Sewing Machine in the home enables a woman to economize in many ways. It is a real time-saver. Only 70 subscriptions are needed to put this first-class Singer Sewing Machine in your home. The model we give is Cabinet Table No. 6, seven drawers, embossed, closed case, with rotary shuttle movement. This is a regular sixty-five dollar machine, and will be shipped free of charge to any point in B. C.

HOOSIER KITCHEN



Purchased from the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Co., Vancouver, B. C.

Construction

Light, Golden Oak outside finish, water and steam proof. Ball-bearing casters of high-grade pressed steel. Nickel-plated door fasteners. Nickel-plated outside hinges. Ivory-white inside finish, upper section. Doors and wood drawer varnished inside. Base cupboard stained inside to harmonize with outside.

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR GIRLS

PRIZE No. 6

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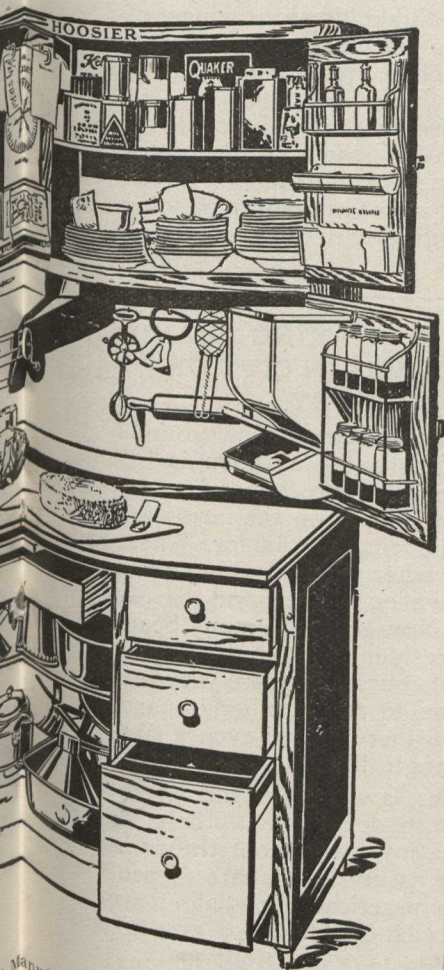
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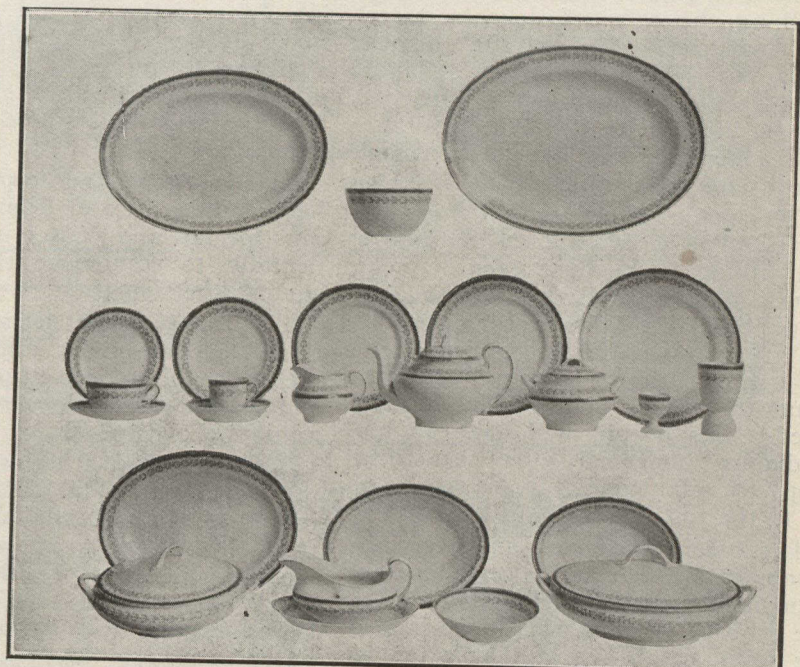
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This splendid Camera will be given, fitted with film cartridge, 6 exposures, for only 20 subscriptions. This is an offer which should not be overlooked.



The Camera will be purchased from Bishop & Christie, Vancouver, B. C.

PRIZE No. 5
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Brown Regina.—This is a beautiful pattern with a gold edge, a black key in a quarter-inch brown band, a gold line and a half-inch brown wreath. It is manufactured by Johnson Bros., England, and is a high-class ware with an attractive style throughout. The set is supplied by Miller & Coe, Vancouver, B. C., from whom it may be purchased by the set or by the piece. Regular price for 97-piece set, \$19.75.

The beautiful set of 97 pieces, shown above, will be sent free to you for only 30 subscriptions. This is a generous offer which should be taken advantage of.

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PRIZE No. 11



FOOTBALL

This Football, purchased from the Fraser Hardware Co., Ltd., Vancouver, will be sent to you free for only 4 subscriptions. This is a splendid chance for an enterprising boy.

PRIZE No. 12

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First-class quality. Only five subscriptions needed for this prize. Boys, don't miss this opportunity.

PRIZE No. 13

No. 1 BROWNIE CAMERA

Everyone knows about the Brownie Camera; their reliability is not questioned. They are easy to work, and inexpensive to use. We offer a No. 1 Brownie, supplied with film cartridge (6 exposures), purchased from Bishop & Christie, Vancouver, B. C., for 3 subscriptions.

PRIZE No. 14

BOY'S POCKET KNIFE

Purchased from Harry Godfrey's Store, Vancouver, B. C.

We send you this Pocket Knife (regular 75c value) for only one subscription. There is only a limited supply of these knives, so do not delay, or you may be too late.

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Purchased from Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.
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(b) A Boy's or Gentleman's Watch, 12 size; thin model; fancy dial; gun-metal case, will be given for fifteen subscriptions.
These watches are both reliable Swiss makes, and are dependable in every way. Henry Birks will engrave monograms for 25c per letter. If you wish for a monogram, enclose this extra 25c per letter and give initials required.

Gardening for the Home

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

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

The enthusiasm which pervades the amateur gardening fraternity during the vernal days of April and May is a little apt to wane about this time; a few people appear to think their labors have reached their consummation when the seeds they have sown make their appearance above ground; think they ought to take care of themselves then, and treat them with neglect.

There is great pleasure, I grant, in watching the rows of delicate green tips appearing through the brown earth; but the consummation of labor and pleasure is not reached until the crop in question, be it onion or potato, has reached its fullest development and is ready for table use.

The enemies of our garden crops are many and powerful, and a watchful eye and willing hand must ever be near them. Weeds are always with us, indeed it would be a poor garden that did not grow weeds, but an application of the hoe on a sunny day will soon account for them; and besides killing weeds, this hoeing will have an immediately beneficial effect on your crops by admitting a fresh supply of air to the soil.

The onion maggot is another common enemy which can be easily beaten, if precautions are taken in time. Like the cabbage maggot, the above is also the result of an egg laid by a fly, so that the means to be adopted are those which will prevent the fly from getting there.

