

BRITISH COLUMBIA



Vol. X., No. 8

AUGUST, 1917



Three Color Engravings by Cleland & Dibble Engraving Co.

Exhibition August 20th to 25th,
1917

LECKIE SHOES

Made in the
West
for
Western
Conditions

Made by a firm of Westerners, which knows through years of close contact and study, the kind of FOOT-WEAR necessary to meet the great outdoors conditions of Western life.

Boots for the Rancher, Logger, Lumberman, Millman, Prospectors, Laborers and the man about town—the business man and the professional man.

Ask your dealer
for
LECKIE BOOTS
Look for the
name on every
pair.

The Quality goes **IN** before the Name goes **ON**
that's a LECKIE

"IF LADYWARE SAYS IT, IT'S SO"

The best in Ladies' Outwear you'll always find at

Ladyware

Actual Manufacturers of

Suits, Coats,
Skirts and
Dresses

For Ladies of Discernment

For Style, Quality and real Money Value, Ladyware productions have no rival.

Country Orders Solicited

We stock a great variety of BLOUSES in Crepes, Silks, Net, Lace, etc.

Latest styles at lowest prices.

564 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER

Opp. Gordon Drysdale's.



THE HOME OF QUALITY



FOR FALL PLANTING

We offer a complete list of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, in fact everything that is hardy and desirable for the garden and profitable for the orchard. Large stock of strictly first-class goods at reasonable, honest prices—all home grown. Inspection of nurseries solicited. Price list on application.

LAYRITZ NURSERIES
VICTORIA, B.C.

Established 1890.

TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR AUGUST

	Page
Berry Picking by School Girls	3
Fair Daughters Come to the Aid of Fruit Growers	4
War Established Sheep-Raising Industry in Nicola Valley	7
By E. B. Mayon	
Vancouver Exhibition	9
Cowichan Agriculturists Co-Operate	13
The Fruit Embargo	15
Evolution of Agriculture	20-21
By L. S. Klinek, Dean of Agriculture University of British Columbia.	
Editorial	25
Save Your Own Vegetable Seed	26
Beekeeping in British Columbia	30-32
By Williams Hugh	
Stop Manure Waste	34
Gardening for the Home	35-36
H. M. Eddie, F.R.H.S.	
Poultry Section	39
Women's Section	40-43

Fruit and Farm Magazine

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

Vol. X.—No. 8

Vancouver, British Columbia

\$1.00 per year
in Advance

Berry Picking by School Girls

University Students Solve an Important Problem at Gordon Head

Gordon Head, Keatings, and the other berry districts surrounding Victoria, presented an unusual spectacle this year, owing to the advent in the berry fields of white women and girls to replace the men who have gone to the front, and to supplement this work which has hitherto been done so largely by Chinese and Indian workers.

and break up the season, hurried along the berries and made the season more intense and short than otherwise it would have been.

The inspector, Mr. Callow, states that the grading was better done this year than ever before, notwithstanding the fact that the pickers were amateurs. This may be well attributed to the fact that in each case

felt generally, and if you can through Fruit and Farm convey to the helpers our thanks for their work during the harvesting, we shall also be in your debt.

"I think some eight hundred women and girls, and a few boys were busy in the two districts, that is, Gordon Head and South Saanich. The majority came from Victoria, naturally, and were supplemented



Harvesting Strawberries at Gordon Head, Victoria, B. C.

The sight of the Indian tepees, which the squaws and papooses make their base during the picking season, is a familiar one to all those who have visited this beautiful region. This year they were largely replaced by girls from the universities and high schools, some of them daughters of wealthy parents, who turned out to do their bit to save this delicious crop. Even the daughter of the president of the university, as well as the daughters of other well known families took part in the picking.

The experiment is now over, and has proved to be an unqualified success. In spite of its arduous character, for it seems much more attractive than it proves in practice, the girls were delighted and did not at all resent the backaches and armaches which the long day's work in the hot sun entailed.

The pickers worked under pressure owing to the fact that the heat, unaccompanied by showers, which usually delay

the girls were of unusual intelligence and more quickly responded to printed directions, and to the spirit of them than is usually the case. Pails were used by the housewives of Victoria for obtaining their preserving fruit, thus saving the crates which were formerly employed.

Mr. H. H. Grist, one of the principal growers of the district, was asked by Fruit and Farm for a general statement as to the results of the experiment. Mr. Grist said: "First of all, it must be remembered that the season was about three weeks late, and as usual when a late season comes it is a short one, ending at about the same time as a normal one, but giving a smaller crop, and less time in which to get it off. However, owing to the way the women and girls of Victoria and Vancouver worked at the picking, very few berries have gone to waste, and great appreciation of the work done by the girls is

by some one hundred and twenty from Vancouver, and all did splendid work during the short but warm season. The work is trying in the heat, but I saw none give up."

"Are these women capable of doing this work?" Mr. Grist was asked.

He replied: "They certainly are capable and efficient, and if available each season would put the berry business on a more lasting foundation. Heretofore there has always been a misgiving when planting and cultivating as to whether the crop could be picked. The women have shown that they can do the work and they will become more valuable as they gain a knowledge in handling the crop. For the first attempt on a big scale, you may rest assured that all have done well and earned our appreciation."

British Columbia's Fair Daughters Come to Aid of Fruitgrowers

For the First Time This Year the Fruit Crop in B. C. is Being Harvested Largely by Fair Hands. The Girls Have Been Placed Largely Through Mrs. Kemp, President of the B. C. Consumers' League Who Gave the Following Outline of this Work to Our Representative.

"Three years ago I started to organize the Consumers' League and up to date we have obtained a membership of 10,000 persons in the province pledged to give preference in buying to home production. The whole idea arose from the fact that the province was becoming impoverished, and we women got together to inquire why this was so. We were not satisfied with the story of the real estate men.

"Personally I investigated and got books from Ottawa on Trade and Commerce and found that the province of British Columbia was the most extravagant in the way of importations. When I say extravagant in the way of importations, I mean in the foodstuff and clothing. The province at that time was exporting to the extent of some 23 to 24 million dollars' worth a year, but against this was an import of 57 to 58 millions a year. So you see how they were impoverishing themselves.

"On going into the matter I learned of the great influx of Orientals, and then commonsense and the knowledge I had of the Oriental way of living on nothing, and that nothing brought from their own country, I realized that all the Oriental's money would be going back to his own country. One has only to inquire at the postoffice to learn of the thousands going to China each year. That was a leak to be stopped. In raising and selling vegetables and fruits they were usurping the rights and privi-



Contentment and Happiness.

people don't buy from them when they do produce it.' I have a friend who received a letter from a boy at the front who asked in that letter, 'What are the people of B. C. doing to make it worth while for the men to come back?' He meant this same thing—that people who worked the land couldn't find any market. They have to go to the prairie for their market—that is where the Okanagan get their living. The prairie people are loyal to B. C.—far more loyal than she is to herself.

"The start of this fruit picking campaign was brought about by my reading in the newspapers of the appeal of the fruit growers of the Federal government to admit 3000 Chinese to harvest the fruit crops. I had heard women say in various meetings what they would be willing to do. They had declared that if the time ever came when they had to do real national service they would be ready and willing to do it.

"When I learned of the requirements of the fruit growers I immediately took the matter up with the various committees. Mrs. C. J. Peters of the Y. W. C. A. was the very first to respond and has stood staunchly by the movement. Her bureau has been used to register for this work, and has given much valuable assistance. Others who have responded are the Local Council of Women, the Women's Forum and the Y. W. C. A. of New Westminster.



British Columbia's Fair Daughters Perform National Service in the Berry Fields.

leges and doing the duty of the white men and getting control of the food supply of the province. The Chinese are known to be the greatest impoverishers of the land—working it to death. They were getting in and buying up all the land in our magnificent province, quietly, perseveringly, insistently, getting possession without just knowing or realizing what they were doing. They remind me of a huge snake slowly winding its way—when they are balked in one direction, they quietly steal around in another.

"Last year we organized this Consumers' League with the idea of having the people become as loyal in buying the produce of the province as they had proved themselves loyal in the giving of their men. When the men come home the government will be giving them land. Now, there are farmers who have been forced to give up the land because they could find no sale for their fruits and vegetables. When the men come home they will say: 'What good is your land to us—the men who were on the land couldn't make a living on it. The

"Early in the movement, Mrs. Peter McNaughton on her visit to Vancouver asked if we would supply Vancouver Island for the strawberry picking. I said, 'No, indeed! I think it is up to the women of Victoria to manage Vancouver Island.' She asked for my plan of action and I gave it to her and gave her the forms that we had prepared.

"We now have over 1500 signed-up on the books. Some of the growers are very pleased with their workers and the workers are pleased with the growers. We have

letters from some of the pickers speaking highly of the treatment received. It might be as well to say, however, that we have received a few complaints, but only in matters which could be very well set right by another year. This is the first year the growers have had the girls and the first year of experience for the girls, and no doubt great improvements can be made another year for both parties.

"I would like to speak particularly about the women, girls and boys who have been loyal and faithful in giving up their homes—giving up their holidays and the pleasure of the summer months to work for their

country, and I think the names of all these faithful workers and the length of time they stayed with the work should be embodied in an honor role as the First National Service League of the Women, Girls and Boys of B. C.

"A short time ago I was in the Okanagan. Mr. Jones, M.P., was most courteous in affording me every facility for seeing the country and learning of its worth and its needs. It is pitiable to see the great lack of workers in this district and the ranchers struggling against overwhelming odds to keep their land in condition and to harvest their crops. They have sent every avail-

able man to the front and it is up to the Coast to help them keep up and develop this wonderful country with its fertile and productive land so dependent upon the irrigation system.

"Immediately on my arrival at Vernon I was informed of the great need and at once telegraphed to Vancouver. The next day I had ten girls, their chaperon and five boys at Vernon. In this district it is absolutely essential that the girls be strong and capable. I have arranged with the Women's Institute to meet any parties going up, and the Rev. Mr. Mayne has promised to look after any boys we may send."



A Suggestion for a Musical Comedy Scene From the Berry Fields.

S. H. HOPKINS APPOINTED FOR THE DUNCAN AND COWICHAN SCHOOLS UNDER NEW ORDER

S. H. Hopkins Appointed for the Duncan and Cowichan Schools Under New Order.

The arrangement made by the Department of Education with the School Boards of Duncan, North Cowichan and South Cowichan in regard to agricultural instruction in rural schools is being given effect to by the appointment of Samuel H. Hopkins as superintendent for those districts.

At a conference held a short time ago between the trustees of the districts and J. W. Gibson, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, the arrangement come to was that the Government should appoint a supervisor and provide his salary for five years, and that the Boards should meet the expenses of his traveling about the districts, while Duncan School Board provides office accommodation and a piece of ground for demonstration purposes.

Mr. Hopkins has been assistant live stock commissioner in the Department of Agriculture, and is a graduate of distinction in the science of agriculture.

DON'T OVERSTOCK WITH FLOUR AND DRIED FRUITS

Housewives Are Warned to Guard Against Insect Infestation in Bins and Drawers

That purchases by housewives of large supplies of flour, meal and breakfast foods in order to avoid payment later of higher prices, probably will not be economical in the long run because of likelihood of insect infestation, is the opinion of George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The mill products, together with spices and dried fruits, are apt to become infested with worms, varying in size from scarcely exceeding one-eighth of an inch in length to worms three-quarters of an inch long. Many of these may be the larvae of several species of beetles, while others are the larvae of small moths.

These are always more common in the pantry, flour closet or cabinet, or places where mill products are stored. They are usually brought into the house with the purchased packets of breakfast foods, bags of corn meal, flour and other mill products, and when they are once established, it is not easy to get rid of them.

Thorough cleanliness is necessary at all times. All shelves and corners in the pantry should be kept entirely free of accumulations of meal, flour and breakfast cereals. All infested material should be removed and not allowed to remain to breed insects. Never push partly used packages back in corners to remain for months and attract the insects.

Many times a glass jar or a box, or a chest of drawers becomes badly infested, because it is never quite emptied. When the supply is within an inch or a half-inch of the bottom a new lot is added, and the infested material at the bottom infects the new material in a few days.

One of the most practical means of destroyed insects in boxes and the drawers of kitchen cabinets—especially those that are hiding and breeding in cracks of these receptacles—is to heat the box or drawer to a temperature of from 120 to 125 degrees. There is no stage of an insect infesting mill products that can withstand a temperature of from 116 to 122 degrees for a period of 10 minutes.

That big crack in your stove may look dangerous, but if it is filled with a cement made of coal ashes and white of egg, it will last for years.

Fine sand paper will quickly remove rust from the stove, scorched food from cooking utensils and stocky starch from flatirons.

J. W. Foster

Limited

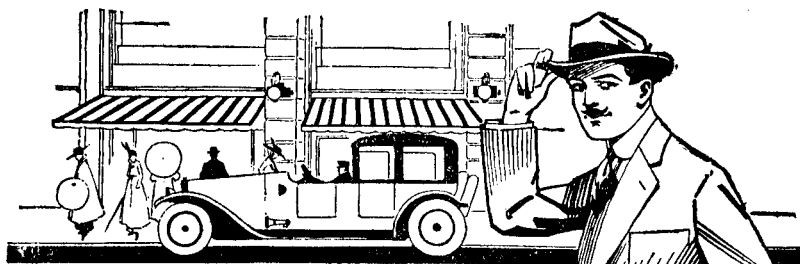
Agent for

Fit Reform
Society Brand
Clothes and
Burberry Coats

Two Stores:

345 Hastings Street West
Rogers Building, Granville Street

VANCOUVER



For Men who dress young,

we have a number of
models of undoubted
novelty and unquestionable
distinction.

The new "Pinch Back"
Suits are decided
departures from the
usual.

May we show them
to you?

191

Approved by Canadian Government For The Training of Returned Soldiers

The demand steadily increases for bookkeepers and stenographers trained the SPROTT-SHAW WAY. Prepare yourself this Fall and Winter to fill one of the many vacancies occurring in all lines of commercial work. Write for our new circular.

DAY SCHOOL

Sprott-Shaw

NIGHT SCHOOL

VANCOUVER BUSINESS INSTITUTE LTD.

Western Canada's Largest Commercial School.

336 Hastings Street W.

H. C. Duffus, Prin.

R. J. Sprott, B.A., Pres.

War Establishes Sheep Raising Industry in Nicola Valley

Sheep Flocks in District Double Total of a Year Ago—Big Prices Obtained for Wool—
Ranchers Driving Automobiles.

It has long been conceded that under normal conditions it takes any district several years to firmly establish an industry by the process of gradual development; under war or rather, the great war, conditions the pace set for supplying a nation's necessities has demanded such a quickening in production that in some communities in-

eagerly sought wool was turned into big cheques. This season Mr. L. Thompson of the S. X. Ranch had the satisfaction of converting the wool from his flocks into between four and five thousand dollars hard cash—and although he had sold his wool he still had the sheep left to dispose of at record prices.

to the prime industry of cattle raising, whose rise in importance furnishes a story in itself. Suffice it to state that there is now an aggregate of nearly 20,000 head in the herds in Nicola section and that the prospects of continued expansion in this line, as with sheep raising, were never brighter.



A British Columbia Sheep Ranch

dustrial affairs have been to some extent revolutionized. The Nicola Valley has a fair example of such a transition. When war broke out sheep raising was in its infancy throughout the Nicola section, extending from Spence's Bridge to Princeton and Kamloops and taking in such fine stretches of range lands as are to be seen at Aspen Grove, Mamette Lake and other places. In 1914 the sheep could almost be counted at sight so small was the aggregate; today the flocks total over 4000 head, or no less than double the figure of only one year ago. These figures are compiled conservatively from estimates by men in a position to know. They will tell you that many more ranchers have gone in for the money making product and are glad they have done so. And why? The answer is they have been precipitating this season in heavy sales of wool at prices ranging around the phenomenal figures of 49 and 50 cents per pound, against 34 cents twelve months ago and 22 cents three years ago, netting as high as \$4.85 per head with an average in the neighborhood of \$4 per head.

Big Cheques for Wool.

What such high prices mean when that figure per head is multiplied by scores in the sale of clips from large flocks is revealed in two concrete examples where

Like Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. J. Pooley, of Coyote Valley, near Merritt, figures in an illustration of a rancher seeing the unique opportunity war conditions had given him and snapping it up. Mr. Pooley tells how in his pioneering days he had to raise money on his watch en route to complete his journey from east to west. He squatted as a settler in the valley without a cent to his name but with a big store of pluck and the aspirations of becoming a prosperous rancher—some day. That day arrived in 1915 when wool prices were soaring as even limitless supplies were wanted. Buyers were paying high prices for wool; Mr. Pooley had what they wanted. They needed the wool, he could well do with the money. He put the cash from the first big sale of wool into a large, substantial ranch home and other improvements in the shape of buildings and stock.