A good preventive, which I have used with success, is made by thoroughly emulsifying 3 pints of coal oil and ½ pound of soft soap in 1 gallon of boiling water. To emulsify, switch rapidly for a few minutes in a bucket until there is little or no free coal oil floating on top. For use, add 6 gallons of soft water, and apply it to the tops of the onions by syringe or spray pump. In dry weather the effect of this spray will be good for about 10 days, when it will have to be repeated; in showery weather it will have to be applied oftener. This spraying will have to be continued right through the summer, as several generations of flies are pro-

duced during that time. Affected plants, which can easily be detected by their yellow and drooping leaves, ought to be lifted clean out of the ground and burned.

With the cabbage maggot, prevention also has to be the watchword; but the method of combating this pest is slightly different. Spring planted cabbage, if set out without the fortification of a tarred paper disc, and showing signs of the maggot, may yet be saved by boring an oblique hole with a dibber, to get underneath the roots of the plant, throwing a small handful of vaporite into the hole and closing it up again.

This is a good time to plant out cabbage and cauliflower from spring sowings for fall and winter use, and incidentally to commence the campaign against the maggot.

The tarred paper discs above mentioned at first sight appear to be a rather troublesome method, but in the end are the most efficacious and give a minimum of trouble.

They are made from ordinary building paper cut to a diameter of four inches; a slip is made with the knife from the outside to the centre, where a star-shaped cut is made radiating about half an inch each way. When transplanting, the young plant is pushed through the slit to the center of the disc, and, when planted, the paper is pressed firmly round the stem and on the surface of the ground. When transferring the plants from the seed bed, the opportunity ought to be taken to examine every plant carefully, in case maggots should already be on the roots.

Plants already set out, without the protection of a disc, may be protected by spraying the soil round their necks with the mixture advised for onions.

This is a good time to plant out spring sown leeks, and, as it is only the blanched or white parts of these that are used for the table, the aim should be to get as much of that as possible.

This is obtained by using a long dibble and making a hole twelve inches

deep, in which the young plant is dropped with just a little soil, enough to cover the roots; the hole is left open to allow the young plant to develop; the plants are set in rows six inches apart and eighteen inches between the rows.

The last sowing of green peas may be put in towards the end of the month. Deeper sowing than usual is advisable at this time to ensure their being in contact with moist earth. Sowing of turnips may still be made, using vaporite, as advised in this page earlier in the year. Make fresh sowings of lettuce and radish, and plant out lettuce nine inches apart from earlier sowings.

These late sowings may be made on ground which has just borne a crop of early potatoes; but it would be advisable to give it a coat of manure of some kind, and digging it over before doing so.

RULES FOR MAKING HANDSOME LAWNS IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

The beautifying of residence grounds by means of a handsome lawn is becoming more and more general. Not only in the cities, but on the farms are velvety lawns being sought for. There was a time when such a thing as a well-kept lawn on a farm was hardly dreamed of. Now there are many beautiful farm residence grounds in the West; but, of course, they are very few in comparison to the number of farm homes where there is not even a pretence at having a lawn.

In the cities, lawns under the care of a practical gardener are a thing of beauty and a joy throughout the summer; but lawns under the care of people with no practical knowledge, are often very much of a failure.

In preparing land for lawn making, it should be put in a special state of cultivation. The soil should be finely pulverized, and, if possible, the surface should be enriched with some well decayed manure or some rich garden loam.



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In obtaining good results in lawn making, the surface should be made perfectly level, or the seed bed put in any desired grade before the grass is sown. The proper time for seeding is during the early part of the summer, before the summer rains have begun.

The best method of seeding is to scatter the seed broadcast on the surface, and rake it in with a fine-toothed garden rake. Where different kinds of seed are sown, some recommend the sowing of the different kinds separately in order to get an even distribution of the seed. After sowing the seed and raking it in, the surface should be well firmed with a garden roller to firm the soil around the seed and ensure a quick germination.

Good Grasses.

Good grasses for lawn making purposes are: Kentucky and Canadian bluegrass, 30 per cent. each; red top, 20 per cent.; Rhode Island bent, 5 per cent., and white clover, 5 per cent. These are all fine grasses and will make a compact lawn. If fineness of grass is not so important a consideration, the amount of bluegrass and red top can be reduced and, say, 25 or 30 per cent. of the mixture be made of western rye grass, although this is a very difficult grass to clip with the mower.

REVIEW.

A pamphlet, entitled "Re-settlement and Cultivation of Land in British Columbia," has been sent to us for notice. It is by William Sinclair, and was originally delivered as an address before the St. John's Literary Society, Vancouver.

This is a brief but interesting account of the writer's experience in clearing land and bringing it into cultivation. The novel method which he advocates—that of burying branches, roots and rotting timber in deep trenches or pits, when raspberry canes and fruit trees were afterwards planted, seems to have produced extraordinary results in fertility of soil and quality of fruit. The intelligent way he set about remedying the defects in the soil of his locality, with the gratifying results he produced, ought to stimulate others to go and do likewise—that is, it should lead them to study the peculiarities of their own localities, and then, in a common-sense way, to try and make good deficiencies, and to make the most of advantages.

Farmers and would-be farmers will find Mr. Sinclair's experiences both interesting and instructive.

SEED-GROWING IN CANADA.

In 1913-14, according to information gathered and supplied by Mr. George H. Clark, the Dominion Seed Commissioner, Canada imported from France

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and Germany no less than 900,743 pounds of beet and mangel seed; from Holland and France 350,849 pounds of turnip seed; and from France alone, 32,966 pounds of carrot seed. Radish, cabbage, cauliflower, celery and parsnip seed were also imported in large quantities, mainly from France. While it is thought there was nearly sufficient of these seeds on hand to meet the requirements for this year, these channels being closed, for 1916 there will plainly be a dearth.

The foregoing important facts are duly set down in Bulletin No. 22, of the Second Series of the Central Experimental Farm, of which M. O. Malte, Ph. D., Dominion Agrostologist, and W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, are the authors. "Canada," the Bulletin very emphatically says, "should make herself independent of foreign markets, and produce at home what now has to be bought abroad. Canadian farmers should not only try to meet the emergency demand for field root seed in the immediate future, but should also try to establish a permanent seed-growing industry which would make them independent of any other countries." There will assuredly not be a dissenting voice to this doctrine as a general principle, and the Bulletin, which is being gratuitously distributed and can be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, tells in detail how this desirable state of affairs can be brought about. Cases are given where successful effort has already been made, but the data regarding the matter, it would seem, is not quite as available as could be wished. What is definitely known is that quantities of seed are brought in from abroad, much of which it is believed could, with the requisite care, be produced in Canada, and of a character equally as good and high.

General principles for successful seed-growing, of selection, etc., are laid down in the Bulletin, which also details methods that could profitably be adopted for planting, threshing and cleaning of many species of field roots. A list that is given of the best varieties of vegetables for stock seed is of good practical value. Farmers and gardeners are also reminded that as an inducement to the growing of field roots and garden seeds in Canada, the Dominion Government is willing to aid seed-growers by cash subventions, particulars of which can be obtained from the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It should be added that as the purpose is to encourage the growing of selected seed, only bona fide growers of such seed are eligible to receive the subventions.