Ranchers Drive Automobiles.

The experiences of these men with others combined in forming an industry now on a solid basis. Its solidarity can be realized from the additional fact that Nicola Valley and district farmers who count sheep among their blessings no longer drive teams to and from Merritt on their weekly trip for supplies; they drive their own automobiles.

The firmly established sheep raising industry is recognized as a valuable adjunct

FOR SALE

Registered Hampshire ram lambs, also one registered shearing ram (Hampshire). Order now for Fall delivery.

WASHINGTON GRIMMER,
Port Washington, B. C.

FOR SALE

Registered yearling Jersey bull from record of performance dams; tuberculin tested.

GRIMMER BROS,
Port Washington, B. C.

A Breeder's Card this size will cost only \$1.25 per month. Advertise the stock you may wish to sell.

Just a Few of Our Exclusive Specialties

- THE GOAL EVERBEARING APPLE**—The only everbearing apple in existence. A delicious all-the-season fruit. Fine trees **\$1.00**
- THE VANDERPOOL RED APPLE**—The great export apple and keeper, **50¢**
- THE ORENCO APPLE**—The best dessert apple. Each **50¢**
- THE YAKIMENE PEACH-APRICOT**—A remarkable combination of the apricot and peach. Hardy. Each **\$1.00**
- THE VROOMAN FRANQUETTE WALNUT**—Produces food of great nutritious value on a highly ornamental tree. Each **\$1.00**
- THE SOUVENIR EVERBEARING RASPBERRY**—The greatest everbearer. Per hundred **\$14.00**



Special Sample Offer

We will send PREPAID to your nearest station next Spring, one of each of these splendid trees and a dozen of Souvenir Raspberries on receipt of a \$5.00 bill, or C.O.D. \$5.50. Orders should be placed NOW for these or any other of our well-known stock. We do not ship into the interior in the Fall.

We issue a SEVENTY-PAGE CATALOGUE of Fruit and Ornamental trees, etc., also an ARTISTIC ROSE CATALOGUE. These will be sent on request together with a pretty colored calendar for this month.

N.B.—It is MOST IMPORTANT that ORDERS be sent in AT ONCE—the stock must be reserved NOW.

We have a vacancy for a full time salesman, also for one or two men with spare time.



Goal Ever-bearing Apples, Showing the Fruit in All Stages of Development, Picked from the Same Tree at the Same Time.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO., LTD.

1493 Seventh Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

Nurseries at Sardis



COOK BY WIRE

On an up-to-date, efficient, practical

Electric Range

The electric range is a modern, every day reality, which has brought convenience and pleasure to thousands of housewives.

Wherever there is a power line, the electric range is available to you. All the comforts of city life—freedom from the bother of carrying coal or wood, or lighting fires at odd hours, cool kitchens, lack of dirt and fuss—may be yours no matter where you are, if there is a power line near.

Electricity on the farm will remove the drudgery from your work. Electric power gives you more spare time to improve your mind and increases the productiveness of your labor.

Consult our agents as to ways in which you can avail yourself of electric light or power on your farm.

B.C. Electric

Vancouver

New Westminster

Abbotsford

Chilliwack, Etc.

Vancouver Exhibition, August 20th to 25th

Every Inducement Offered to Encourage Greater Agricultural Exhibits

The fourth war Exhibition, due to take place August 20th to 25th, is now well under way. The painting of the buildings, at a cost of \$3000, is one of the most noticeable improvements.

The Agricultural Building is finished, and the combination of fawn and green is

ing and entries are pouring in each day for these departments.

The Agricultural Building has been completely renovated and painted inside. Over 600 lineal feet of tables have been built this year to provide for exhibits of flowers, fruit, vegetables, honey, cheese, butter, etc.

The Educational Building, which joins the north gate, will contain exhibits from the B. C. University, Vancouver, South Vancouver, Point Grey, Westminster and Coquitlam schools. The accommodation of this building will be taxed to the limit.

The B. C. Manufacturers' Association will have their old location in the north half of the big Manufacturers' Building. Already most of the booths have been installed, and it will not take many days to have the rest of these put in place. The automobiles, implements and other manufacturers will fill the balance of the space. At this early date, a month ahead of the opening, there are only seven spaces vacant—which is the record in the history of the fair.

The mineral exhibit is being augmented by many new specimens being sent in daily from various parts of the province, largely through the instrumentality of the Vancouver Chamber of Mines.

The forestry exhibit, which at present is one of the best in Canada, will be greatly improved by many new specimens and exhibits from several leading manufacturers.

An apiary has been erected this year as an educational feature, the lectures which take place each week have been extremely well attended and have been the source of great benefit to numerous beginners in beekeeping.

The cat show already has entries far in advance of any previous year. Some are coming from Winnipeg, Regina, Portland, Seattle, Bellingham and Victoria.

A carload of dogs are entered from Calgary. Mr. William Reid, who is on a visit there, has been instrumental in collecting these. Letters have been received from numerous Canadian and American cities, stating entries would be made in due time.

The poultry show promises to be one of the outstanding features again this year. The new system of paying prizes, especially appealing to the fanciers. The superintendent claims there will be 2000 birds in the show.

The Aquarium contains specimens of practically all the fresh water commercial and sporting fishes of British Columbia, as



Holstein Class, Vancouver Exhibition, 1916.

very attractive, and also combines the Exhibition colors of yellow and green. The Women's Building and grandstand are now receiving their new dress, some twenty odd painters doing the work.

New gates are being installed, one set at the north end, where the Powell street car

In this building there will be the exhibits of the Dominion Government Experimental Farms and Fleece and Wool and Egg Departments. There will be also the sections for the Canadian Goat Breeders and the B. C. Beekeepers exhibits. Each of these will be especially meritorious this year.



Jersey Class, Vancouver Exhibition, 1916.

lines turns, and the other set near Hastings Street. These gates comprise turnstiles for passes and tickets, and there are also vehicular gates at both places. There will in addition to these be a gate at the centre for contestants and their attendants of the Better Babies Contest. All babies will undergo an examination for infections and contagious diseases, before being allowed into the grounds. A splendid building is being set aside for this examination; it is sanitary, light and comfortable, and is finished in white and blue.

The interior of the Women's Building has all been painted white although this building has been closed since last fair and in real good shape. The directors, and those in charge, decided to make it just as perfect as possible, and have had it all gone over again. The reputation of the Vancouver Better Babies Contest is continental, and the extreme care by the Doctors and ladies has had much to do with this enviable reputation.

The Needlework, Household Arts, etc., will be in the upstairs portion of the build-



Draft Horse Class, Vancouver Exhibition, 1916.

well as a few specimens which are not indigenous to this country, but which could be planted here to good advantage, among these are the Eastern brook trout, Atlantic salmon and Lake Superior white fish. There is an excellent collection of shells and marine fishes in preservatives.

The sheep and hog stables have been completely overhauled, and from present indications will be well filled this season. It is expected that there will be an excellent display of milch goats this year, the newly-organized Goat Club is making an extra effort to put on a banner exhibit in their initial year.

The cattle barn, which is one of the finest in Canada, is receiving attention in the way of disinfecting. The horse stables, especially the racing ones, are already filling up. Some very fast horses are being prepared for the races.

Some alterations have been made in the race track and centre field, a bridle path twenty feet wide is being built around the race track, to be used for stock parades, bicycle and foot races. A ring is built on either side of the vaudeville stage—one for judging cattle and the other for horse show events.

Arrangements were completed some time ago with the Officer Commanding Hastings Park whereby the militia would utilize sufficient accommodation in the grandstand for officers' mess, orderly rooms and quartermaster's stores, and in the pavilion for sergeants and men, and a large tent, 40 by 80 feet, is to be erected for the messing. This will provide ample accommodation for 500 or 600 men, which are all that will be expected during the period of the fair.

Possibly one of the chief attractions this year will be the exhibit of fine arts. The association is making a large contribution towards bringing 31 pictures from the Canadian National Art Gallery. They have also arranged to secure a number of other very fine exhibits from local sources.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN SUCCEEDS TO POST.

M. S. Middleton Appointed Provincial Horticulturist and Inspector of Fruit Pests.

That a native son of British Columbia has been appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to fill the post recently vacated by R. M. Winslow, will be in keeping with the dominant note struck at the meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade on Friday, July 13th. It was urged there that men of British Columbia should qualify for posts of importance within the provincial borders.

M. S. Middleton is appointed to be Provincial Horticulturist and Inspector of Fruit Pests in the room of Mr. Winslow. For the past nine years Mr. Middleton has been in the service of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Nelson, acting in the capacity of assistant to his predecessor.

The new incumbent of the office is well known throughout the province and has kept in touch with the fruit-growers of every section, studying their needs and closely following their systems. He has been particularly helpful to the beginner, while his wide practical knowledge has been well spoken of by the older hands of the districts to which he has been allocated. He thus comes to his new post fully equipped and with everything in his favor.

Mr. Middleton was born in Vernon and his infancy was spent within hailing distance of the fruit ranch and the stock farm, his father being one of the successful orchardists of this famous district. From the fact that Mr. Middleton is a graduate of the Agricultural College at Guelph, it will be judged that his grounding of the higher theories of his calling have been added to by nine years of practical application in the service of the Provincial Government.

GEESE GOOD GRAZERS

Goose Raising Not Affected by High-Priced Grains—Little Care Needed.

Geese can be raised in small flocks on general farms, on pasture or non-productive land, and do not require any material amount of grain. Low, rough pasture land, used for pasturing other stock and



Jumping Competition (Ladies in the Saddle) Vancouver Exhibition, 1916.

MATSQUI NEWS

The semi-centennial of our glorious Dominion was celebrated at the Municipal Hall and grounds under the auspices of the local Farmers' Institute. Past President J. A. Morrison, Secretary P. Jackman, Mr. Barrow, M.P.E., Sergt. A. J. Phillips, Councillor R. Owen, P. Jackman, Sr., and H. R. Phillips gave short patriotic and historic addresses. For an hour and a half the children were given a great time with sports events. Following the lines of May Day in the Royal City, a bag containing an orange, nuts and candies, was presented to each child present.

Lunch was served by the ladies of the local Red Cross and ice cream and soft drinks were for sale. A dance was held from 8.30 until 12 p. m.

The committee met on Saturday, July 7, and were more than surprised and very angry to hear from Mr. John Merryfield, who had charge of the stall, that during Sunday some mean, despicable pro-German had stolen nearly \$20 worth of goods from the hall that belonged to the committee, thereby robbing the prisoners of war of that amount.

In spite of the loss, a cheque for \$50.00 was sent to the Prisoners of War Fund. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the ladies of the Red Cross, to Mr. John Merryfield and Messrs. Plant and Sons, who donated the lumber for tables, which was auctioned and fetched \$8.00 for the Red Cross, and to all those who helped to make the picnic such a success.

containing a natural supply of water offers the best conditions. Many geese are kept in the South to kill weeds, especially in the cotton fields, and their use could well be greatly increased for this purpose. They are good grazers and will do well on grass and forage crops alone, except during the winter months, when they may be fed largely on available roughage, such as clover, alfalfa hay, silage, cabbage, mangel-wurzels, or any waste vegetables. If the grass or forage is limited it may be supplemented by light feeds of common or home-grown grains.

Geese do not need shelter except during cold winter weather, when open sheds may be provided. Goslings are not usually hatched until good pasture is available and need additional feed only for a few weeks. The range of pasture used either for goslings or for geese should be large enough so that the grass will remain clean, or the stock should be moved frequently to fresh land. Coops, barrels, or some other dry shelter should be provided for the young goslings. Geese are very hardy and free from diseases and insect pests.

Surplus fruits, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables produced in home gardens are allowed to spoil on the vines or rot on the ground. A morning's work would can and preserve such surplusage for use when fruits and vegetables are scarce and high in price.

How to prepare charges for stump blasting

THE GIANT POWDER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., which for many years has been supplying British Columbia land clearers with Giant Stumping Powder, gives readers of FRUIT AND FARM MAGAZINE the following valuable suggestions regarding methods of preparing the charges of Giant explosives:

"Prepare the end of the fuse by cutting it off with a sharp knife on a block of wood. Do not make the cut straight across, but at a slight angle—say 30 degrees. See that the fuse is fresh and dry—especially the end to go into cap.

"Take a cap out of the little tin box in which they come, carefully, by tilting the box partly over. Insert the fuse in the cap till it touches the bottom gently. Don't twist or ram it against the material in the bottom, for caps are filled with high explosive and are very sensitive. One of them exploding in your hand would tear the hand off.

"Then with a cap crimper carefully close the open end of the cap tightly to the fuse. Make this crimp close to the end; never let the crimper slide down toward the middle or the closed end of the cap. Don't use a groove crimper. A groove crimp may cause a misfire. Use a sleeve crimper such as we supply.

"The next thing to do is to punch in a stick of powder a hole big enough to receive the cap. Use a piece of wood for this. Avoid getting the loose powder on your hands. The hole should be deep enough to take in all of the cap, but none of the fuse. It should be made about two inches from one end of the stick, at a long slant down through toward the other end. See that the hole is not deeper or larger than the cap, for an air space about the cap will lessen the effectiveness of the powder.

"When the cap is inserted in the powder the fuse should lie straight up along the side of the stick, and should be tied there with a string wrapped about the fuse once or twice, and then about the stick several times, to keep the cap from pulling out. Do not allow the fuse to touch the powder at the hole in the paper, for it may set fire to the powder if it does. Powder that is burning will not explode properly, if at all.

"Push the primed stick of powder to the bottom of the hole with the wood tamping rod, gently, and fill in the ground for tamping without ramming it much till you get six or eight inches over the powder charge. If the charge consists of more than one stick, put the primed stick in on top of the others. When several sticks are loaded in a bored hole in dry ground, slit the paper of the sticks lengthwise with a knife, and press them into the hole with the tamping rod till they expand through the slits and fill the hole solidly. Do not lace fuse through sticks of powder or bend it sharply. To do so may cause burning of powder or misfires. Never use metal for tamping rods—use only wood."

All readers of FRUIT AND FARM MAGAZINE who have not yet received the Giant book on Blasting will do well to write to the Company at Vancouver for a copy. The book contains information that will enable those clearing land to do the work with less powder and less labor. An idea of the scope of the book may be had from the index, in which the following subjects are mentioned:

BOULDERS—
How to place charges for blasting; amount and kind of powder required; safety in blasting.

CHARGES—
For stump blasting (table); how to place for stump blasting; how to place for stone blasting; amount required for stone blasting; for road grading; for tree planting; for blasting in established orchards; for subsoil blasting for farm crops; for ditching; firing charges; how to prepare charges; illustrations of preparing charges.

DITCHES—
Advantages of blasting; amount of powder required.

ELECTRIC BLASTING—
Illustration of blasting machine; description of blasting machine; wire for; firing the charges.

GIANT POWDER—
Why superior for agricultural uses; how to secure them; shipping, hauling, handling, storing.

ROAD MAKING—
Directions for grading with powder.

STUMPS—
Advantages of blasting; gin pole—illustration; amount of powder to use (table); how to place charges (diagrams).

SUBSOILING—
When and how to do.

SUPPLIES AND TOOLS NEEDED—
Giant Powders; blasting caps; fuse; cap crimper; electric exploders; electric blasting machine; wire for electric blasting; power drilling machine tools. Giant Powders have been made in Canada for thirty-two years. They were the first high explosives of the dynamite class. They are the products of the pioneer Canadian manufacturers and are the only genuine "giant powders."

MAKE THIS TEST



It will pay you to test Giant Stumping Powder in competition with any other stumping powder. After using one case of it you will continue to use it for all of your stumping. J. L. Eidson writes:

"I have used practically every powder on the market and find there is more strength in Giant Stumping Powder than in any other. Neither I nor my men had the least bit of trouble in getting the very best results."

GIANT STUMPING POWDER

will get your stumps out cleanest and cheapest because it is made especially for blasting stumps in *British Columbia*. It is the pioneer Canadian stumping powder, made in British Columbia for 32 years.

You will want our free book It shows the latest money-saving methods of blasting stumps in this section. It was written especially to cover conditions in British Columbia. You will find it well worth sending for. Mail the coupon.