HYMN OF HATE.

(With a conventional salaam to Herr Lissauer.)

Cranberry pie, or apricot—
We love them not, we hate them not.
Of all the victuals in pot or plate,
There's only one that we loathe and hate.

We love a hundred, we hate but one,
And that we'll hate till our race is run—

Bread Pudding!

It's known to you all, it's known to you all;

It casts a gloom, and it casts a pall;
By whatso name they mark the mess,
You take one taste and you give one guess.

Come, let us stand in the Wailing Place,

A vow to register, face to face:
We will never forego our hate
Of that tasteless fodder we execrate—
Bread Pudding!

Cranberry pie, or apricot—
Some folks like 'em, and some folks not.

They're not so bad if they're made just right,

Tho' they don't enkindle our appetite.
But you we hate with a lasting hate,
And never will we that hate abate:
Hate of the tooth and hate of the gum,
Hate of palate and hate of tum,
Hate of the millions who've choked it down,

In country kitchen or house in town.
We love a thousand, we hate but one,
With a hate more hot than the hate of Hun—

Bread Pudding!

—Chicago Tribune.

Growing Potatoes for the Home and Market

(Continued from page 629)

the soil, not put in the drills with the potatoes. Chemical fertilizers, if used, should be applied at the rate of 500 to 800 lbs. or more per acre, in the proportion of 250 pounds nitrate of soda, 350 pounds of superphosphate, and 200 pounds sulphate of potash or muriate of potash per acre. This should be mixed with the soil in the drills.

Points in Planting.

As a slight frost will injure the tops, planting should be delayed to within a week of the time when the last frost is likely to occur, but in some districts potatoes may be planted later than in others. Where extra early potatoes are desired, chances are taken and potatoes are planted earlier; and should a frost threaten, the young plants, if they are above ground, may be protected by covering them with soil. The best results have been obtained in Canada by planting the potato sets

four to five inches deep for the main crop, and twelve to fourteen inches apart in rows two and one-half feet apart. As has already been stated, potatoes planted early, or if planted in soil which is too wet and cold for best results, may be planted shallower, say, an inch deep where the soil is warmer than it is further down. The sets should be covered as soon as possible after, so that they will not dry in the sun.

Cultivation.

In field culture, much time will be saved in hoeing later in the season if the soil is harrowed, to destroy weeds, just as the potatoes are beginning to come up, and at this time many weeds will have germinated. If the potatoes are in a garden it may be raked over for the same purpose. As a rule, the crop of potatoes will increase in proportion to the number of times the potatoes are cultivated during the growing season. There was found to be an increase of 40 bushels per acre in a crop of potatoes cultivated six times over those cultivated three times. Level cultivation will sometimes give better results than moulding or hilling up, and sometimes the results are not so good. Where the soil is stiff, or where the soil is wet, moulding, or ridging, is desirable, but where the soil is loose and liable to suffer from drought in a dry time, level culture is recommended. Where the soil is both loose and moist and where the climate is moist, ridging will usually give best results. As the crop of potatoes will be much larger if the tops can be kept green until frost than if they are destroyed by insects or diseases in summer, it is important, in addition to thorough cultivation, to protect the tops from injury.

Protection from Insects and Diseases.

The Colorado Potato Beetle and the Cucumber Flea Beetle are the commonest insects which injure the potato tops. The former can be readily killed with Paris Green in the proportion of 8 ounces to 12 ounces to a forty-gallon barrel of water, or with Arsenate of Lead in the proportion of 2 to 3 pounds to 40 gallons of water. Paris Green kills quicker than Arsenate of Lead, but the latter adheres better than Paris Green, hence a mixture of both in the proportion of 8 ounces of Paris Green and 1½ pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 40 gallons of water will kill quickly and adhere well to the foliage. These poisons will, to some extent, check the Cucumber Flea Beetle, but, in addition to them, a better preventive is a covering of Bordeaux Mixture on the foliage. The Bordeaux Mixture should also be used to control the early and late blights of potatoes, the latter disease causing rot. These are two of the commonest diseases. To control the early and late blight of potatoes, spray

ing with Bordeaux Mixture should be begun before the disease appears and the plants kept covered until autumn. It is safer to start spraying with Bordeaux Mixture when spraying for the Potato Beetles. The poison of the latter may be mixed with the Bordeaux. From three to four sprayings or more will be required, the number depending on the weather. Taking the average of three years, the increase of yield from spraying with Bordeaux Mixture was at the rate of 94 bushels per acre. In some years it is much larger. The importance of keeping plants growing as late as possible is well illustrated in an experiment where the total crop of marketable potatoes per acre when dug on September 1st was 234 bushels per acre, whereas in the same field the same variety yielded 353 bushels of marketable potatoes when left undug until September 22nd, or in three weeks the crop had increased by 119 bushels per acre of marketable potatoes. Bordeaux Mixture is made in the proportion of 6 pounds Bluestone, 4 pounds lime, and 40 gallons of water. Spraying mixtures should be used at the proper time, and thoroughly, if good results are to be expected.

Digging and Storing.

Potatoes should be dug in dry weather, so that they will be dry when they are taken into the cellar. If they are diseased, the disease will not spread so rapidly among dry potatoes. If the tubers are known to be diseased in the field, it is best to leave them in the ground as long as possible, so that diseased potatoes may more readily be seen and separated from sound ones before they are taken into the cellar. Potatoes should be stored for best results in a dry, cool, well ventilated cellar and, as already mentioned, kept at a temperature between 33 degrees F. and 35 degrees F., if at all possible.

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

MATSQUI FARMERS' INSTITUTE

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Matsqui Farmers' Institute was held on Friday evening, May 14, at Mount Lehman, B. C. The president, Mr. H. R. Phillips, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order at 8.30 p.m. The secretary reported a boys' and girls' potato competition with eight entries—F. Larson, Peardonville, Thos. Carmichael, Aldergrove; Henry Ravelle and James Gillard, Denison, L. McLean and Roy Gibson, Mt. Lehman; Vera Baker, Bradner; and Stanley Aish, Matsqui. A men's competition in oats and potatoes was also reported. A communication received from Hull & Damaske re agricultural lime expressed regret that owing to transportation difficulties the firm would be unable to furnish the product until fall, and then they would be in a position to supply it at \$3.50 per ton. It was moved by J. Gibson and seconded by J. A. Morrison that the annual basket picnic and dance should be held on Dominion Day at the Municipal Hall and grounds, the secretary to arrange for its use. A new feature will be introduced for the occasion, namely the holding of a physical drill competition from the public schools of Matsqui. The Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, has been good enough to furnish a judge for this competition from his department. The usual children's sports will be indulged in, and a good working committee has been appointed for this work.

OKANAGAN CENTRE AND OYAMA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

On Saturday, May 1, the above Institute held their usual supplementary meeting with Mr. M. P. Williams, the president, in the chair. The secretary, Mr. P. W. Pixton, read, before a good attendance, the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly approved. A resolution was passed to the effect that the secretary should secure prices on a mixed car of grain and flour, submitting quotations at the next meeting to be held on Saturday, July 3. The secretary was also instructed to write to the department, enquiring if it would be possible for them to rid the country of the coyote pest by the method of inoculating the coyote with mange just before the winter sets in—a method which has met with much success in Montana. A number of entries for the potato and alfalfa competitions were received.

LANGLEY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Langley Farmers' Institute met in the town hall on Saturday, 15th of May, Mr. Mead presiding.

Secretary Allen read a letter from a neighboring Institute urging that the different Institutes throughout the Province ask the various parliamentary candidates, in their respective districts, their views and intentions, should they be elected, regarding the Farmers' Loan Bill. The meeting instructed the secretary to write the candidates in this riding on this subject, as requested.

A circular letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture stated that Mr. Abbott, the Fraser Valley markets commissioner, is now working under Government auspices, and that weekly reports on the state of the market and the ruling prices will be sent out by him; while another communication gave particulars regarding the Fruit Growers' Association. By joining this association fruit growers gain many advantages, perhaps the chief of which is that they can obtain packing materials—crates, wrappers, etc., at exceptionally low prices. The membership fee is \$1.

Mr. Allen pointed out a slight inconsistency in the printed communications from the department re the crop competitions. One bulletin stated that "all those who enter will receive \$5 from the department on their sending in an account of the expenses incurred in the producing of the crop and a description of the results"; while another says that "prize winners" who do so will receive \$5. So that it is not clear whether all who enter, or only prize winners, get the \$5 for a report, although it would seem only reasonable to conclude that prize winners only get it. The secretary is, however, writing for definite information on the point.

A note from the secretary of the flower show committee, asking for a subscription from the Institute for the flower show, was read. The Institute concluded that it was not in a position to donate anything this year, while recognizing the flower show should be encouraged.

STRAWBERRY HILL FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

At the regular meeting of the Farmers' Institute, held on Saturday, May 1,

the proposal of the Crescent Farmers' Institute that a joint resolution committee be formed to frame resolutions for the Institute convention was considered. The plan, if adopted by sections of the country, would save considerable time during convention week, as the resolutions would be in a more acceptable form. The president, Mr. A. Walden, and Messrs. R. Still, J. Moffatt and G. Stafford, were named a committee. The Institute were informed that cheaper freight rates for lime would not be available this year.

The question of holding an exhibition this fall was then discussed, a committee was formed to canvass the district on the matter. It will consist of A. Warden, president; A. Leshin, E. R. Still, J. Moffatt and R. J. Anton. The meeting adjourned, to meet the first Saturday in June. A. Walden, president, presided.



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KELOWNA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Kelowna Farmers' Institute is doing a great deal of very useful work just now, and a good deal of the credit for this is due to the energy of the secretary, Mr. E. L. Ward. The Institute now has a membership of over 150, and is still growing. The new room in the Hewetson & Mantle block has proved a great convenience to farmers, and the collection of books, bulletins and maps, and specimens of various kinds which is being added to all the time, is proving of great interest. A fine large new map of the Dominion has just been received, and the secretary reports that the demand for the circulating library is very great. About 300 pounds of Northwest Dent corn has come to hand this week. This will seed about 20 acres and will furnish abundance of seed for next year.

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST B. C. FRUIT.

Complaints have been made by British Columbia fruit growers with regard to shipments made to the Prairie Provinces. It is stated that British Columbia fruit is discriminated against by the express companies, while American fruit is favored. Both British Columbia growers and American growers are using this year full pint cups—24 to the case—and the weight of these packages for the British Columbia fruit is given as 22 pounds—the actual weight—while for the American fruit the American weight of 16¾ pounds is taken—the actual weight being 21 pounds. Giving this under weight of 3¾ pounds means 9¾ cents per crate under charge on American fruit, while our grocers have to pay full weight. In every crate of American fruit coming into Calgary in competition with British Columbia fruit there is a discrimination in favor of the American amounting to 9¾ cents—\$93.75 on a carload of one thousand crates. To date six cars have come into Calgary under charged, which amounts to a total under charge of \$562.50. Adding to this the amount that this under billing would be to Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, we get some idea of the extent to which American berry growers are favored as against British Columbia berry growers. It is suggested that either American should take full weight when reaching Canadian transportation, or B. C. should take the same weight as American.

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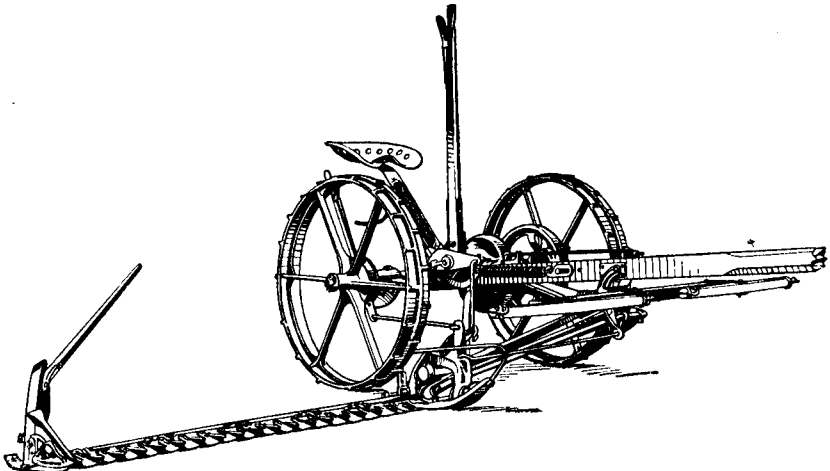
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WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE BOARD AT CONFERENCE.

The advisory board of the Women's Institutes of British Columbia conferred on May 13th and 14th with the Department of Agriculture through its representative, Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister, Victoria. The board was represented by all its members, as follows:

Mrs. Davis, president of Women's Institutes in B. C.; Mrs. Lipsett, of Summerland; and the two newly-appointed members, Mrs. Alice Ravenhill, of Shawnigan Lake, who is very widely known in Canada and Great Britain as a lecturer on social and economic subjects, and Mrs. James Johnson, of Nelson, who has always been very closely in touch with Institute work.

Institutes' Work.

The object of the board in meeting periodically with the Department of Agriculture is to review and make a prospective survey of the work of the Institutes, coupled with recommendations and suggestions from both sides for the improvement in the scope and interest of the work. The work taken up at the conference had specially to do with the policy of the department with respect to the short courses in demonstration work. This is an important branch, as in each of the forty-seven Women's Institutes throughout the Province there were given during the year two-week courses in sewing and cooking respectively.

The conference also discussed at length the question of flower shows in connection with the Institutes, practically every one of which has instituted an annual event of this kind. The Department of Agriculture makes a small per capita grant of 25 cents per member towards the expense of such flower shows in each Institute, and the stimulus given through these events to interest among both adults and children in flowers justifies the continuance of the annuity.