Free Book Coupon

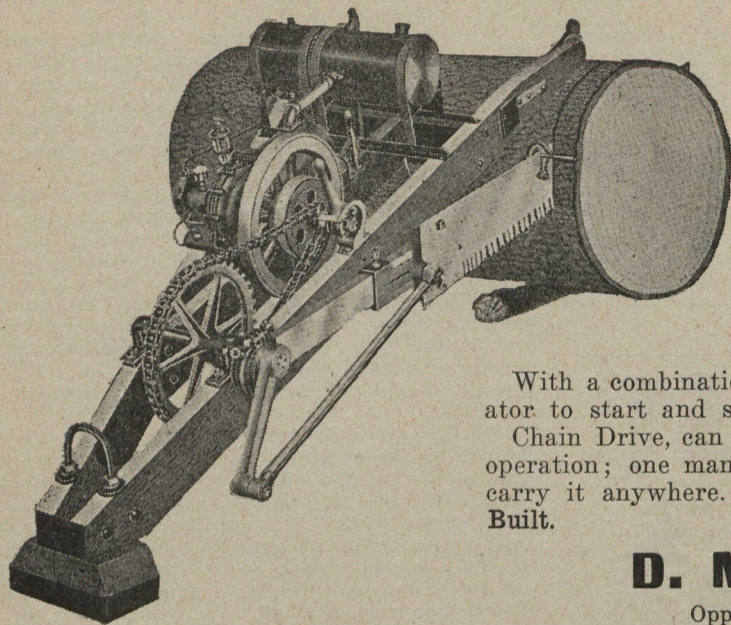
GIANT POWDER CO. Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

Send me your book, "Better Farming with Giant Stumping Powder." I am interested in the subjects which I have marked X:

<input type="checkbox"/>	STUMP BLASTING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOULDER BLASTING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ROAD MAKING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	TREE BED BLASTING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	DITCH BLASTING	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MINING—QUARRYING	109

Name _____

Address _____



**Get
Next
to This!**

**TWENTY
CORDS
IN TEN
HOURS!**

Wee-MacGregor
LIGHT WEIGHT
PORTABLE DRAG SAW
4 H. P. ENGINE

IT IS THE ONLY MACHINE

With a combination Free Engine and Safety Clutch. This allows the operator to start and stop his saw without stopping his engine.

Chain Drive, can be used in any position. Bad weather does not hinder operation; one man operates it and moves in on the log; two men can carry it anywhere. **Simplest, strongest, Lightest and Fastest Drag Saw Built.**

Send for full information and prices to

D. MacGREGOR, 104 MAIN STREET.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Opposite Grand Trunk Pacific Passenger Entrance

CONCRETE ON THE FARM

The Laying of Walks Around Farm Buildings a Convenience

This has been called the age of concrete. The statement applies to the farm as elsewhere. Concrete floors and walls in a

concrete are numerous, but there is one purpose for which it is seldom used, i.e., laying a walk from the house to the barn. The accompanying illustration shows a concrete walk. If such a walk were provided from the barn to the house the farmer could come to the house without getting his feet muddy, which would be highly ap-



Concrete Sidewalks Add to Appearances and Convenience.

granary will keep out rats. Concrete floors in the stables will prevent the loss of the liquid manure and assist the farmer in the conservation of its fertility. Concrete is useful in curbing and covering the well to keep out dirt and disease. It can also be used for the floors of garages, which are rapidly increasing on farms. Other uses for

precipitated by the housewife. The man upon whose farm this picture was taken stated that he had laid this walk two years ago, but that, if he had known what a convenience it would be he would have constructed it many years ago. He says he would not now be without it for three times what it cost.—F.C.N.

HELP FOR THE ARMY

Purchase of War Savings Certificates a Direct Form of Service.

There are no luxuries for the men in the firing trenches. There should be none at home. The men and women of Canada should be worthy of their fathers and husbands, brothers and sons, who are fighting for them. The sacrifice involved in

abandoning luxuries and exercising thrift is nothing compared to the sacrifice of the men in France, but it is essential to their comfort, their strength and their success. The cost of the army is tremendous. That cost can only be borne if individuals throughout the Dominion invest in War Savings Certificates. They can be purchased at any bank or money order post office. They are issued in three amounts, for three

year periods, and bear interest at the rate of over five per cent. Twenty-one dollars and fifty cents will buy a \$25 certificate. Those for \$50 and \$100 can be purchased for \$43 and \$86. The money can be withdrawn at any time with proportionate returns on the amount invested according to the period of investment. Serve by saving and invest in War Savings Certificates for your country's sake and your own.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

Head Western Office:
Victoria, B. C.

District Offices:

Vancouver, B. C. Pr. Rupert, F. C.
Nelson, B. C. Edmonton, Al.

EVERYTHING IN THE
EXPLOSIVE LINE

Have YOU Tried
Our
Low Freezing
Stumping Powder

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Write for Pamphlet

Cowichan Agriculturists to Co-Operate

The Duncan District, that beautiful valley, which in many respects is one of the garden spots of British Columbia, is more agitated probably than any other district in British Columbia, over the question of marketing. Last year a number of meetings were held on the question of co-operative help for the orchards and fields, and united efforts in the matter of marketing their products was brought actively to the attention of the farmers there. This month another meeting of a similar kind has been held, at which a co-operative association to handle the produce of the district was strongly favored. Such an association will handle practically everything excepting milk and cream, which now go through the Cowichan Creamery Association.

The proposal centered around the suggestion that the Cowichan Agricultural Society could be expanded into a co-operative association to carry out the work indicated, and some practical suggestions were put before the meeting by Mr. Sillence, formerly secretary of the Agricultural Society. His proposal involved supplying the wholesalers, who, he claimed, were very favorable to the plan, and according to the Cowichan Leader, was as follows:

He had realized that, if the society was to live and prove more than a show society, it must launch out. He had then put a scheme to handle produce before the directors, but it had been rejected. Thus he left, and in Vancouver, and in Victoria as manager of the creamery, back in Duncan as representing a wholesaler, he had

gained knowledge of both the retail and wholesale end of marketing produce.

He knew the difficulties before the scheme, but there was no reason why a start should not be made with those farmers who could co-operate and put up their produce in marketable shape.

Mr. Sillence said he knew of men who had come in to the district with a little money and gone out broken-hearted. At Chemainus and Westholme there were empty farm-houses. Men had gone to the war and, had they not, they would have gone broke. There was no market save in Duncan for their produce. Either they overloaded the market or they had not enough to send elsewhere.

He described his experiences on a visit to the Okanagan when heavy overhead charges were incurred at the initial start of co-operative marketing. He suggested starting here in a small way, small overhead expenses, and aiming at getting the best prices while keeping handling cost down to a minimum.

Turning to the potato situation he showed that three agencies had been at work in the district buying for wholesalers. In spite of that, Chinese outbid him and made \$20 a ton without touching the spuds. Chinese were now not growing so much as they were buying and selling to the wholesalers.

"He realizes that he can make more money that way. He's combined to handle produce. My suggestion is for the farmer to combine," said Mr. Sillence. "In Victoria most of the vegetables are bought from the Chinese, not because the whole-

salers want to, but that is the only organized source of supply. But, if from Shawnigan to Chemainus, produce can be sent in to Duncan, centralized, graded, packed, marked, it can be sold to the wholesalers."

Cowichan Strawberries.

Last year Mr. Sillence handled an acre of strawberries at a net profit of \$200. Yet everyone who touched them had to be paid. The berries, he was told, were better than the Gordon Head berries and fetched 25 cents more on the wholesale market.

Gordon Head growers, said Mr. Sillence, never sell to the retailer direct. They must go to the wholesaler. Result, the wholesaler advertises their berries. If Gordon Head tried to do a retail business the result would be that a retailer would be overloaded and would have to sell at a lower price to get rid of the goods. The same thing held good of potatoes, eggs, etc.

Quoting from Market Commissioner Abbott's Vancouver report, Mr. Sillence showed how Chinese had broken the new potato market, and how twenty-five Japanese had controlled the strawberry market. "Doesn't it seem about time a few white men did something?" he asked. "Other trades combine. Why not the farmer? He can. He's willing to if we start in a small way."

Farmers' Own Fault.

It was no use going to the farmer with a big scheme. Look at the paper, where one firm made a profit of seven cents a

WHEN IN TOWN FOR THE VANCOUVER EXHIBITION

we invite you to visit our stores and inspect our large range of suits, designed by the best tailoring experts in Canada. The finishing touches to your exact measurements are added in our own workshops.

Prices: \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40.

N.B.—If you fancy the more extreme styles, don't forget we carry them too.

"Your money's worth or your money back."

Wm. DICK, Ltd.

Two Big Stores for Men.

33, 47-49 Hastings Street East.

Vancouver, B. C.

dozen on 5,500,000 dozen eggs. "Why doesn't the farmer handle his own stuff? They laid themselves open to this. Look at the Chinaman with \$100 profit on one lot of spuds."

Mr. Silience said he was perfectly certain that they could combine and do something. It was not a dream on his part. If they could make a start the empty farms would be filled and would make good on their own production. This, indirectly, would help to build up everything in the district. He suggested, therefore, that a co-operative society be formed, the organization to be separate from the Cowichan Agricultural Society, but handling no produce from anyone not a member of the C. A. S.

It would be a separate organization as far as actual business done was concerned, but the agricultural society owned the building and grounds and had every facility for handling the produce. By linking thus, the membership of the society would be kept alive and at the same time the expenses of the new organization would be kept down. Subject to the approval of the directors and members the agricultural hall would be a hive of industry yet.

Mr. Silience suggested 200 members at \$10 each as a start.

Manager Paulus of Salem Fruit Union Urges Use of Term "Fruit-Products" in place of "By-Products."

Manager Paulus of the Salem Fruit Union, Salem, Oregon, is strongly urging the use of the term "Fruit-Products," instead of the term "By-Products" to be applied to the canning and packing of fresh and dried fruits. He claims that the term "By-Products" when associated with the manufactures of the east is usually connected with the refuse left over from the operation of manufacturing a product, such as the case of the hoofs, horns, etc., of the meat-packing houses, the products made from the leftovers of the oil business, etc. Applied to the fruit business it should relate to the utilization of the peelings and cores of an apple-drying plant, or an apple-canning factory, to the stems of the cherries from fruit canneries and the stems and seeds of cherries from an evaporator; the stones of peaches and apricots in canning and evaporating. In the loganberry juice business it would pertain to the seeds and pulp which is left after squeezing out the juice, and we might carry this on further into the manufacture of all fruit products. To some it may seem queer to speak of the utilization of cherry seeds and stem, but this is actually done; these by-products being carefully dried and shipped to Europe, where they are used for making prussic acid, flavoring extracts, etc. In California large quantities of peach and apricot kernels are exported to Europe for this purpose. Peelings and cores of apples are also evaporated and the pectin extracted and used by eastern jelly manufacturers as a base for a number of jellies.

In the loganberry-juice business pectin may be extracted from the pulp and the seeds furnish a very fine oil which will saponify beautifully, and, while they are not as yet being utilized, it is only a question of time until a very fine soap, a perfume base and many other things will likely be made from these seeds, which are apparently worthless.

British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers of

BASKETS	BOXES	CRATES
	VENEER	

If you wish to eliminate that sawdust nuisance use our Standard Rotary Cut Berry Crates.

No order too large, no order too small to receive our prompt and careful attention. Write for Prices.

B. C. Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

THE CLARKE & STUART CO., LIMITED

COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES
PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS
SPECIAL BLANK BOOKS
LOOSE LEAF DEVICES
LAW FORMS

School Equipment

—and—

Educational Stationery

including Desks, Maps, Globes, Blackboards, Paint Boxes,
Exercises, Scribblers, Kindergarten Material, Etc.

320 SEYMOUR STREET, CORNER CORDOVA.
(Opposite C. P. R. Depot) Vancouver, B. C.

The Fruit Embargo

British Columbia fruitgrowers, whose problems seem to recur with every season, are this year face to face with one of the most intricate problems with which they have yet been confronted. The British embargo on fruit of all kinds going to the Old Country, which was made necessary by the shortage of ocean tonnage, it is clear, will be very irksome this year, because of the large crop in this province, which will seek some outlet, and of the danger of an overflow from the States, which also is denied the British market. The prospects of a good crop in the States are equally favorable with those in British Columbia.

The situation from the fruitgrowers' standpoint has been very concisely stated in the memorandum which the officers of the B. C. Fruitgrowers' Association have laid before the government, which is as follows:

"In a speech on February 22 last, Mr. Lloyd George announced the establishment of an embargo on shipments of various commodities into Great Britain. Included was a total embargo on fresh apples from all sources. The embargo was to apply to the Dominion equally with foreign countries, without preference, such as was provided on Empire-grown teas.

"After the original announcement, the British government modified the embargo so as to permit shipments from Australia to the extent of 50 per cent. of the 1916 imports from that source. We understand that over 500,000 boxes of Australian apples have been shipped in accordance with this modification. There have been other changes relaxing the original rules, but none covering the 1917 apple production of Canada.

"For many years the production of apples in Canada has much exceeded the home consumption; the export trade is an important and essential element of the industry. The exports and imports and the net surplus of Canadian apples for a period of years average 250,839 barrels imported, valued at \$731,070, with 1,015,551 barrels exported, valued at \$3,048,689, showing a net surplus average per year of 764,712 barrels from 1911 to 1916.

"About 90 per cent. of the Canadian exports go to Great Britain, the balance to a number of markets, principally overseas.

"The United States normally exports about 2,500,000 barrels of apples. These go mainly to Great Britain. They must, therefore, put a surplus into home consumption this year. The northwest states are likely to attempt to increase their shipments to Western Canada, which will further increase our difficulties.

"Just what the effect of a million barrels of surplus apples on the Canadian market will be needs no emphasis. It might be pointed out that the four western provinces consume annually about half a million barrels. Even one hundred thousand barrels surplus which Canada has to dispose of spells disaster.

"The apple orchards of British Columbia are just coming into full bearing. For five years past the competition of low-grade, less than cost apples from the northwestern states has prevented remunerative prices. At the present time large numbers of orchardists, their sons, orchard help and fruitpackers, are on overseas service; over 3000 enlisted men have gone from fruit districts of less than 20,000 total population.

"Our fruitgrowers generally accept the decision of the Imperial government as necessary, and I am quite sure I convey their sentiments when I say they gladly submit to any sacrifice, however great it may be, for the preservation of the Empire. It is, however, quite proper to urge in this connection that the fruit districts of British Columbia have supplied a remarkable large quota of men for the Empire's defence, and that these men, when they return, may then quite reasonably ask whether every possible step was taken during their absence to protect their future livelihood. It cannot be pointed out too forcibly that our apple orchards must be cared for continuously; that neglect for even one season may be almost as destructive as an invading army could be. Enforced neglect at the present time implies certain conclusions; the re-absorption of the three thousand or more enlisted men which the industry has supplied will be difficult, perhaps impossible; the production of apples in British Columbia needed for Western Canada will be reduced considerably for a period of years, to the detriment of the consumer and of Canada; and the loss to the orchard owners, both of the investment of labor and money for years past, and of revenue for years to come, will be very great.

"The situation created by the proposed embargo is a serious one; it calls for effective action."

"Mr. C. E. Barnes, Walhachine, president of the B. C. Fruitgrowers' Association, drew attention to the fact that the relations between the British Columbia apple-growers and the prairie farmers were quite friendly, and therefore before the apple men went



Homes — Mill-Cut

READY FOR ERECTION

Everything supplied from the largest Timber to smallest nail
Every part carefully cut and marked ready to put together

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

Why pay big wages to mechanics. Build it yourself. We supply carefully prepared detailed plans, and most explicit instructions.

Write for illustrated catalogue today.

Twentieth Century House Company

403 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B. C.



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 21 years, renewable for a further term of 21 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 may 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 shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease shall include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 13th June, 1914.

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.—83576.

The Dominion Telegraph and Wireless Institute is now in a position to accept pupils for a thorough course in Wireless Commercial and Railway Telegraphy at a reasonable rate. The most up-to-date Marconi equipment installed. Our instructors are masters in their profession. Our college is thorough in every respect. Young men and women take advantage of this great opportunity.

318 STANDARD BANK BUILDING,
510 Hastings St. W. Vancouver, B. C.
J. B. HUGHES, Manager.

to Ottawa they intended to consult with the farmers so as to get their views as much as possible in asking the federal government for relief for the apple industry of the Dominion. It is not the intention to ask for merely an increased duty, as this would not meet the situation, as no increase would keep out American apples, and in any case would not please the prairie farmers."

The provincial government have had the matter up with the British authorities through Ottawa, and as everyone knows a measure of relief was afforded in the matter of lumber and salmon. The advent of the States into the war made the task of imposing what might be regarded as a discriminatory tariff against them one of extreme delicacy.