Other matters brought out in a review of the Institute work had to do with the annual competitions held. Prizes are offered by the department for the best essay on some topic selected by the board; also for the best thought out and prepared annual programme in the individual Institutes.

Patriotic Contributions.

Another great work taken up during the past year, Mr. W. E. Scott observed, was in connection with the war. The Women's Institutes had given large contributions towards the patriotic, Belgian relief and Red Cross funds. To the Farmers' and Women's Institute Patriotic Fund, which now reached about \$5,000, they had given nearly \$2,000.

District conferences were next dealt with. Last year four such meetings were held in the Province. This year it was decided conferences would be held in September at Victoria, Chilliwack, Salmon Arm and Nelson, each Institute in the respective districts to send a delegate for the purpose of discussing Women's Institute work, with a view to co-operation.

A record of meetings, attendances, membership, revenue, etc., prepared for the conference, gave ample proof of the progress and activity of the organization as a whole. In 1910 the membership was 545; last year the membership reached 2,802. Present indications are that this year will see enrolled a total of 4,000.

Last year the attendance at Institute meetings was 12,160; there were 450 papers and lectures given; receipts from one source and another totalled \$11,331.

NELSON WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A building has been secured, rent free, for the Nelson public market, it was announced at Saturday's meeting, May 8, of the Nelson and District Institute. The meeting was of a patriotic nature as Saturday was Patriotic Day in the Institute. Several papers were read and a resolution to be sent to the department of agriculture was drawn up. Forty members were present and some new members were enrolled. Prayers for the soldiers at home and abroad were given by Rev. Van Munster.

Two papers were read by Mrs. Howe and Mrs. J. W. Holmes on "Women's Power in the Empire in Peace and War." Mrs. James Johnstone gave a paper on "The Wickedness of Waste."

Mrs. Johnstone also reported that she had been appointed to the advisory board of the Institute at Victoria. The members of the Institute expressed appreciation of the choice of the department of agriculture in appointing

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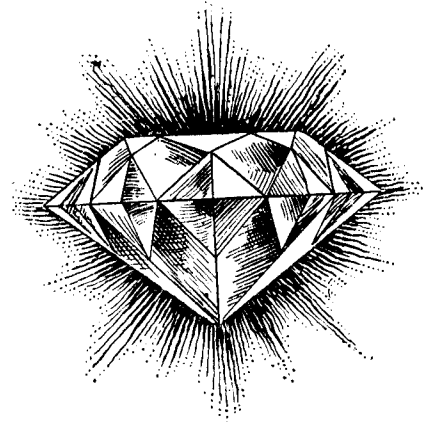


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THE DIAMOND MEN

413 Hastings St. W. Vancouver, B. C.

Mrs. Johnstone, who, it was said, from the time of the inception of the Institute, has been one of the foremost workers for the uplifting of the home and community.

The civic committee reported that J. J. Campbell, of Willow Point, had offered the use of his building on Vernon Street, free of rent, for a market. The city council has promised \$25 to be used in putting the building in repair.

KELOWNA AND RUTLAND WOMEN'S INSTITUTES.

Miss Livingstone concluded her lectures to women on domestic science subjects on Saturday, May 8, after a most successful course. The Kelowna Women's Institute is now launched, and already has a paid-up membership of 103, surely a most striking evidence that the Institute was needed and that it has caught the enthusiasm of the women of the district. The meetings have been remarkably well attended throughout, and much valuable information received.

The final stages in the organisation will take place about a month hence, when Mrs. Lipsett, of Summerland, who is the organizer for the Okanagan, will be in Kelowna, and the officers for the year will be elected. In the meantime Mrs. Harold Newby has been elected secretary pro tem.

On Friday, May 7, Miss Livingstone went to Rutland and held a meeting there. Some 65 ladies were present, and a helpful address was given on household management, particularly in the use of milk, eggs and cream, and the making of cheese. The utilization of the products of the farm as a solution of the high cost of living was particularly emphasized.

It was also decided to form a Woman's Institute for Rutland and some 41 names were handed in. Miss Ruby Elliott was elected secretary pro tem.

SOCIAL EVENING OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On Friday evening, May 14, the Women's Institute of Cranbrook held a social evening in Maple Hall, some sixty attending. On that particular evening the weather man was having an outing and the result was that old Jupiter Pluvius kept people pretty well at home. Despite the inclement weather a very pleasant evening was passed and a thoroughly good time spent by those who were in attendance.

Mrs. W. B. McFarlane occupied the chair and filled that position to the satisfaction of everybody.

The programme carried out was of a high class order, those taking part be-

ing: Mrs. George Couldwell, recitation; Mrs. N. A. Wallinger and Mrs. Lister, instrumental; Mr. G. S. Hougham, solo; Archie Raworth, comic song; Miss Ruth Stanton, solo; Miss Eva Conley, solo; Mrs. A. A. Johnson, recitation; Edith Murgatroyd, instrumental; playlet, "The Crystal Gazer," Mrs. Mirans and Mrs. Burton.

Mrs. (Dr.) Kennedy accompanied all the singers to the entire satisfaction of the assembled audience.

TYNEHEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The monthly meeting of the Tynehead Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. R. McAskill, vice-president, on Wednesday, May 12. There were nine members present, and three visitors from other Institutes. Mrs. Kirk, from Strawberry Hill Institute, read a very good paper on "Books for Young Girls," and was given a hearty vote of thanks.

The members decided to hold an ice cream social in the public hall on June 4, and committees were appointed for the same.

Mrs. Miller kindly offered to piece a quilt if members would supply her with material, said quilt to be sold for Institute funds.

Music was supplied by two young lady members, and refreshments served by Miss Mary McAskill at the close of the meeting.

COBBLE HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The first of what is hoped will be a long and regular series of Red Cross work meetings was held under the auspices of the Shawnigan Women's Institute on Tuesday of last week.

Advantage was taken of the occasion to hold an "Old Linen" shower, and all the afternoon a succession of acceptable contributions poured in. By kind permission of the directors these meetings are to be held in the hall at 2.30 each Tuesday until further notice, and it is hoped that the admirable and enthusiastic support accorded to the first meeting will increase week by week. Mrs. Taggart, president of the Women's Institute, welcomed all comers; Mrs. Trevor Keene, undertook necessary "cutting out"; Mrs. John Shepherd and many more workers were busy with the utilisation of the old linen received. Mrs. McMillan kindly undertook the necessary secretarial duties, while Miss Dann supplied workers with necessaries and directions, all present expressing their pleasure and interest in the afternoon's work.



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

By VIRGINIA H. JOHNSTONE

Member of Nelson Women's Institute. Winner of First Prize

The mightiest factor in our Empire today, even in the midst of this raging war, is woman; this without detriment to man, as he has made her so. With his own hands he erected the pedestal upon which she now stands. In this twentieth century, when we see the force and power of her, we wonder if, "in the beginning," there could have been an anatomical mix-up; and, after all, may it not have been a bit of Adam's backbone, instead of all rib, that went into the make-up of Mother Eve?

Woman is the unconscious and unrecognized "power behind the throne"; she is the axis around which humanity revolves, and is the citizen with whom mankind will have to reckon. She is constantly credited with being at the bottom, top and in the middle of everything good and evil in this world. There seem to be no limitations set upon her capacities. She is at once the angel and the culprit, having run the gamut from Beatrice, Laura and Highland Mary to the more modern "Vampire" and "Female of the Species"; but she remains yet to be recognized in prominent verse or prose as a Woman Citizen. And this is the character she likes best; for it admits certain rights and privileges of which she cannot be deprived. Even the loss of youth and beauty—magnets for fleeting favors—fail here to impair her usefulness. Here, in fact, she finds an outlet for her riper wisdom.

In the unsophisticated years of home-making, she found that civic affairs often interfered with her domestic arrangements. She was confronted with this daily. The dairyman was licensed to sell her contaminated milk; her boys were enticed into licensed saloons; her neighbors contributed to a public muck-heap for breeding flies a few feet from her door; the licensed grocers and butchers gave her short weights; even her children were not safe, for the schools were hotbeds of disease.

Her youth, and some of the best years of her life, were spent in the anxious cares of child-training, fighting unintelligently foes on every side; there were "tangles and troubles, woes and miseries." As a property-owner, she paid her tribute—with what benefit? She sought the source of evil and found it in her own person, the Citizen, and now she is setting her house in order.

Man is the producer; he digs, delves and drudges to serve her, and the results of his labors pour through her hands. As the receiver, she must study her business; she must dispense wisely; she must not fritter away

man's hard-earned wage, but must learn to live well, and yet spend with a knowledge born of keen interest in household economics, never forgetting that "rainy day" which looms up large in the horoscope of ordinary mortals.

The Woman Citizen is the consumer, and her combine is the greatest financial trust in the world. Without the suffrage, she has the all-powerful vote, and is the comptroller of the entire nation, but she does not quite realize her power; she is quibbling over a scrap of paper, marked "Votes for Women," instead of gathering up the driving reins that are already in her hands, and, by sheer knowledge and ability, being decorated with that suffrage—a Victoria Cross—a capitulation to her brilliant powers and prowess.

The heart of humanity is magnanimous; and woman may yet find herself by acclamation where the militants, with crude and barbarous weapons, have in vain tried to drag her.

Woman must first prove herself a true citizen; she must be freed from the foolish fads and fancies that hamper both physical and mental growth; she must recognize her value as a citizen, and live up to it.

That intricate mental machinery, which so easily untangles a maze of needlework, will be needed to solve affairs of state; that scintillating wit must wage war against woe.

The speculators and bears of the food markets must be made to tremble in her presence; vice must melt away before her sorrowful mien; she must raise her voice like the cry of Rachael for her children; to the whole world she must be a benefactress, and for none "do less than a sister should."

This is no Utopian dream. All this and more as a citizen she can accomplish, for in our glorious Empire the united voices of our women are invincible. She is a pillar of the church, for she is naturally religious; she takes a mild interest in the schools, for she believes in education; she flits in and out of the back allies, for she pities the poor; she has fed and clothed them for a cycle of years. But the Woman Citizen must not saunter through life, but realize that it is terribly earnest, and all too short for the work lying scattered, undone about us.

We cut for a few pence a mere bolt of cloth, and how carefully we place the patterns to cut economically and utilize the bits; but Life, the Golden Cloth, only one length for each person, and yet how runs the precious web to waste!

The Woman Citizen is a dynamo; her energies must be harnessed up.

(Conclude d on Page 648)



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Domestic Science Department

Edited by KATHLEEN FURGUSON

ON VARIOUS USES OF STRAWBERRIES.

Of the many delicious dishes made from strawberries, I think the strawberry shortcake ranks very high. It can be made very rich or very plain, and to please all readers. I shall give different recipes:

Very Rich Strawberry Shortcake—

Take 2 cups of flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar, 4 teaspoonfuls (level) of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt, dust of nutmeg, 1 egg, 1-3 cup of butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoon of lard (all butter may be used), 1-3 cup of milk. Mix the flour, sugar, baking powder, salt and nutmeg together; work in the lard with the tips of the fingers; add the egg, well beaten, and the milk; place all in a round, greased tin; bake about 20 to 25 minutes, until quite cooked. When the cake is baked, remove it from the tin; split it in two as for a layer cake, and spread one-half with cream sauce; cover with strawberries which have been sprinkled with sugar; put more cream sauce on top of the strawberries; then put on the other half of the cake and put more cream sauce and strawberries on top. This cake is most delicious.

Cream Sauce—One egg, 1 cup of powdered sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of thick cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla; beat the white of egg until stiff; add yolk of egg, well beaten, and sugar gradually; dilute cream with milk; beat until stiff; combine the two mixtures; flavor with vanilla.

Note.—Plain: Cream stiffly whipped with sugar, and vanilla added, may be used instead of the above cream sauce, where cream is plentiful, and makes a very excellent filling.

Strawberry Shortcake (2)— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn starch, 4 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, milk as needed. Sift together the cornstarch, baking powder, salt and flour; mix the butter in with the tips of the fingers, and wet all to a light dough with milk. Divide the dough in halves, and bake each in a round, shallow tin. When cooked, butter one cake, shake sugar over it, and strawberries, crushed; a little whipped cream may be added; place the other half on top and put some whipped cream over it, adding strawberries, whole, in any design wished. Serve fresh. If fresh cream cannot be had, canned cream, whipped, mixed with flavoring and sugar, is very excellent.

To Whip Cream satisfactorily, it ought

not to be taken from the milk for 24 hours; it is then thick and whips easily; it is called double cream. If the cream is thin and cannot be whipped, add a little malted gelatine to it, cooled; whip all together, or sometimes the white of an egg mixed with the cream and all beaten together suffices, but nothing is more trying to a busy housekeeper than, at the last moment, to find she cannot make the cream whip.

Strawberry Shortcake (3)—Take 3 eggs, 1 cupful of sugar, 2 cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful of butter, 2 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the eggs, well beaten; stir in the flour and baking powder well sifted; bake in deep tin plates (this quantity will fill four plates). Take 3 pints of strawberries; add to them 1 cupful of sugar; mash well; spread the fruit between each layer of cakes. For the top of the cake, make a meringue with the white of an egg beaten and to it added 1 tablespoon powdered sugar. Spread this meringue on the top of the cake, and put whole strawberries on it. This quantity makes a large cake; half measure does very well for a small family.

Strawberry Shortcake (4)—A very old recipe: Take 1 quart of flour, into which has been sifted 4 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, 4 level tablespoons of sugar, a pinch of salt, and enough milk to make a light dough. Mix the butter in with the tips of the fingers to the flour, baking powder, and sugar, etc.; wet to a light dough and roll out almost as thin as pastry for pie crust; place 1 layer in a pan; spread with a little butter; sprinkle on a little flour, then another layer, spreading butter, etc., as before, until you have four layers in the pan (14 inches by 7). Bake about 15 minutes in a quick oven; turn upside down when turning the cake out. Take off the top layer which was the bottom one when baking; place on a dish; spread plentifully with strawberries, not crushed, but sweetened with pulverized sugar; spread layer upon layer, spreading each one the same way. When ready, you will have a delicious cake, to be served warm, with sugar and cream.