Sir George Foster states the position in the following:

"Generally speaking, I think there is very little prospect that apples grown this year will be freed from the embargo placed upon them by the British government.

"The question of transport grows more strenuous from day to day, and is not likely to improve, but quite the opposite during this present season. It will therefore probably be necessary for the British authorities to keep the embargo on, though something might turn up which would change the situation and operate to ease the embargo in whole or in part. On the Pacific the cargo boats between Australia, New Zealand and Canada have been pretty nearly eliminated, there being now but one left on the route, which, with the passenger steamers "Niagara" and "Makura," constitute our whole line of steamship communication.

"The suggestion has been made that we should forbid the import of apples from the United States into Canada. This is something which we do not wish to do if it can be at all avoided. It will, however, be pretty carefully considered by the government. This information is the best I can give off-hand—one cannot see far into the future—and consequently information must be taken as it appears to be well based from day to day."

These are, however, not the only difficulties. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, in the proceedings of which the prairie farmers now have the dominating voice, has always shown opposition to any effort to restrict the free trend of trade in fruits from south of the boundary.

At a meeting held on the 13th of June in Ottawa, Mr. C. E. Barnes, of Waltham, and Mr. R. M. Palmer, of Chemainus, the president and vice-president respectively of the B. C. Fruitgrowers' Association, laid the matter before the council. The secretary of the council, Mr. R. McKenzie, states the attitude of the council to be the following:

"I may say for your information that a delegation from the British Columbia fruit-growers appeared before a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and presented to the council the views of the British Columbia growers in respect to the proposed embargo. The members of the council expressed themselves freely as being opposed to any such legislation—first, because their policy is to oppose any restriction of freedom of trade, and, secondly, the western farmers have been insistent for some years for reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States on all natural products. After having succeeded in securing a measure of reciprocal arrangement, which includes wheat and all wheat products, to ask for an embargo on apples would seem to invite retaliation on the part of the United States officials. It

Vernon Fruit Company Limited

1908

1917



A British Columbia company, handling B. C. Fruits exclusively. Nine years of faithful service in your interests. We support you—it is to your interest to support us.

The old, reliable company that has always made good.



Head Distributing Office: Calgary.

BRANCHES:

Edmonton, Medicine Hat,
Saskatoon, Regina.

would be departing from our principles of freedom of trade to even suggest to countenance a demand for an embargo on any commodity.

"The western farmers will undoubtedly be much opposed to any such suggestion as being considered by the fruitgrowers of British Columbia. We recognize that they are in an unenviable position with their crop this year, and will be so until the British embargo against Canadian apples is removed. We will be only too pleased to co-operate with the fruitgrowers in any effort to help them in marketing their product which does not involve any departure from well-thought-out principles of freedom of trade."

FARM SHEEP RAISING

Adequate Protection and Convenient Equipment for Flock Possible at Moderate Cost.


Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. Elaborate and expensive structures do not insure economy in management and are not essential to the welfare of the flock. In mild latitudes, little housing of any sort is needed, but where winters are longer and more severe, some protection from storms is required. Under such circumstances, the buildings in which it is proposed to house the sheep should be dry, well ventilated, and free from drafts, but no special provisions for warmth are required.

Where the flock contains 100 or more ewes, it is desirable to provide a separate building for it. Smaller flocks can be cared for in sections of barns which contain other stock.

Because of the wide differences in climatic conditions under which sheep are raised, it is impossible to recommend a particular type of building for universal use. A few fundamental principles, however, should be followed no matter what type of building is to be constructed. In the first place, the site should be dry and well drained. Ample yard space should be available adjacent to the main barn or shed, and it is desirable that this should have a southern slope with sandy soil. If, too, the sheep barn is located conveniently to the farmhouse or to other barns, much time will be saved in the performance of routine labor. This is important, because through a part of the year the flock requires attention many times a day.

In planning a barn it is well to remember that shade and protection from heat are necessary for sheep, and that these can not always be obtained in pastures. The building that is cool in summer, therefore, will often give greater comfort to the animals than they can obtain out of doors. More important requisites, however, are dryness and light. Sheep can not possibly thrive in quarters that are damp or dark. In fact, the flock should be shut in only during storms. One square foot of window to each 20 square feet of floor space is considered necessary. The windows should be placed at a height to

GET IT AT



PHONE SEYMOUR 8000

"Pride of Vancouver" FLOUR

Introduces "Good Baking" Into Your Home

OUR OTHER "PRIDE OF VANCOUVER" PRODUCTS
ARE EQUALLY AS GOOD—TRY THEM—

ROLLED OATS EVAPORATED MILK
COCOA and FANCY BISCUITS

Woodward Department Stores, Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WRITE FOR A COPY OF THE "G. I. A. W. NEWS."

insure a good distribution of light and, in particular, of direct sunlight for the lambing pens during the period the ewes are lambing.

The ewes suffer greatly if confined in poorly ventilated pens. It is therefore necessary to provide some means of securing fresh air without creating drafts. Where the building is very large, with numerous doors and windows, it is sometimes advisable to build one or two partitions from floor to ceiling. By opening muslin-screen windows on the side opposite to that from which the wind is blowing, fresh air can be admitted without drafts. In very cold sections, or where lambs are to arrive in the winter months, specially arranged outlets of foul air and inlets of fresh air will be necessary.

Level and well-drained, clay-surfaced floors are cheap and satisfactory, the only objection to them being that they do not exclude rats. For alleys and feed rooms concrete floors are required.

The building should have 8 large pens, each capable of holding 20 ewes, allowing 12 square feet of floor space and 15 inches of rack space for each ewe, and a small pen for the accommodation of 4 or 5

bucks. The partitions between the pens are formed by movable feed racks so arranged that the attendant can walk down the center to distribute feed. Storage space for 55 tons of loose hay or straw is provided in the mow, and for 1,100 bushels of grain in the storage room on the second floor. This is enough feed, with the exception of silage, it is said, to carry for a period of five months all the sheep that can be put in the barn. The silo should have a capacity of 30 tons.

The estimated cost of such a building with materials and labor obtainable at prices prevailing in May, 1916, should be approximately \$2,400. These figures do not include feed racks, and we are careful to state that they should be considered only as a rough guide, because it is impossible to state exactly what the prices of material and labor will be in any locality. The amount of farm labor employed is also an important item in the total expense of construction.

Another set of drawings shows a combination horse, cattle and sheep barn designed to accommodate 10 horses, 5 cows, and 63 sheep. Still another design calls for a simple type of closed sheep shed, which is especially adapted for farms in

Manufacturers of
Pails, Kits, Tubs
and Buckets.

PACIFIC BOX

COMPANY LIMITED

Phones S. 8890-8891. North End Cambie St. Bridge

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Berry Baskets
and Crates.
All Kinds of Fruit
Boxes.

which the main barn has large feed capacity, but not sufficient floor space for the live stock. Allowing 12 square feet of floor space per animal, this shed will hold 26 sheep. This shed affords good protection for sheep under any conditions and may be used for winter lambing if the width is increased from 16 to 20 feet. This will enable detachable lambing pens to be set up next to the wall and still leave room for a feeding rack for the other ewes.

NATIVE DOGWOOD.
(*Cornus Nuttallii*.)

The British Columbia Dogwood—Vancouver's favorite and suggested as her emblematic tree and blossom, by Mr. H. M. Eddie, F.R.H.S., our well-known contributor.

It is a matter of much surprise to thinking people that this beautiful native tree has been practically overlooked by home beautifiers and street planters alike. Its presence in a garden or boulevard is about



Dogwood Tree in Full Bloom.

as rare a sight as an eclipse of the sun, and while hundreds of miles of native maples have been planted, this immensely more beautiful and very often more suitable tree has been neglected. The chief reason, perhaps, has been that the tree is hard to detect by the uninitiated when out of flower.

The tree is too well known to require much description here, the compact heads of flowers surrounded by pure white involucre bracts, gives one the impression at first that it is a tree form of white clematis. The flowers are succeeded by clusters of bright scarlet fruit, and with the orange to scarlet foliage in the fall, the tree produces a most pleasing blend of colors. During favorable falls the tree seldom fails to produce a second crop of flowers in nearly as great abundance as the summer crop.

So many people look upon the Dogwood simply as a wild shrub, because so few specimens have been "civilized" and planted on lawn or boulevard. They do not even regard it as a tree. The picture above shows

it is a symmetrical tree, and its lovely blossoms are indicated in the other photograph shown.



Beautiful Dogwood Blossoms

BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO., LTD., SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S OPERATION.

On July 16th, at the company's registered offices, 1493 Seventh Avenue West, Vancouver, was held the annual general meeting of shareholders of the above company, Mr. Charles L. Trotter, president and managing director, being in the chair.

In presenting his manager's report, Mr. Trotter said that was the sixth he had had the honor of placing before the shareholders, and he was pleased to say that it was a good one. Owing to the company's development in the middle west, it had been found necessary to open an office at Calgary, and already a large amount of business had been done for fall and spring delivery there. He was also pleased to state that business in B. C., controlled from their Vancouver office, was increasing week by week over the past year. He felt that his time would be mostly taken up by the Alberta end of the business, and with their approval he would continue to put his personal efforts in that direction. He concluded by thanking all those who had contributed to the successful year which made such a satisfactory state of things possible—to the staffs at the Vancouver and Calgary offices and at the nurseries, and to the salesmen, and he could assure their customers that they intended fully as in the past to have as their slogan "Honest goods and honest dealings." He added that they were erecting a new packing shed at their Sardis nurseries to take care of the increased volume of business.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. C. N. Haney characterized it as eminently satisfactory, and it was unanimously adopted.

TO THE
FRUIT GROWER
AND
FRUIT PACKER

WHY NOT HAVE A
Specially Designed
Highly Colored Label

and familiarize your own brand of goods?

The cost is little compared to the advantage such an outlay gives. If on box, your brand is advertising itself from the time your goods leave your packing house until reaching the consumer, if on can it enables the wholesaler and retailer to make such a display of your goods as to command attention.

We make these kinds of labels.



Smythe and Homer Streets
VANCOUVER, B. C.



"THE
KODAK
HOUSE"

We have a broad range of Cameras for your choosing:

No. 0 Brownies	\$1.25
Box Brownies	\$1.25 to \$4.00
Folding Brownies ...	\$6.00 to \$12.00
Folding Kodaks, vest pocket size	\$7
and on up through the postcard sizes to \$77, and many prices between.	
The popular Camera is the Kodak Postcard size at	\$22.50

Full Line of Photographic Supplies
Developing, Printing, etc., a Specialty

Mail Orders Promptly Cared For.

BISHOP & CHRISTIE

421 Granville Street
Vancouver, B. C.

This Magazine Makes an Unusual Offer to Its Readers

Valuable List of Prizes Costing \$7,000 Offered as a Reward to Ambitious Men, Women and Children Over the Age of 16 Years—Three Elegant Touring Cars in the Prize List.

How would you like to be given, absolutely free, an elegant \$2400.00 7-passenger Hudson "Super-Six" Touring Car, or a \$1035.00 5-passenger Briscoe Touring Car, or a \$1030.00 Gray-Dort Automobile?

These three automobiles, together with splendid vacation trips, handsome furniture sets, chests of silver, Victor Victrolas, piano, cash prizes, etc., are offered by the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and

The Vancouver World to ambitious persons who will assist in securing subscriptions, renewals and collections to this magazine and The World, Vancouver's enterprising evening newspaper.

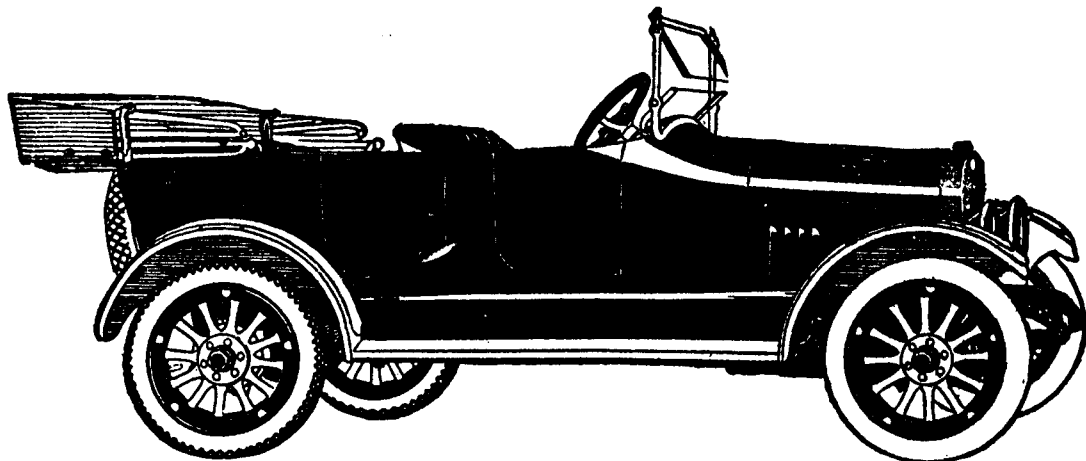
Purely a Business Proposition

This is not a "something-for-nothing" scheme. In fact it is no scheme at all. It is a business proposition, pure and simple.

If The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The Vancouver World were to put out a crew of solicitors to cover British Columbia, the cost in wages, traveling ex-

penses, hotel expenses, etc., would run into thousands of dollars. We have decided to give our readers an opportunity to earn this money in the form of costly prizes. We believe it will create a great deal more interest in every community than any number of paid solicitors, and that we will all have no end of fun out of the competition before it is over.

See the big double page announcement in this issue, giving the rules and conditions of the contest. If you are at all interested write to the Contest Manager, 526 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C., and let him explain full details of the contest to you.

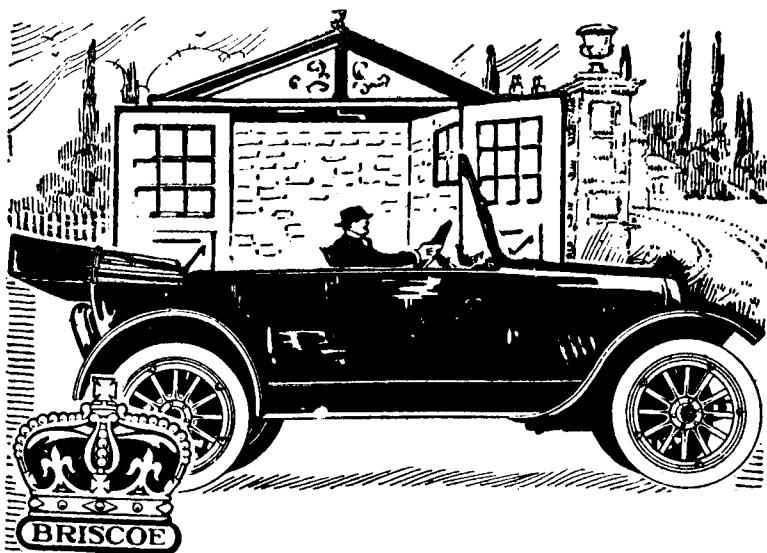


ONE OF THE FREE AUTOS

One of the five-passenger Touring Cars offered in connection with The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and the Vancouver World's big auto contest, is a \$1030.00 Gray-Dort five-passenger Touring Car. The Gray-Dort has a French-Type High-Speed Motor. It climbs and travels to the limit

of one's desires. It is fully equipped with electric lights and starter. The candidate having second highest number of votes at the close of the contest will be given first choice between the Gray-Dort and the Briscoe. The candidate with the third

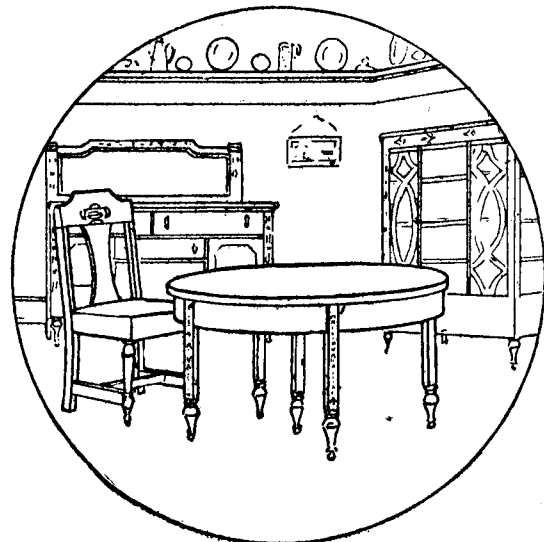
highest number of votes, will be given the second choice between the two cars. The Gray-Dort was purchased from and is on exhibition at The Gray-Dort Motor Sales Co., 800 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B. C.