Note.—There are many other recipes for making strawberry shortcake, but to give too many only confuses housekeepers. For those who do not possess a special recipe, I can guarantee that any of the above will prove satisfactory.

(Continued on Page 647)

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THE STOREROOM

Edited by "Deborah"

Address all communications to "Deborah," Fruit and Farm Magazine

I saw some early gooseberries in the market the other day—very green and small they were, but the sight of them brought many things to mind. I hadn't realized how close Summer was before. The most vivid picture the gooseberries recalled was a day last year which I spent with my "Favorite Family." It was a really hot day in June; and when I reached the house, doors and windows were open, but there was no one in sight. The sound of voices and laughter led me to the back yard, however, and there, crouching among the gooseberry bushes, I found the whole family, with the exception of Father, who was hoeing potatoes not far off.

They picked in pairs—Mother and Sally, with a bush between them; close by, Peter and Grannie. The children were at school, the holidays not having begun yet.

"Is that the way you do?" said I, observing that there were ripped-up sacks lying under the bushes, to catch the berries raining down.

"We strip the branches this way," Mother answered, and illustrated by taking a long trailer loaded with fruit between her heavily gloved thumb and fingers. She started from the top, and, with a quick stripping motion, brought fingers downward, divesting the branch of every gooseberry. They all fell on the sheet, to be gathered up later. "We save all the old gloves for this, Auntie Deb," Sallie explained; "but even so, the thorns prick, and it is hard on the hands"—and she stopped a moment to gingerly extract a prickle from a finger-tip.

"Aren't there a great many leaves and rubbish?" I hazarded the objection after watching them for a time, and noting how the leaves came off almost as readily as the berries.

"Yes, that's the worst of it," Peter agreed. "Other years the kids have had to pick them over; but I've rigged up a kind of rotary fan, like one I saw, to work above the tray when the gooseberries are spread out. It's going to do the trick all right."

"Peter's invention genius to the rescue again!" I said.

"It's to be hoped it won't turn out like his trap net—do you remember that, Aunt Deb?"

"Of course I do," said I. "It was a fine invention—only it had the misfortune to trap the rooster instead of the hen—wasn't that it?"

"It took no notice of the hens," laughed Sallie; "they could go in and

out and lay all the eggs they liked—or none. But as soon as Mr. Rooster stepped inside, hey, presto! down fell the door, and he was a prisoner."

"Oh, shut up! Sal," Peter protested. "It was an all right trap nest—only the weight wasn't adjusted right, that was all. I meant to fix it, but I got started on something else."

Like some other inventive geniuses, Peter lacked the patience to correct his mistakes.

They found me a pair of gloves, and soon I was stripping gooseberries with the rest; and very scratchy work I found it. The sun mounted in the sky, and by noon we were fairly baked.

"Time for me to stop," said Mother. "We'll finish in the cool of the evening. Come with me, Deborah," she continued. "We will get dinner ready, and the rest will go on till we call them."

The kitchen seemed delightfully shady and cool. Even when the stove was lighted, the heat was not so fiery as it had been outside in the sun.

"We won't cook much today," mused Mother. I followed her into the pantry, when she made a hasty survey of the empty shelves and gathered up all the cut pieces of bread out of the bread tin—and then out to where the safe stood in the coolest corner of the back porch.

"It looks like short commons today, Deborah," said my friend. "No meat; no nice fresh vegetables, such as people are supposed to always have on a farm. There may be carrots fit to pull in the garden, but nobody has had time to get them."

"Never mind; there are always gooseberries," I consoled her.

"To be sure! I'll make you a gooseberry shortcake. We have had several lately, but perhaps you have not, Deborah; and for a first course we'll have tomato and bacon."

She took down the side of bacon from the nail as she spoke, and carried it back to the kitchen. I watched her cut thin rashers—about a dozen—and then cut them again into smaller pieces. These she put in the frying pan and asked me to look after them while she did something else. I turned and tossed the bacon till it was just browning—and all the time I watched out of the corner of my eye while my friend cut up the pieces of stale bread into cubes—a big pile of them.

"Put the bacon on the platter, Deborah," she ordered; "make a ring of it and the tomato will go in the mid-

dle." And when I had done it, she dumped the bread into the hot fat and made me mind that too, while she opened a large tin of tomatoes. These were added to the pan as soon as the cubes were nearly browned.

"You season it, Deborah; I must get on with my shortcake. The oven will be hot enough by now."

My friend flew here and there collecting her materials, and by the time I had the tomato mixture salted and peppered to my taste, she was already stirring her batter, and had two jelly-cake tins ready greased to receive it.

Fearing to interrupt her activity, I slipped away to fetch the gooseberries, and when I returned with a pan full she was in the act of putting the shortcake into the oven.

"Here are the berries," said I, pleased to have done something useful. "Shall I top and tail them?"

"We'll just give them a rub and put them in as they are—it's all there is time for. But don't tell any one I ever cooked gooseberries without topping and tailing them first, Deborah, or my character will be gone forever." I laughed, and together we hastily picked them over and rubbed them lightly in a coarse sieve. The tender green gooseberries cook quickly, and almost as soon as the shortcake was out of the oven, the fruit, nicely sweetened, was ready too.

"Fortunately, there's lots of sweet cream to eat with it," said Mother, as she put a layer of cake in a blue bowl, and poured half the gooseberries over it—then put the second layer on, "topped off" with the remaining gooseberries, and set the dish on the sill to get the breeze from the open window. "Call them in now, Deborah," she went on; "call loud, so Daniel will hear. The table is set; we left it ready after washing the breakfast things."

Whether it was that we were all extra hungry, I can't say. I only know that the dish of tomato and bacon, smoking hot and rather highly seasoned, was greatly appreciated. I have seldom tasted anything that I enjoyed more, and I heartily recommend it to Fruit and Farm housewives as an economical and quickly prepared lunch dish. As for the gooseberry shortcake, enriched and mellowed with cream, it was delicious. Even that elegant confection, the strawberry shortcake, would have been hard put to it to beat the dish Mother had prepared for us with such lightning rapidity, and so I told her.

I think I shall visit my Favorite Family again very soon.

They will not have Peter's help picking gooseberries this year. Peter has enlisted and is now on his way to the front. I hope he got his rotary fan working well before he went.

Children's Corner

PLAYING DUCKS.

It was a nice hot summer day in Australia, and we were starting out to play. My little playmate, Emily, clad in a pretty muslin frock, with fresh white hat, had come over for the afternoon.

"What shall we play at?" I said, looking to my brother Frank for suggestions.

"Let's play ducks in the pond," said he promptly.

"But how?" Emily asked.

"We'll pick a lot of duck flowers and make them swim on the pond. It's nearly full."