ONE OF THE FREE AUTOS

The candidate with the second highest number of votes at the close of the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and the Vancouver World's Contest will be given first choice between a five-passenger Four-Twenty-Four Briscoe, value \$1035, and a five-passenger Gray-Dort. The above is a

reproduction of the Briscoe—the car with the half-million dollar motor. It is fully equipped with electric light and starter. Purchased from and on exhibition at the Central Garage, Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.



An elegant 10-piece Dining Room Suite, with a cash value of \$550.00 is another of the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and the Vancouver World's attractive prizes. The suite is of the massive Adams Period design in fumed oak. It consists of one eight-foot extension table, one buffet, one china cabinet, one serving table, one arm chair and five side chairs. It was purchased from and is on exhibition at the Standard Furniture Co., 1090 Granville Street.

Evolution of Agriculture

(By L. S. KLINOK, Dean of Agriculture University of British Columbia.)

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Article IV.

During this period, Prothero tells us, the industrial revolution which, in agriculture, was expressed by new methods and spirit in farming, influenced rural life in two opposite directions. As, in trade, the capitalist manufacturer displaced the small master workman and domestic craftsman, so, in agriculture, land was thrown together in large holdings at the expense of small occupiers. Both manufacturing and agriculture became businesses which required the possession of large amounts of capital. The changes which brought unexampled prosperity to landowners and large tenant farmers combined, with other causes, to plunge the rest of the rural population into almost unparalleled misery. The structure of rural society was affected to its very foundations by the agrarian revolution which was in progress. A great population standing on the verge of famine was beginning to gather in industrial centres and cry aloud for food.

Technical improvements in farming had been tested which promised to supply the new demand for bread and meat, and farmers were unanimous in requiring the removal of all mediaeval obstacles. Agricultural progress included the extinction of open-field farms. This, in turn, resulted in a great demand for land, and Marshall,

writing on this subject, says: "Some years back the same species of frenzy, terra-mania, showed itself here as it did in other districts."

The period of the Napoleonic wars was one of unprecedented prosperity for the British farmer. In August, 1812, wheat averaged 155s—\$4.70 per bushel—the finest Dantzic selling at Mark Lane for 180s per quarter—\$5.46 per bushel. As high prices had now prevailed for some time, and were still rising, landlords and farmers jumped to the conclusion that they would be permanent; so that this is the period when rents experienced the greatest increase and speculations in land became general. Large sums were sunk in lands and improvements in the spirit of mercantile enterprise. The land was considered as a kind of manufacturing establishment, and "such powers of capital and labor were applied as forced almost sterility itself to become fertile." Even good pastures were plowed up to produce wheat at a guinea a bushel, and much worthless land was sown to grain. By the lavish use of commercial fertilizers, enthusiasts appear to have anticipated that they would establish an agricultural millenium. Manure was produced from the most remote quarters, and we are told a new science sprang up, agricultural chemistry, which, "with much frivolity and many refinements

remote from common sense, was not without great operation in the productive powers of land."

By 1816, however, a period of acute depression had set in and agriculture was in a deplorable state. Bankruptcies, seizures, executions and imprisonments were rife. Many landlords who had purchased land on speculation, knowing nothing of agriculture, left their lands uncultivated. Taxation was ruinous and many farmers had become parish paupers.

Then, as now, the contrast between adjoining agriculturists was most glaring. A hundred farmers plodded along the Elizabethan road, while a solitary farmer marched in the path of the twentieth century. In 1835 Sir Robert Peel presented a farmers' club with two iron plows of the best construction, and when he inquired after them and their work the following year the report was that the wooden mould board was better. "We tried 'em but we be all of one mind, that the iron made the weeds grow."

"For the slow progress made in agricultural practice," to quote again from Prothero, "there were many reasons. Country gentlemen used the arguments which were afterwards employed against railways. Merry England would be Merry England no longer if her highways ceased to be mirey. They dreaded the disturb-

Business Preparedness

During the past three years over 30,000 men have left British Columbia for "Overseas." With the revival of business now taking place it is impossible for business men to secure trained office help.

"Do Your Bit"

By training yourself to take the place in the office of a man "Overseas."

OUR FALL TERM OPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 4th

Write us for free information **NOW**. Call at our booth in Manufacturers' Building, Vancouver Exhibition.

Success Business College, Ltd.

E. Scott Eaton, B.A., Principal

Corner Tenth and Main

Vancouver, B. C.

ance of their game; feared the intrusion of town manners; resented the sacrifices of their interests to those of wealthy traders. Urban and rural interests were opposed. Market towns might demand metal roads for the transport of their merchandise, but self-sufficing villages were content with the drifting ways which were sufficient to enable them to house their crops and to drag their flour from the mills through the same ruts which their ancestors had worn. Statute labor was everywhere enforced with difficulty, and, where the parish was apathetic, the least possible road repairing was done in the worst possible way.

"It would, however, be unjust to lay on agriculturists the whole blame for neglect of improvements; much deserves to rest on the agricultural writers themselves. Their promises were often exaggerated beyond the bounds of belief; mixed with some useful suggestions were others which were either ridiculous or of doubtful value. Men actually and practically engaged in agriculture were, therefore, justified in some distrust of book farmers. Turnips were undoubtedly an invaluable addition to agricultural resources; but it was an exaggeration to say with Speed that 'they were the only food for cattle, swine and poultry, sovereign for conditioning hunting dogs, an admirable ingredient for bread, affording 'two very good crops' each year, supplying a 'very good Syder' and 'exceeding good Oyl.'" Literary and experimental agriculturists naturally gained a reputation similar to that of quack medicine venders. In practice they often failed. Like ancient alchemists, they starved in the midst of their golden dreams.

It was the opinion of most competent judges, even as late as 1850, that English land would continue to rise in value. The well-nigh universal opinion was that as the land could not increase, and as the population was rapidly growing greater, that land must become dearer. But about 1860 a new and formidable competitor entered the field. Between that date and 1880 the production of wheat in the United States trebled. Vast stretches of virgin soil were opened up by railroads with the most astonishing rapidity, and European immigrants poured in by thousands. Improved transportation annihilated time and distance, destroyed the natural monopoly of proximity, and enabled the world to compete with English producers in the home market on equal, if not more favorable, terms. Foreign competition had falsified all predictions. No patent was possible for the improved processes of agriculture; they could be appropriated by all the world.

With the fall in the cost of transport, England was flooded with foreign grain and meat. "English land," in the words of Curtler, "which had to support the landlord, the title-owner, the land agent, the farmer, the laborer, and a large army of paupers, had to compete with land where often one man was owner, farmer and laborer, with no tithe and no poor rates." By 1884 prices for wheat had utterly collapsed, and not until the outbreak of the present war did they again reach a profitable basis.

In its hour of need, agriculture found in science its strongest support. Technicians in a score of distinct fields of endeavor had contributed much to the science of agriculture. "Over a wide range of subjects science had established the relations of cause and effect, reduced practices to principles, substituted certainties for surmises, laws for rules of thumb." Geology

Believes it the most satisfactory Milker on the market.



Here is the experience of one of the scores of dairy farmers for whom the

EMPIRE Mechanical Milker

is taking the place of the farm help they can no longer get, and enabling them to keep their herds together and take advantage of the prevailing high prices.

Dear Sirs—

I purchased the first Empire Milker sold by your company in British Columbia, but before buying I investigated different makes of milkers, making a special trip to Seattle to see the Empire, where it had been in use on a large herd for over a year, and I was so favorably impressed with the results that I placed my order for double units, and after seven months of satisfactory service on forty-five cows, can say that I believe the Empire is the most satisfactory milker on the market, being easy to keep clean, easy to operate and without any injury to the cows.

Yours very truly

ROBERT GUNN.

We will be glad to send you Booklet showing exactly how the Empire Mechanical Milker works, and telling the experience which dozens of prominent dairy farmers have had with it. Address—

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited

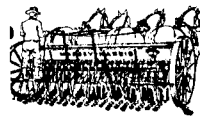
C. L. MERRITT, B. C. DISTRIBUTOR,

Dominion Building,

Vancouver, B. C.

and chemistry, physics and bacteriology, biology and veterinary medicine gave to tillers of the soil their invaluable aid. In the Rothamsted experiments are summarized the triumphs of agricultural chemistry. Through meteorology, science was attempting to solve some of the perplexities of farmers by forecasting the weather. Vet-

erinary skill every year prevented the loss of innumerable valuable animals. The ancient cow-leach was superseded by practitioners who detected bacilli almost as unerringly as their medical brethren, while the rediscovery of Mendel's law of heredity opened up new vistas of possibilities for plant and animal breeders.



GOOD MACHINERY
for
GOOD FARMING

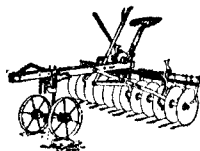


By
Establishing
in B. C.
Two
Distributing
Warehouses
as well as a large
number of
Agencies

MASSEY, HARRIS

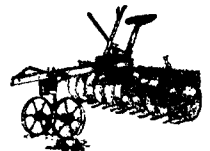
COMPANY
Limited

We
place at your
door
Over
70 Years'
Experience
in
manufacturing
High-grade
Farm
Implements



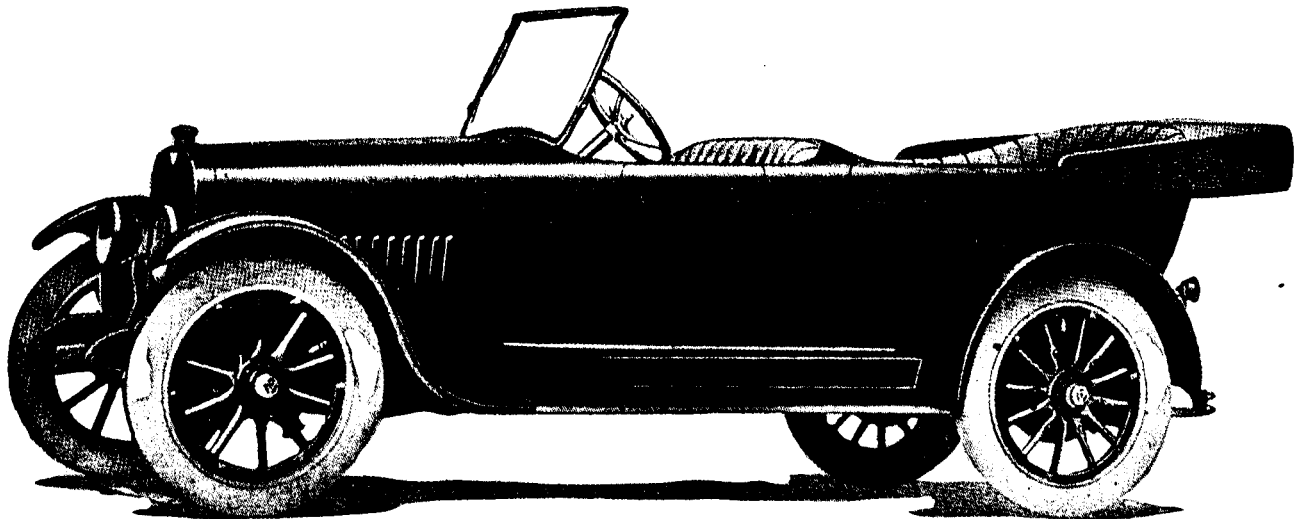
Vancouver: 869 Beatty St.
Kamloops: Main St.
Calgary, Alberta.

Agencies Everywhere



\$7,000 in Prizes Free!

B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The Vancouver World offer pleasant and profitable diversion to the residents of British Columbia. Costly list of prizes consisting of automobiles, Vacation Trips, Sets of Furniture, Chests of Silver, Piano, Victor Victrolas, Cash Prizes, etc., offered to ambitious and energetic men, women and children over the age of 16 years who assist in securing new subscriptions, renewals or payment of back subscription accounts to the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The Vancouver World. Thirty-five Free Prizes in the list.



FIRST PRIZE

First Prize in the Contest is a \$2400.00 7-Passenger Hudson "Super-Six" Touring Car, latest model, fully equipped with electric lights and starter. The above cut is taken from a photo of the car to be given away. It was this model "Super-Six" that proved the endurance of a "Super-Six" motor by running 1819 miles in 24 hours, which beat the best previous endurance record by 52 per cent. This is perhaps the world's most coveted automobile record. The same model "Super-Six" showed greater power by winning the Pike's Peak Hill Climb, the greatest event of its kind. It defeated twenty famous contenders in the world's most trying power test. This same model beat all records in a cross-continent run—from San Francisco to New York in five days 3 hours and 31 minutes. The complete round trip was made in 10 days and 21 hours, establishing America's greatest proof of endurance.

This elegant automobile will be given to the candidate who has the greatest number of votes by midnight, September 29th. It was purchased from and is on exhibition at The Begg Motor Co., Ltd., 1062 Georgia Street West.

**CONTEST
STARTED**

**Monday, July
29th, 1917**

OTHER PRIZES

\$1035.00 Briscoe Touring Car.
\$1030.00 Gray-Dort Touring Car.
\$550.00 Heintzman & Co. Piano.
\$550.00 Dining Room Suite.
\$255.00 Victor Victrola (Cabinet Style).
Vacation Trips, Sets of Furniture, Chests of Silver,
Victor Victrolas, Cash Prizes, etc.

**CONTEST
CLOSES**

**Saturday
September 29
1917**

**ENROLL YOUR NAME NOW !
YOU CAN WIN ONE OF THESE VALUABLE AWARDS IF YOU
MAKE THE PROPER EFFORT.**

Information, Rules and Conditions of The B. C. Fruit & Farm Magazine and The World's Big Prize Contest

Everyone over the age of 16 who is of good character, whether married or unmarried, old or young, is eligible to compete in this Prize Contest. This means men, women and children over 16, are acceptable as candidates.

Candidates may nominate themselves. Nominations must be accompanied by the proper address of the candidates.

No employee of the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World, or members of an employee's family can enter or compete for any of the prizes.

The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World reserve the right to reject any nominations.

Nominations may be made at any time during the Contest.

Vote coupons good for 25 votes will be published in the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World, which, when neatly cut out, name filled in and brought or mailed to the Prize Contest Department of The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World, will count for the amount written thereon.

All votes issued on subscription are good until the end of the Contest and will be polled at the discretion of the candidate, subscriber or The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World.

Candidates who seek to lessen competition by discouraging other competitors, or whose friends endeavor to lessen competition by the same means, will be disqualified and dropped from the Contest.

Votes are not transferable except under the following circumstances: If a candidate wishes to withdraw from the contest he or she may change his or her votes to a suitable substitute, but said substitute must be a new candidate who has not been before accepted in the Contest.

A committee of well-known business men will be selected by The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World to count the votes and decide upon the prize-winners.

The Judges' Final Count of votes will be made in public and all candidates and their friends may witness it.

All Contest records will be open to the inspection of the candidates the day following the Judges' Final Count of votes.

Cash must accompany all subscriptions where votes are to be issued.

Candidates can secure subscriptions anywhere.

The list of candidates and the number of votes polled will be published throughout the entire period of the Contest.

Active voting began July 30th.

The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World reserve the rights to add more prizes, or to give extra prizes.

The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World reserve the right to encourage the candidates in every way possible.

The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World reserve the right to give extra votes, and to alter the vote schedules, but it guarantees the candidates that all subscriptions turned in from the beginning of the contest will receive the benefit of any extra votes if any other than those mentioned in this ad. are given.

In case of a tie, the prize will be equally divided among those polling a tie vote.

The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World guarantee fair treatment to all contestants, and should any question arise a decision of the management will be considered final and absolute.

No statement or promise made by any solicitor or agent varying from the rules or statements published in the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World will be recognized by The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World.

Candidates influencing or attempting to influence any of the Judges shall forfeit all rights to either prize or commission.

A candidate is not required to be a regular subscriber or agent of The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine or The World to enter the competition.

The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World reserve the right to alter the rules and regulations or any of the offers, everything in fact, except a reduction of the prize list.

Persons who enter and take part in this Prize Contest, therefore, bind themselves to abide by the foregoing rules.

CUT OUT NEATLY

THE B. C. FRUIT AND FARM MAGAZINE AND THE WORLD'S BIG AUTOMOBILE PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

FOR

ADDRESS

This Coupon, when neatly cut out and brought or mailed to The Contest Department, will count for the person whose name is written thereon.

Valid After August 10th. Cut Out Neatly.

HOW THE PRIZES WILL BE WON.

For each subscription (whether new, old or arrearage) turned into the Contest Office by a prize competitor, the Contest Manager will issue a vote ballot, good for a certain number of votes. The amount of votes will depend upon the length of the subscription and the amount of subscription money paid. It will take votes to win the prizes. The candidate with the highest number of votes on the night of September 29 will be given the Hudson "Super-Six" Touring Car; the candidate with the second highest number of votes will be given first choice between the Briscoe and the Gray-Dort; the candidate with the third highest number of votes will be given second choice between the two last above-mentioned automobiles, etc.

For full details of the vote schedules, etc., write the Contest Manager.

Nomination Blank

GOOD FOR 5,000 VOTES
Nominate Yourself or a Friend

Prize Contest Department of The B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine and The World.
526 Hastings St. W., Vancouver.

Gentlemen—

I hereby nominate as a candidate in your Automobile Prize Contest:

NAME

ADDRESS

NOMINATED BY

ADDRESS

NOTE—Only one nomination blank will be accepted for any one candidate.

Address All Communications to

PRIZE CONTEST MANAGER OF THE B. C. FRUIT & FARM MAGAZINE AND THE WORLD

526 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C.

THEIR ANNUAL SESSION.

Vancouver Mill Staff Holds Second Annual Convention.

The Hotel Vancouver was the scene of the second annual convention of the staff of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Limited, all day, July 22. From the standpoint of attendance, this gathering was one of the largest conventions of its kind ever held in Vancouver, the company's representatives from all parts of the province taking part. A most interesting feature of the convention was a debate between Mr. J. H. Fieldhouse, New Westminster manager of the company, and Mr. W. Lloyd Craig, the Victoria manager, on "Resolved—That Our Selling Policy Is the Proper One." The judges were Messrs. J. E. Hall, Robert McKee and A. E. Sheffield.

Addresses were given by Messrs. L. A. Walker, Robert McKee, J. N. Hall, A. C. Foreman, A. E. Sheffield, W. T. Corbishley and A. A. Heon. Mr. J. E. Hall gave a splendid address on "Japan and Its People."

General Manager J. E. Hall announced several promotions decided upon by the directors of the company, chief of which was the choice of Mr. Robert McKee as assistant manager. For a number of years Mr. McKee has been sales manager. Mr. L. A. Walker, who has been assistant sales manager, becomes sales manager.

**FARMERS ARE BUYING
BETTER CLASS OF CAR.**

Not So Much Talk Is Heard Nowadays of the Boys Leaving the Farms for the City's Bright Lights.

"Have you noticed that you no longer hear very much about the boys leaving the farm?"

"A few years ago every farmer with a son grown to manhood was at his wits' end to keep the boy on the farm. Young men could not be induced to remain in the country, and farm papers were constantly deploring the 'lure of the city.'

"That the automobile has been responsible for the change there is not the slightest doubt. But while the country boy has a fondness for automobiles, he is in no sense a 'joy-rider.' He is merely putting his automobile to the use common to 90 per cent. of the machines sold and using it in a practical, sensible way.

"Every day of the year the farmer finds good use for his car in his farm work. Should a trip to town be necessary during the day his automobile will not only transport him to the city and allow him to return to his work in but little time, but he does so without interfering with work on which horses are used. And everyone knows that no farmer keeps a surplus of horses these days.

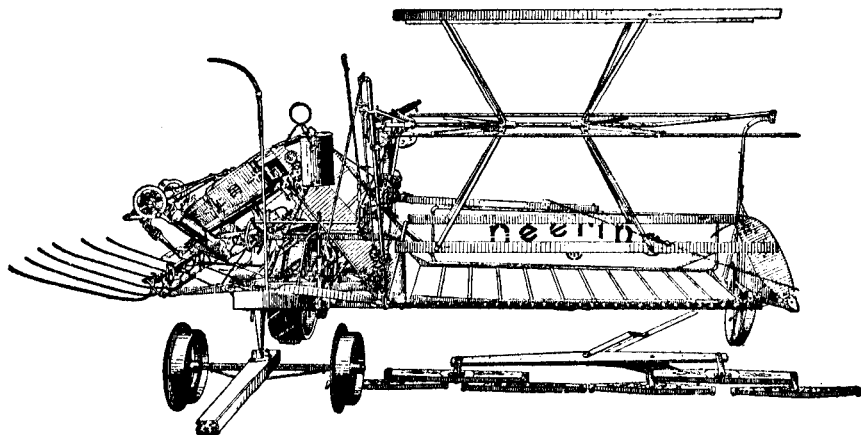
"Were the many uses a farmer finds for an automobile enumerated it might surprise the city man. In marketing his produce, placing him in a better position to assist his neighbors with their work, affording his family increased social advantages, permitting the family to come to the city to shop more frequently and in many other ways the farmer finds an automobile indispensable.

"There has also been a marked increase in the purchase of better class cars by farmers recently, and they are considered shrewd buyers.

REPUBLIC TRUCKS IN DEMAND

Republic trucks can now be bought in Vancouver, Messrs. Begg Motor Co. of

**McCORMICK and DEERING BINDERS
WILL GIVE YOU SATISFACTION**



Will be pleased to have your order for Binders and Twine.

MARK DUMOND

1048 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Also at Ashcroft, B. C.



British Columbia Distributors

**CADILLAC
HUDSON
CHALMERS
DODGE Bros.
CHEVROLET**

REPUBLIC TRUCKS
3-4 ton
1 ton
1 1-2 ton
2 ton
3 1-2 ton

Descriptive catalogues, prices and further information on application.

Begg Motor Company Limited

Vancouver

Victoria

New Westminster

Georgia Street West, having the agency. The Republic truck is an ideal one for the farmer and fruitgrower. You are invited to inspect it and you may do so by making an appointment with Messrs. Begg Motor

Co., either at Vancouver, Victoria or New Westminster.

In last month's issue of Fruit and Farm Republic Truck was spelt "Republican." The correct spelling is "Republic."

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT and FARM MAGAZINE

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

Subscription: In advance, \$1.00; in arrears,
\$1.50; single copies, 15c.

Copy for advertisements must be in hand by
the 15th of the month preceding publi-
cation.

All letters and communications should be
addressed to, and remittances made in
favor of

FRUIT AND FARM CO., LTD.
615 Yorkshire Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.
Seymour 2018

Vol. X. AUGUST No. 8

EDITORIAL

Agriculture Mourns Death of Sir William Christopher Macdonald.

Agriculture lost a firm and benevolent friend in the death on June 9th, of Sir William Christopher Macdonald, whose name will always be inseparably associated with that of the Macdonald Institute at St. Anne de Bellevue. It was through the efforts of that other great friend of agriculture in Canada, Dr. James W. Robertson, that Sir William became interested in the establishment first of a manual training course, later in the consolidation of rural schools in several of the provinces, and eventually in the establishment of the great institution which bears his name at St. Anne. Those who have visited at this college, or who have read of its work need not be assured of what its establishment has meant to the cause of higher agricultural education.

The lands, buildings and equipment cost \$2,200,000 and the endowment fund which at the time of his death amounted to over \$1,000,000, has been increased by another \$1,000,000 by the terms of his will.

The munificence of his gifts to this institution, to McGill University, and to other worthy objects was only equalled by the frugality of his own life and the diligence, intelligence and sagacity which he brought to the acquiring of the great fortune, which made his benefactions possible. Agriculture in Canada will remain forever under a great debt to Sir William Macdonald.

Appointments to Land Settlement Board

Agriculturists through the whole province have awaited with very much interest the appointment of the Land Settlement Board, authorized under the "Land Settlement and Development Act" of last session. The present scope of the "Land Settlement Bill," which is an enlargement of the "Agricultural Act of 1915," is so wide that it carries with it very large powers for good or evil. Its functions include loans to farmers and farmers co-operative associations for settlement and land development purposes for both short and long periods. The long periods run from fifteen to twenty-five years and the short ones from three to ten years.

Together with these powers, which are largely those contained in the original act, there is power conferred to take over from the Crown, or to purchase or obtain land by exchange with private owners, and to improve and develop it for settlement purposes, together with arrangement for co-

operatige land settlement for returned soldiers.

Undoubtedly the Government have been importuned very strongly for the appointment of certain gentlemen who regard their abilities such as to entitle them to a seat on the Board. It will readily be seen, however, that the powers of the Board are so large that errors of judgment or lack of administrative ability might easily involve the province in obligations of a staggering kind. It becomes important, therefore, that the selection should be a wise one, and that particularly the man who is chosen as head of the Board should be one who will command the confidence of the farmers generally.

In this connection, rumor has been busy with the name of Professor Klinck, Dean of Agriculture in the University of British Columbia, and a man whose standing in connection with agricultural science in Canada is of the very highest. If he could be secured for the position, his name will add great weight and confidence to that body. Some fear is expressed, however, that he is not available for the post.

There are four other members of the Board to be selected and each of these exercise very wide powers in the territory which they make particularly their own. It is to be hoped that in constituting this Board the Government and the Department of Agriculture will permit no considerations but those of the public interest to sway them.

Why Criticize Milk Vendors More Than Others?

The organization of the farmers of the Fraser Valley into a milk vending association, the details of which are familiar to readers of this magazine, has proved so effective that it has produced a situation in the City of Vancouver which is now being made the subject of a City Council investigation. Briefly, the situation seems to be that about ninety per cent of the farmers became members of the organization, that dealers of Vancouver arranged to take their product, and to buy from no other source, and that they raised the price from about fifty cents per pound of three per cent. butter fat to seventy cents per pound. This was followed by an increase of price to the consumer, evoking such a strong and natural protest. Retailers threw the blame upon the Farmers' Association, and the result was an investigation which is now in progress, instituted by the City Council of Vancouver.

The farmers have made out a strong case for the increase in price, showing that the scarcity of labor and the increase in all costs of production connected with their industry, justified an advance of thirty-three and one-third per cent. In these days when advances of one hundred per cent in a good many lines are not regarded as excessive, it is hard to understand the criticism which is being leveled against the Fraser Valley producers. Milk is retailing in Vancouver today at practically the same price as in Spokane, and possibly a little higher than in Seattle.

The principal criticisms seem to lie in the suggestion that the contracts made by the farmers with the retailers constitute an infraction of the laws with respect to restraint of trade, and it has been suggested that the farmers should either not impose this condition, or that they should see that a distributing agency is established which will cut out the present costly duplication of delivery service.

We cannot see that this duty lies on the producer, though in these days of conser-

vation, it would seem to be obvious that not only in the delivery of milk particularly, but in every form of delivery now going to the householder in our cities, a common clearing transportation system which would handle the goods of all the stores, and would cover each block by one distribution system, instead of by a dozen obviously, would curtail the enormous delivery costs. It will be time enough to criticize the farmer when the large mercantile houses have shown that they can organize conservatively on similar lines.

Irrigation Problems

The irrigation problem which has always been an insistent one in the Okanagan Valley, is presenting alarming features this year, and is considered sufficiently urgent to account for the presence in that valley as we go to press of the Minister of that Department, and the Water Controller.

The situation is not due to a shortage of water, because there has been rather an unusual precipitation early in the season, resulting in very high water in the creeks and rivers. This has been followed by high, drying winds and unusual heat, making a freer use of water than is generally necessary. Added to this, under the impetus of the National Protection propaganda; there has been a larger acreage than usual planted to small garden crops, such as onions and tomatoes, as well as to the cereal crops and to alfalfa, which demand a great deal of water. Under this strain the systems have practically broken down.

The cure seems to lie in increase of storage supply and in an extension and improvement of the distribution systems. Here, as in many other matters, the difficulty of co-ordinating private effort seems to point to the necessity of government ownership and distribution on a more comprehensive and efficient scale. There is no question of the profitableness of placing water on these dry lands, but the investment charges, particularly at the present time, present problems with which private capital is not always able to cope. We expect next month to be able to make some announcement as a result of the visit of the ministers and officials.

MR. FRUIT SHIPPER:

Do you know that SWARTZ BROTHERS, 155 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C., sell more fruit for the British Columbia Farmer than any other commission house in Vancouver, B. C.

WHY?

Because it is the home product that the people want. We aim to please our customers and help the B. C. Farmers.

We guarantee returns thirty-six hours after goods are sold.

Give us a trial with your next shipment of fruit and be convinced.

15 Per Cent Charged on All Goods.

Write for particulars.

SWARTZ BROS.

Young widow, worth \$75,000, lonely, would marry. Mrs. W. K. Hill, 14th E. 6th St., Jacksonville, Fla.

SILKS COST YOU LESS BY MAIL

Habutai Silks come direct to this store from the makers in the Orient. As wash silks they have the body and strength which gives long life. Made up into dresses, blouses or fine undergarments it stands repeated trips to the tub and comes out freshly new.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

A Heavy Grade That Sells Over the Counter at \$1.25 a Yard—Sold by Post at 98c. Black or White only—27 Inches Wide.

A very fine one in all shades, dyed in France and warranted fast color. This silk is made in the Orient and dyed for us in Lyons. A dress and blouse silk, it is much used for underwear; 27 inches wide; sells all over Canada, retail at \$1.25. Our price by post 89c
27-inch Lining Habutai, in white or black 35c
27-inch light Habutai, in all shades 50c

SABA BROS, LTD.

Silk Specialists,

652 Granville Street.

Vancouver, B. C.

Save Your Own Vegetable Seed

Necessity for Increasing Supply of Vegetable Seed for Next Year's Planting—
Gardeners Urged to Save Own Seed.

Under normal conditions of commerce considerable quantities of vegetable seed are imported by Canadian seedmen from Europe. Since the beginning of the European war these importations have decreased, until at the present time they are relatively small. Furthermore, Canada has been called upon to furnish certain vegetable seeds to Europe, and this has increased the tendency to deplete the stocks available for our own use. In view of these facts, it is believed that the supply of vegetable seed in this country should be conserved and augmented to the fullest extent possible.

While the practice of saving seed in the home garden can not be generally recommended because of the difficulty in keeping stocks pure, it is quite feasible to save seed of many vegetables for one or two seasons. After that, the stocks should be renewed. At the present time the Canadian Department of Agriculture urges every gardener who has the facilities to do so to save seed for next year's planting. If this is done it will assist in the return of normal conditions, not only in the supply of vegetable seed, but also in the price to the gardener.

Save Seed From the Best Plants.

There is but one general principle underlying the production of good vegetable seed; that is, save seed from the best plants.

For seed purposes all vegetables may be classed as annuals or biennials. Annuals are such as ripen a crop of seed the same season as that in which the seed is sown; biennials ripen seed the season following that in which the seed is sown.

Annuals.

Beans.—The saving of beans for seed is a relatively simple matter. Beans are self-fertile, so there is no danger of mixing, but care should be taken to pick out a few of the best plants from which to save seed. Do not eat any of the beans from these plants and save only such pods as get too old to eat. Select good plants with pods corresponding to the sort planted and save all pods. When ripe and dry, shell the

beans and, anywhere south of Canadian boundary treat them with carbon bisulphid to kill weevils. The insects are in the beans at the time of harvesting and can be killed by placing the shelled beans in a tight box within which is a shallow saucer into which a little carbon bisulphid has been poured. Close the box tight as soon as the carbon bisulphid is poured and keep it shut and away from flame for a few hours. Carbon bisulphid is very inflammable. North of Canadian boundary, the carbon bisulphid treatment is less essential.

Peas.—Save seed from the best plants and treat as instructed for beans. It is important to select seed from plants showing the desired characters; for example, if seed is wanted of an early sort, save seed of plants maturing the first usable pods. Resist the temptation to put these on the table. The earliest peas will tend to yield an earlier crop the next year than those from the same row that ripen last. This principle also applies to other qualities. If the pea is a dwarf, save the pods from the most dwarf and not from the tallest plants in the row.

Corn.—Sweet corn is very sensitive to cold and wet. The ears should be allowed to ripen fully on the stalk, if that is possible, before frost and should be cured without exposure even to a light frost. When early corn is grown, as the Golden Bantam, save the earliest ears for seed. In all cases study the characters of the variety grown and select those plants that come nearest the ideal for the variety. Where the corn worm is troublesome, it may be worth while to pull the husks open a little when the corn is partly grown, so as to remove the worms. The husks can then be turned back over the tip of the ear and the ear left to ripen. When the selected ears are picked, turn back the husks, tie them up, and hang them from nails in an attic or barn where there will be a free circulation of air. A few ears will usually yield seed enough for the average home garden.