The "duck flowers" grew on a bush in the garden—white flowers, shaped like foxgloves but much fatter. They would float on the water with stalk held upright like a bird's head; in fact they really looked like tiny white ducks.

The place which we called The Pond was made of concrete; it was round, about six feet across, and three feet deep, with perfectly straight sides. A shallow concrete channel went into it on one side and out of it on the other.

The Pond was, as Frank had said, nearly full, and we had a lovely time floating our ducks and making them swim by pushing them with little sticks. Emily was leaning down farthest; and as one of her ducks was going out of reach she made a sudden grab at it.

There was a scream, and I looked up to see that she had fallen head first into the water. For an instant her little legs waved frantically in the air. I stood paralyzed with fear.

But Frank knew just what to do. As quick as lightning he grabbed one of the waving legs and pulled with all his might. Then I grabbed the other leg and pulled too. Almost before Emily knew what had happened, she was lying on the ground—dripping wet except for her feet, which had not touched the water. Her pretty white hat was a limp rag, and her starched frock hopelessly bedraggled. She sat there and wept a few frightened tears.

Then our nurse came running up to find what the matter was, and when she saw Emily she threw up her hands in dismay.

"What have you been doing, you dreadful children?" she demanded.

"We w-were just p-playing d-ducks," Emily sobbed.

"Well, nice ducks you'd make," was all Janey said as she led Emily away to take off her wet things.

Domestic Science Department

(Continued from page 645)

Strawberry Cream (1)—Take 1 pint of strawberries, 6 level tablespoons sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of double cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gelatine. Put the fruit in a basin and cover it with the sugar; allow this to stand 1 hour; warm the gelatine in the water until it is dissolved; rub the fruit through a strainer or sieve; add to it the gelatine; whip the cream until stiff; add the fruit, gelatine, etc.; stir well together; pour into a wetted china mould; set it in a cool place until firm; dip the mould into warm water just for a second, and turn it out. The top of the mould may be decorated with a little jelly and fruit, if liked, before putting the cream into it, which should be cool. To place the jelly in the mould, melt an ordinary square of jelly, pour it into the mould; when beginning to set, drop some strawberries into it, and allow all to become firm before pouring in the cream.

Strawberry Cream (2)—A richer cream is made by making $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of rich custard (3 yolks to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of whipped cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gelatine, 1 teacupful of strawberries, crushed and passed through a strainer, made as above, molded and allowed to become cold and stiff.

Next month I hope to give my readers some very simple recipes for "ices." The weather, we hope, will be very warm; and even without a freezer, I can teach you how to make most delicious ice cream.

WHEN MOTHER MAKES A PUDDING.

When mother makes a pudding,
There's nothing goes to waste;
She puts in all the scraps
That she can find about the place.

There's a bit of raisin cake,
There's a scrap of raisin pie,
And a piece of old stale bread
That has got most awful dry.

And sometimes, too, there's cookies
That she didn't know she had;
She says, "Why, I put them in that can
When Adam was a lad."

But she stirs them all together,
And we never stop to taste;
For when mother makes a pudding,
There's nothing goes to waste.

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The Woman Citizen

(Continued from Page 644)

She must take her place among the powers of the world and set machinery in motion. A nation's health, wealth and happiness are in her hand. All the problems pertaining thereto she must solve. Her responsibilities are tremendous.

Man is not absolved from his share. He may make the laws, but the Woman Citizen can right them; and by the use of intelligence and will-power, she may even dictate them.

The Woman Citizen must be progressive, not aggressive; and her proper sphere is beside the man citizen, working shoulder to shoulder, upholding the welfare of righteousness, and condemning the iniquitous.

The Woman Citizen represents the greatest consuming and purchasing power. She must be a close observer of the market quotations, and she will discover that there is more economy in proper spending than in actual saving. When prices are inflated, she will control the market by not buying, and prices will drop. She will question the below-profit quotations, and fight shy. She will believe in equity and a fair deal, and will buy when prices are right.

She will be a community builder, and spend her money at home; realizing that money in circulation increases trade, and that trade increase means increased labor, and that plenty of work is the best and wisest charity a citizen can dispense. Being a financier, she will reason that so many dollars spent at home, a certain percentage will surely return to her own pocket, and of those sent away she has more than likely seen the very last.

That she is mother of nations is her crowning glory.

She is her "brother's keeper," and as such she gathers her inspirations from a careful study of hygenics, euthenics, and eugenics.

Perhaps the torch of the Woman Citizen does not gleam in public places, but rather is she like the "violet, half hidden by a mossy stone"; but even here she cannot shirk her responsibilities; she is still here a citizen, and as such her community, her country, demands her moral support, and this she can give in many quiet and unobtrusive ways. The mere presence of an upright, cultured and refined woman is an inspiration.

The up-to-date woman no longer rushes blindly into matrimony. To her it is a lifelong partnership, and into the business she brings a well-balanced head as well as a loving heart, and an efficiency in all departments that tends to the success of home-making.

An eminent divine tells, "That to

keep the edge of one's personality always keen requires infinitely more thought and skill than the care of a razor; yet I believe there are men who really give the former less consideration, and are content to work in the sphere of highest service with blunt tools."

We have seen her in time of stress, peaceful, helpful and serene. We have seen her fighting in the battle field; fighting with the sword of God, love and pity. Her heart knows no distinction in the realm of pain; friend and foe alike claim her ministering sympathy. She wears no string of medals; only poor suffering humanity knows of the golden heart beneath her simple gown. Her recommendation for the D. S. O. lies in the fading eyes of dying men.

After all, the key to good citizenship is patriotism; and here woman has the advantage, for patriotism is taught at the fireside, and among home surroundings, for one's love for country begins with one's love for home. So the Woman Citizen, whatever else she is, must be a patriot.

The love of her country must come next to the love of her God, and, though tears will fall and hearts break, with willing hands she will "buckle on the sword" and lay her dearest and best on her country's altar; and with her armor of patriotism brightly burnished, her citizenship is well guarded and assured.

To the awakening woman I would say: Let not the thought of this citizenship which is yours, whatever and wherever you may be, overwhelm and crush you. Do not carry it as a burden, another atlas with the world on your shoulders, but take it from one wiser than I, that "living is the finest of all arts"; and to me it seems that the pleasure and happiness we derive from life work out at a ratio with our capacity to receive—just as a pint measure will hold only a pint.

As a citizen, woman has every opportunity of broadening her horizon; and with a clear head, and a steady hand at the wheel, the machinery of both domestic and civic affairs should run the easier for this co-operation. But she must bear in mind, all through, that it is not good to be wise, nor too powerful, nor too successful, or she will stand in danger of losing the faculty of sympathy, that bond with the outer world which gives her insight and understanding of the hearts and lives of those whom she wishes to bring in reach of assistance and proper influence. As Dr. Henry VanDyke makes his Archangel Raphael say, "Too well I know that power corrupts itself, and that knowledge cannot save. There is no cure for the evil that is in the world but by the giving of more love to men."

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