Vine Seeds of all kinds.—Cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, and squash seeds are so easily saved and so little is needed by the small planter that there is no reason, save the bother of it, why every one

should not save his own seed this year. Here, again, it is important that the best fruits be selected according to the kinds that are being grown. Allow the selected fruits to ripen, cut them open, scoop the seed out into a dish, and wash thoroughly with water. When reasonably clean, spread on a paper to dry. Seed growers commonly allow the pulp and seeds to ferment in order to clean the seed, but this is done because it takes too much time to scrape out each fruit. When saving the seed from one or two fruits, which will usually give seed enough for a small garden, the seed can be scooped out nearly clean and the fermenting process is unnecessary.

Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper, etc.—What has been said of vine seeds applies equally to these fruits. Tomato seed may be scooped out of the ripe tomato as well as possible and the mass shaken up with water; allow to settle, and then the water, carrying what pulp it will, carefully pour off. This will usually get rid of nearly all the pulp. Eggplant and pepper seeds are naturally dry and easy to get out.

Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, etc.—These annuals seed abundantly, and, here again, selection is important. If you are growing a head lettuce, save the plants making the best head; do not use the left-overs that have failed to make good, as then the seed will probably produce still less desirable plants the next year. If the heads become quite hard, like a cabbage, it may be necessary to cut the head with a knife. Make two cuts across the top of the head at right angles. If the head is not hard this will not be necessary, as the seed stalk will be able to get through unaided. One lettuce plant will usually make more seed than there is in a 5-cent packet, so not many plants will be needed. The seed

CUTHBERTSON'S

WHEN YOU GO FOR A TRIP

Equip yourself with good baggage. It is but a small percentage of the outlay of a trip.

A good trunk or grip can be travelled thousands of miles with comparatively small depreciation. The difference in price between the good article and the inferior is small considering the service. We have Grips and Suit Cases all sizes and prices, and cordially invite your inspection.

T. B. Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.
Men's Furnishers and Hatters
2 Stores Vancouver, B. C.

ripen unevenly, and when the first seed gets ripe the plant may be shaken over a pan or a paper and the seed collected. When many plants are left to seed, they may be cut shortly after the first seeds are ripe and laid on sheets to ripen.

Spinach seed does not shatter as badly as lettuce. The stalks should be left till quite ripe and when dry be beaten over a sheet so as to knock the seed off.

Radish.—Early planted spring varieties of radish will mature their seed crop the same season. Late sorts are best treated as for beets.

To get the seed the dry pods must be rubbed, to crush the tissue surrounding the seed. When there is a quantity of stalks the seed may be beaten out with sticks, the stalks being laid on sheets so as to catch the seed.

Biennials.

To this class belong onions; root crops, such as carrots, beet, parsnip, and turnip; cabbage or other members of the cabbage family; and parsley. In the case of these varieties the plants must be grown one season and selected plants held over to the next season for the raising of seed. All of these sorts produce well, and for the small garden the seed from a half dozen roots or plants will yield enough seed. In the case of root crops, it is well to select the desired roots from late plantings, so that the roots may be stored when still in prime condition for holding through the winter.

Beets, Carrots and Turnips.—These biennials should be stored in a moist cellar or in dry, well-drained soil, so that they will be kept cool and moist and not likely to become either dry, water-soaked, or frozen, or to start into growth. In all these cases the best roots, considering shape and color according to the variety and soundness, should be selected. The roots should then be set out as early in spring as possible, after hard freezes are past, and planted with the crowns 2 to 3 inches below the surface. The earlier these roots can start new growth the better the chances for a crop.

Parsnips may be left in the ground over winter, and in warmer sections, such as our own climate, this may also be done with carrots; but these roots should be lifted in the spring and replanted as above mentioned. It may be necessary to support the seed stalks if a large growth is made.

When the earliest set seeds begin to shatter, the plants should be cut and placed in airy storage until the seed is all ripe, when it can be threshed out.

Since much the greater part of the root seed used in Canada is imported, it is especially urged that gardeners select roots this fall so as to produce some seed in 1918 for the 1919 planting.

Onion.—The bulbs selected for seeding should be pulled a little earlier than those intended for use or storage and should be cured without removing the tops by a exposure to air, but protected from direct sunshine, rain, and dew. In the early fall they may be set for seeding, but it is essential to success that the soil be constantly moist but never wet. Even a single soaking from a heavy fall of rain often results in their decay. It is also important to protect them from repeated freezing. In sheltered locations this can often be best accomplished by a covering of earth, but this should be removed so as to prevent the growing tops from being too much blanched.

FARMERS Sacks and Twine

We have just received a large shipment of new standard grain sacks, and can supply all your requirements at reasonable price. We also have a large supply of twine available.

Hay and Grain

Let us hear from you in regard to quantities and grade you have for sale.

Fly Knocker

Are you getting maximum amount of milk from your cows and work from your horses. Neither can do justice to you if bothered by flies. Conkey's Fly Knocker will relieve them.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LTD.

Vancouver.

The seed turns black long before it is ripe, and the seed heads should not be cut until there is danger of serious loss from shattering and then should be further cured by full exposure to the air until the bulk of the seed drops out.

The yield of seed from spring-set bulbs is very uncertain, but fair crops are sometimes secured from bulbs which have wintered well in storage by setting them as early as possible in well-drained, warm soil.

Cabbage.—Plants to be used for seed production should be started late, so that they will only begin to head at the time of the first hard frosts or actual freezing. The plants should then be pulled and stored, either in a cellar, so that they will

be constantly moist, or by burying them in the open, so that the heads will have some air but not be exposed to repeated freezing. As soon as danger of severe and long-continued frost is past the plants for seeding should be set so deep that the head will be partly covered. As they start into growth the head leaves should be carefully pulled apart to allow the seed stalk to develop freely. When the pods are ripe the stalks should be cut and cured in a dry place. Later the seed may be beaten out with sticks.

Jars worth as much as ever in winter; vegetables worth more than ever. Home canning pays.

Mens and Boys Clothing

When visiting the Exhibition, visit our store and give us the pleasure of showing you the largest and best selected stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings in British Columbia. We are sole agents for

"20th Century Brand"

Garments, "A fit for every figure, a style for every taste." We have men's and youths' suits from \$15.00 up.

Our Boys' Department

Is recognized as the leading one in British Columbia. You will find everything the boy wears except the shoes.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

CLUBB & STEWART LIMITED

309 to 315 Hastings Street West

VANCOUVER, B. C.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN IN CONVENTION.

The Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen held their fifteenth annual convention at Tacoma, Wash., in July, when about 40 representatives of the trade gathered for a three days' discussion of matters of interest to the business on the coast.

The province of British Columbia was represented by Mr. R. Layritz of the Layritz Nurseries, Victoria, and Mr. Chas. L. Trotter, managing director of the British Columbia Nurseries Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C.

Among the many subjects discussed was the interesting one of beautifying cities, towns and villages by the planting of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc., both on lawns and boulevards.

It was pointed out that in many towns and cities, residents of certain streets got together and formed an improvement society, with the object of uniformly improving and beautifying that particular street. This often led to competition by residents of adjoining streets, and in time the idea spread over the whole community.

In other towns or cities the care of the boulevards was taken over by the council, who did the planting of trees and shrubs, cutting the grass and keeping the streets in uniform condition. A very good illustration of this plan was to be seen in the city of Calgary, where ten years ago the city was almost treeless but now presented a beautiful appearance, owing to the streets being planted with native trees, which were now from 15 to 20 feet high. The transformation in that city was most remarkable and was a valuable asset in attracting newcomers there.

The association recognized the importance of this move on the part of the general public, and decided it should give its best assistance in the way of educating planters how best to plant in order to get the best results with the least possible cash outlay, and, with that in view, would conduct an educational campaign through the public press, giving workable plans for planting city lots of any size, recommending best varieties, etc., with a view to bringing out the desired result.—"The City Beautiful."

Might not a note be added to the above that in fair Vancouver and other places in B. C., such a campaign would be as welcome and as needful as practically any where? Many of our towns are in a much neglected condition in this respect, and must suffer inconsequence in the eyes of our visitors. If our cities are to be tourist cities, they must be made attractive in every part. And there must be no delay—their beauty spots of today were not made in a night, or a season or two seasons, and if we are to have beautiful—and they can be as much rose cities as any other—the good work must start today, for the edification and delight of the future. Prompt and efficient action is necessary for pleasing and lasting results.

A SURE INVESTMENT

War Savings Certificates Bear Splendid Interest Rate.

Every bank and every money order post office sells War Savings Certificates. The National Service Board in its thrift and saving campaign has made it possible for



Lend Your Profits to Your Country

PRESENT prices for agricultural products ensure good profits to the farmer.

To pay war expenses the Government needs these profits, and will pay you over 5% interest on them. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, says: "A War Savings Certificate in every Canadian home will help to win the war."

For every \$21.50 you loan to Canada now, you will receive \$25 at the end of three years. War Savings Certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, selling at \$21.50, \$43 and \$86, respectively, and may be purchased at any Bank or Money Order Post Office.

"Make Your Land Support its Defenders!"

The National Service Board of Canada,
OTTAWA.

30

every individual to do a war work which will help himself as well as helping the man at the front. Money is needed for the prosecution of the war. The Government is raising that money through its war Savings Certificates. They are issued in three amounts. They bear interest at over five per cent. They are redeemable at the end of three years or the purchaser can secure his money back at any time plus the interest on his investment. The certificates are registered at Ottawa.

They cannot be lost. The purchaser is protected by the Government and assured of a splendid return on his money. By investing his money, he is helping in the mobilization of the financial resources of the country which is essential if victory is to be secured. He is lending his resources to Canada-at-home, where the most profitable national use can be made of them. Patriotism and good business demand the investment of your money in Government certificates.

KEEP PIGS GROWING

Good Pasture, Feed, Exercise, and Sanitation Are Important Factors—Supply Mineral Matter.

Keep the spring pigs growing all through the summer. It is the pig's business during this time to develop a good frame, to grow bone, muscle, and vital organs, and to lay on fat. Plenty of pasture, some grain, exercise, and good sanitary quarters are all necessary if the spring pig is to be thrifty and profitable.

Give the spring pigs plenty of good pasturage. They should be kept on pasture as long as possible and gain the benefit of its cheap nutrients, especially mineral and protein, and its tonic and digestive qualities. But pigs on pasturage alone, even alfalfa, need some grain supplement. The amount of grain or other concentrated food used would depend on how much pasturage is available, on the cost factor of grain or other feeds, on the age and condition of the pigs, and the time at which the farmer expects to market them. To be ready for the early fall markets, spring pigs must be fed a heavier grain ration than pigs intended for the winter market.

Less protein supplement is needed when pigs are run on leguminous pastures. Under most farm conditions the pigs will gain well on a 1 to 2 per cent grain ration. The self-feeding method makes for cheap and rapid gains. If the grain ration is limited, the hand-feeding method is better. By feeding once a day in the early evening, pigs take greater advantage of the pasture and graze hungrily during the cool of the morning or afternoon. Plenty of fresh, clean drinking water always should be available.

Pigs on pasture usually get enough exercise. They should have a clean, dry, well-ventilated shelter to guard against exposure to storms, and to supply shade. A concrete wallow will add to the pigs' comfort and a layer of oil on the water will keep down lice. Clean bedding also helps to keep away lice, as will an oiled sack on a rubbing post, or sprinkling the pigs with crude oil every two weeks.

To supply mineral matter and a tonic, the following mineral mixture is good: It always should be accessible. Dissolve the copperas in hot water and sprinkle over the mixture.

Copperas, 2 pounds; sulphur, 4 pounds; slaked lime, 4 pounds; salt, 8 pounds; wood ashes, 1 bushel; fine charcoal, 1 bushel.

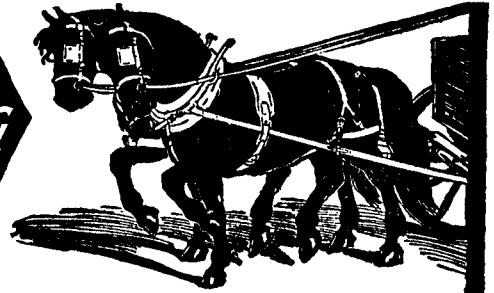
PASTURE FOR HOGS

Grain Can Be Saved—Permanent Pasture Best in Summer and Cheaply Maintained.

Pork can be produced at a profit, even with the present high prices of grain, by using forage crops to a large extent. Permanent pastures also play an important part in a forage-crop succession.

Temporary pastures such as the cereals are best utilized in the early spring, and forage crops such as corn, soy beans, cowpeas, and velvet beans furnish fall grazing, but late in the spring and in the summer there is a season during which few temporary crops are available, with the exception of rape. At this time permanent pastures such as alfalfa, the clovers, blue grass, Bermuda, and a number of others, have their greatest use. They do not furnish grazing as early in the spring as do the cereals previously mentioned, but they grow better during late spring and summer and

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Maurice Wayville, Amherstburg, Ont., wrote on April 20th last—"I cured a Jack spavin with two bottles of your Spavin Cure. I am just taking off a bog spavin. It is the best liniment for sprains you can get for man or beast. I would like to have a copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse'."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little—1/2 a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free at your druggist's, or write us 111 Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

afford an abundance of forage at a season when few other pasture crops are ready to graze.

Permanent pastures require a minimum of attention and care. They make the cheapest pastures to maintain as it is not necessary to plow and replant each year. If not heavily grazed they may be carried over from one season to the next and increase in value each year. They furnish almost a balanced ration and only a little supplement need be fed to obtain a normal growth of the pigs.

One of the chief advantages of a permanent pasture is its long growing season. Growth continues from spring until fall, and the forage is palatable and nutritious at almost any time. Either a few hogs may be grazed during the whole season, or, after the pasture has made considerable growth, a large number may be pastured for a short time with practically equal results in the amount of pork produced per acre; showing that a permanent pasture is

adapted to a variety of conditions in the forage-crop plan.

A permanent pasture then takes the place of a reserve forage crop, being called upon to furnish grazing at any time of the year when other pastures fail or are exhausted. The first thing to be done when one contemplates engaging in stock raising is to establish a permanent pasture. It fits into the forage-crop succession at any point where most needed, and is the cheapest pasture to maintain.

Use More Milk.

The average family does not use anywhere near enough milk. It is one of the cheapest foods possible. It can be used in so many forms. It is an actual waste on the part of the housewife to skimp on the milk supply. Plenty of milk used in the various forms of cooking, as well as for ordinary table use, supplies the protein that must otherwise be furnished through the higher priced meats.

**Sam M. Scott
Boys' Clothes
Specialist**

When in Vancouver come to see me. If unable to come in, your mail orders will receive prompt attention.

693 Granville Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Beekeeping in British Columbia

By Williams Hugh

THE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, INCORP.

Vancouver Exhibition, Aug. 20-25, 1917—
Honey Exhibit—Beekeepers'
Day, August 24.

The president and directors of the above are again making a special effort to have the forthcoming Apianian Exhibit at the Vancouver Exhibition, August 20 to 25, a greater success, and even more representative of the province, than the exhibit of last year. With this object in view, you are asked to co-operate, and your assistance is desired, because we believe you are interested in seeing bee culture occupy the place in agriculture to which it is justly entitled. Should you not feel disposed to enter any of your crop for competition, you are invited to send some of your surplus honey either for display or for sale. In either case we will, if you wish, place your name and address on your exhibit. This will help you build up your business. We want B. C. people to buy B. C. honey—not because it will help home industry alone, but we desire our people to become accustomed to the best produce.

Vice-president Turnbull, of Sullivan, B.C., will be in charge of the exhibit, and will sell honey at the stand at current prices, a small commission being charged for selling. This commission will be placed to the credit of this association and used in furthering our objects.

We ask you to visit the Exhibition and see our exhibit in the Agricultural Building, and view the experimental apiary, on the right of the main entrance. The apiary will be in charge of experienced beemen during Exhibition week. Mr. W. H. Lewis John Brooks and W. G. Mills will assist.

Friday, August 24—Beekeepers' Day.

The Vancouver Exhibition directors have generously granted our members free admission on Beekeepers' Day, Aug. 24th. If you are a member, give your name at the main entrance and you will be admitted free.

At 2 p. m. there will be a meeting of all interested in beekeeping. It is to be a talk over the difficulties of beekeeping in B. C., such as wintering, spring dwindling, swarming, foul brood, surplus, marketing. Send a short account of your troubles and we will do our best to overcome them.

Membership fee to the Beekeepers' Association is \$1. This entitles you to a monthly copy of Fruit & Farm Magazine, a discount of 10 per cent. on your supplies purchased from the leading supply houses of B. C., viz., Messrs. Rennie & Co., Brand & Co., Ritchie & Co., Vancouver; Messrs. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, and a special rate on foundation from Messrs. Miller & Coe., 120 Hastings West, Vancouver. Bee publications at wholesale rates.

Further information will be sent upon request. Williams Hugh, box 20, Cloverdale, B. C., honorary secretary-treasurer.

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION, AUG. 20-25.
Class R—Special Prize List—Honey and
Apianian Products.

The following are in addition to those offered on Page 88 of the Exhibition prize

list. Write Manager H. S. Rolston, 214 Loo Building, Hastings Street West, Vancouver, for entry forms and all information.

Best and most attractive display of extracted honey, not less than 50 pounds—1, special, gold medal, value \$25, given by H. T. Lockyer, manager Hudson's Bay Company, Vancouver; 2, goods to the value of \$2, donated by Ritchie & Co., bee supplies, Vancouver.

Best display of honey in comb, not less than 50 sections—1, special, toilet set, value \$7.50, donated by Miller & Coe, china dealers, Vancouver; 2, goods value \$2, donated by A. R. McDougall, seedsman, Vancouver.

Best three sections of honey—1, A. B. C. & X. Y. Z. in Bee Culture, given by Williams Hugh. This is given instead of Section II, page 69; 2, one year "Gleanings in Bee Culture," given by the Beekeepers' Association of B. C.; 3, one year, "American Bee Journal," given by the Beekeepers' Association of B. C.

Best display of bees wax—1, special, bamboo jardiniere, given by Trapp & Co., Limited, New Westminster; 2, A. B. C. & X. Y. Z. in Bee Culture, the Beekeepers' Association of B. C.; 3, year's membership in the Beekeepers' Association of B. C.

To the person making the largest number of points in class R, division—1, three points; 2, two points; 3, one point; 1, safety razor, given by Trapp & Co., New Westminster; 2, \$3, the Beekeepers' Association of B. C.; 3, Langstroth's Honey Bee, given by the Beekeepers' Association of B. C.

Attention, beekeepers—Entries close Aug. 12. Do your bit by making the beekeepers' exhibit worthy of the province, by entering for competition or exhibition.

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO BIG BEE-KEEPERS

John Reagh, of Ladner, B.C., Shoemaker and Apiarist.

Written over the portal of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London is this motto, "The excellence of every art must consist in the complete accomplishment of its purpose." I do not know whether John Reagh, of Ladner, had any set plan or purpose when he recommenced—shall I say—his career in Ladner sixteen years ago, but I do know, from my own observation, some good purpose has been accomplished—labor has been rewarded, and his efforts have been apparently crowned with success. There could be no more fitting phrase placed over the business and apiary of Mr. Reagh than that which commences this article. Little acts are indicative of a man's character and business acumen. While talking to Mr. Reagh, I noticed some well-made shoes, quite unlike the ordinary factory-made ones. They looked as though they were made for use and substantial wear. He evidently noticed my silent admiration. He quietly volunteered the information that he made them in his odd moments when not employed in the other branches of his industry. As in his business of shoemaking, so in his hobby, beekeeping, there is systematic organization. Nothing is left to chance or the last minute. Having heard of the success of Mr. Reagh, I was not disappointed with what I saw, when I entered his apiary at the rear of his residence. There arose above the noise of the usual noontide sound of the wind rustling through the fruit trees, the glad hum of thousands of bees in joyous flight, and such a flight.

ITALIAN QUEENS

Now is the time to requeen.
Young vigorous queens from good
stock; well marked.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Untested \$1.00. Tested \$1.25.

W. RANT South Hill Apiary
45th and Sherbrook St., South Vancouver

We Pay Cash

For all kinds of honey (packed in five-gallon cans), and beeswax in small or large quantities. It will pay you to send in samples and get our prices before marketing elsewhere. We are the largest honey buyers on the Coast. References, Bank of Montreal or Kelly-Douglas, Limited. Write us for further particulars.

KELLY CONFECTION COMPANY

Limited

1106 MAINLAND STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

too, and to add to the harmony of sound, a swarm had started to issue from a hive. It was one huge melody—a sound that delights the ear of the apiarist. It was the commencement of the honey harvest. In all of that vast concourse of bees there was no discordant note. There was intense earnestness throughout the busy throng that impresses one with the sincerity of the bee and its views of life, its work—work for the love of it; for the night and the day cometh to them, as to us all, when that shall cease.

All colonies are wintered in cases holding four hives, similar to the one shown in Dominion Bulletin, No. 26, page 38. Six full frames of stores are allowed each colony for winter stores; the bees having full frames of honey have no room in which to store honey dew, and are thus saved from one of the causes of so much winter loss.

Mrs. Reagh assists in the extracting operations, and the bottling of the honey, which accounts for the tasty way in which it is got up. As you would expect, Mrs.



Apiary of John Reach, Ladner—Mr. and Mrs. John Reach, in midst of their bees. At the back can be seen the winter cases used for wintering the colonies.

Here were thirty-six strong colonies, in eight-frame hives, three supers high, all crowded with bees, spread out on a well-groomed lawn, shaded with fruit trees; every colony having come through last winter safely, with no loss but the natural passing of old bees. One colony died in early spring through want of stores. Few beemen in British Columbia can claim such a record. Mr. Reagh believes in 8-frame hives. He tacks on the inside of each super, a thin strip of wood so that the lugs of the frames can rest against them. This gives the bees more room on the sides, in which to work. He dispenses with division or dummy boards. The entrance to most of the hives is made in the brood chamber, but, in future, strips of lumber will be placed on the alighting board to form the entrance. Mr. Reagh makes his own hives. On the occasion of my visit, June 29th, the bees had only just commenced to bring in the crop. On the corresponding date last year over a ton and a-half had been gathered in, but since the beginning of July the honey flow throughout the Lower Mainland has been large.

Near the hives was a large solar wax extractor, as you would expect to see in every apiary of four or more colonies. This is used to turn to good wax every scrap of waste gathered in the operations.

Mr. Reagh does not spring feed his bees and has not done so for years. In view of the high standing held by the produce of this apiary I was not surprised when I was informed that all frames for storing honey was on no account used for brood raising. Frames were kept especially for the extracting super. This cleanliness has something to do with the clear, brilliant aspect of the honey sent out, and it is not surprising to know that Mr. Reagh took all first prizes and the gold medal for extracted honey at the Vancouver Exhibition in 1916, against some of the most expert honey producers.

Reagh is her husband's right hand, and shares his enthusiasm for beekeeping. There is much more to be said, but I have asked Mr. Reagh to come to our meeting to be held August 24th, at the Vancouver Fair, and tell the beekeepers, in his own way, his experiences and the difficulties he has overcome. "Well," he said, in his quiet way, "I might try," but there is only one thing that will keep him back. It is his excessive modesty. I believe he will be with us.

B. C. Bee Notes.

Honey is being sold at 40 cents per pound in Vancouver.

W. H. R., Stillwater, writes: "Just a line to say am still in the bee business. Have four hives now from the one I bought last year, and one of the hives has three-deep supers on, up to date, July 9th."

W. H., Abbotsford, writes: "The queenless hive which I wrote you about last fall, I doubled up as you explained. It is now by far the best I have. On July 13th I had to add another super, full size 10-frame body, on which is the fifth; the fourth being full of honey. I'm expecting at least 150 pounds of honey. I will weigh each frame and let you know later." Glad to hear the news, send some to the Exhibition.

E. J. B., Penticton: "In some of my frames I notice what appears to be dead brood. Never noticed any until after I had raised my hives off the stands, about one inch, to prevent swarming. Would this be foul brood or chilled brood? Have tried it with a tooth pick to see if it will string out, as advised in A. B. C., by Root, but it will not. Will queen lay in them again?" Chilled brood; don't worry, the bees will clean it out and the queen will again lay in the cells. I usually open the cover a little for ventilation, find it more convenient than raising the super. Try it.

Several members have joined up. The directors wish those who are serving, to

Everything for the Busy Bee

The most complete and up-to-date beekeepers' appliances in the province.

We welcome enquiries from amateurs concerning advisable equipment for beekeeping and will cheerfully advise them as to equipment, etc.

Just now we would say: "Now is the time to get busy for the busy bee."

Hives—10 frame set up, with sections and frames.

Brood Frames, pierced for wiring.

Bar Frames, shallow for extracting. Sections and Section Holders.

Foundation—Medium brood, light brood and extra thin super.

Separators, Extractors, Bee Smokers, Etc.

RITCHIE'S
840 Granville Street

Opp. Globe Theatre, Vancouver, B.C.

Buy Your Hive-Bodies Made in B. C. of B. C. Cedar.

- 10-frame Langstroth bodies in flat, 5 for \$2.25
- Tin rabbets and nails included. F.O.B. Victoria.
- A.B.C. and X.Y.Z. of Bee Culture \$2.50
- Langstroths on the Honey Bee, for \$1.50
- American Bee Journal \$1.10 and Gleanings in Bee Culture, per year \$1.30

BEVAN HUGH

Cloverdale, B. C.

Member of Bee-Keepers' Association of B. C.

know they will be kept in good standing for the duration of the war, and will receive the privileges of paid up members.

Mr. R. C. Garnett of Vancouver, and W. J. McClellan of Sperling are among the recent beekeepers joining up.

Lieut. H. L. Chittendon, a director, was through the fighting at Vimy Ridge, and reported in good health.

Lieut. W. S. Hill-Tout, a director, who was with the Royal Flying Corps, has met with an accident, he having a broken hand. The association tenders Professor Hill-Tout our sympathy, and trust his gallant son will soon recover from his injuries.

Mr. G. W. Stones, the well known producer of section honey of South Vancouver, recently hived a swarm four times, in spite of the fact he supplied the swarm with a frame of brood, which is supposed to be a sure cure for the swarming fever. The bees made a queen cell and then decamped. A neighbour informed Mr. Stones he had just caught a fine swarm of Italians. Now, Mr. Stones is waiting to see if

his neighbour has any better luck than he had.

A Fraser Valley member hived a large swarm recently, in a ten-frame hive, and inside of 24 hours the bees brought in 25 pounds of honey, so he tells me.

It is now in order to receive some accounts of the phenomenal honey flow we have just experienced.

HOW SECTION HONEY SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR EXHIBITION.

The average small beekeeper, who has only one or two hives, usually runs them for honey in the one-pound sections. The



Experimental Apiary of the Beekeepers' Association of B. C. at Hastings Park—Opening Demonstration, etc., Showing W. H. Lewis, John Brooks, A. Smith, B. F. Andrews, W. G. Mills, B. Hugh, R. B. Hetherington. President D. Mowat in Doorway of Apiary.

secretary of the Beekeepers' Association of British Columbia has this year offered a special prize for the best three sections of honey, open to every beekeeper in B. C., member or non-member.

All honey producers should make an effort to send something to the Vancouver Fair this year, as only by comparing ways of other beekeepers in marketing their produce can the best results be obtained.

Preparing sections of honey for sale or exhibition requires care, work and knowledge.

To take sections haphazard from the super and send them to the store or the exhibition bench will only lead to one end, namely, loss of trade and reputation as a reliable businessman. For the benefit of those who are anxious to send their honey to market looking as though the sections were brand new from the factory and the honey comb clean and white, the following suggestions will be found useful:

When the bees have filled a super of sections and another is added, always put the new super next to the hive proper and not on top of the other super. If placed on top the bees will soil the beautiful white cappings by constant travelling up and down to the new super, not to mention time wasted in climbing over a finished super to get to an empty one.

A smoker only costs one dollar, and a bee veil thirty cents. Mention is made of this, as many timid beekeepers put the super on top because they do no care to disturb the bees.

When the honey flow is over take the supers off, for sometimes it happens that the bees will start to uncap the section and thereby ruin them for market or show purposes.

Supers should be taken off when bees are still bringing in honey, as at this time there is little danger of robbing.

If a bee escape is placed under the super the bees will leave it over night, providing it is all capped over. If one does not possess a bee escape a gentle smoking between the sections will send most of the bees out and the rest will leave after it is taken into the basement. As a rule, the bees will cluster in the corner of a window, which can be opened and the bees gently brushed out with a bunch of grass or a soft whisk.

It is a mistake to pry out sections with a knife or screw driver, as it only results in damaging the comb and making sections leak honey. Turn the super wrong

end up, lay it flat on a sheet of paper or clean floor, nail two pieces of wood together with cleats across them so that they are about an inch smaller than the super all round, place this board on top of super (now bottom up), press down with fingers gripping the handholes, thus forcing all the contents of super on the sheet of paper. Carefully look through all sections, picking out the ones most evenly filled and containing the least number of cells not sealed over. Perhaps you may have to go over a large number before you get a dozen perfect sections. After having chosen the ones you think are as near perfect as your crop will permit, scrape all the propolis from the wood with a sharp knife or piece of glass. Do not do it in a rough way, but make a thorough job of it, leaving not a speck, and polish them off afterwards with a piece of fine sandpaper. Handle each section as if it were a piece of china. Should it have to be sent by mail to its destination, pack it so that it will have a cushion on all sides; straw or shavings makes good packing material, so long as it does not come in direct contact with the face of the comb.

JOHN BROOKS.

THRIFT THOUGHT

What are you going to do with that half bottle of left-over milk in your refrigerator, Madam Housewife?

The cream has been taken off, but there is good food value in what is left.

Here is one possibility, says the writer of Thrift Thoughts, for a nourishing dish for either luncheon or supper:

Nourishing Milk Gravy.

Enough for family of two adults and three children. Reduce proportions if for smaller number.

- 1 pint skim milk,
- 1-4 cup flour,
- 2 level teaspoons butter or cooking fat,
- 1-2 teaspoon salt.

Melt butter or other fat in saucepan. Add flour and salt mixed. Blend. Add milk gradually. Heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Flavor, if desired, with any left-over minced meat or fish which may be on hand, or minced ham or a slice of broiled bacon, crumbled.

Serve on boiled hominy, samp, rice, potatoes, macaroni, or slices of corn or other bread, or toast.



Moore Light Gas Plant costs less to use. Why pay \$500 to light your house when 'Moore Light' will do it... better. Don't Experiment use Moore Light if it is admitted to be... the best.

Two light Plant complete with fancy shades ready to screw together costs \$38.75 delivered to your station.

Robert M. Moore & Company
1459 Albert St.
Regina Sask.
and
916 & 918 Pender St. W.
Vancouver B.C.

To Farmers:-

THE CHESTERFIELD SCHOOL FOR BOYS will accept a limited number of students and allow the tuition to be paid in farm produce for use in the school.

This affords an excellent opportunity for farmers to give their boys an education with all the training and discipline of a high grade school.

Write for calendar and full information today.

J. NEWTON SYKES, B.A., PRINCIPAL

NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

Stop Manure Waste

Farmers Urged to End Tremendous Loss of Fertilizing Materials.

Farmers are urged to make every effort to save the vast amount of valuable manure now allowed to go to waste in this country.

It has been found that each horse produces annually \$27 worth of manure, as compared with commercial fertilizers, each head of cattle \$20 worth, each hog \$8 worth.

In some good general farming sections not more than 15 per cent of the manure produced is used. Even in the most intensive dairy regions, where cows are largely stall-fed and comparatively great care taken with the manure, the loss seems to be approximately 25 per cent.

Here, then, is a job for the Canadian farmer, worthy of his utmost effort and in keeping with the spirit of this great hour in Canadian history. To save a billion dollars' worth of manure is a herculean task—a veritable latter-day Augean-stable job, for it means the handling of literally millions of tons of litter. It means the construction of concrete manure pits, or paved feeding pens or sheds, and greatly increased care in the conservation and use of bedding materials. It means a lot of work, but it is work that can be done at odd hours and moments, and work that will pay tremendous dividends, not only as a war measure, but conceivably for all time, for if we once get the habit of making full use of our available manure supply we are not likely to lapse into the old, wasteful ways again.

The cheapest and best way to handle manure, where convenient, is to haul it to the field and spread it daily, or at least every two or three days. In this way, if plenty of bedding be used, practically all the valuable constituents of the manure are saved, since leaching after the manure is on arable land merely serves to put the fertilizing materials where they ought to be. In this way, too, loss through heating, or "fire-fanging," is avoided.

Many farmers, however, are not so situated as to make it profitable for them to handle manure in this way. For such farmers the concrete manure pit offers an ideal way of saving manure. Such a pit need not entail great expense. A pit 3 feet deep, 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, with walls and floors 5 inches thick, will serve the needs of the average farm. In ground that does not cave in, only an inside form will be needed for such a pit, except where the concrete extends a few inches above the ground to prevent flooding by surface water. The floor should be reinforced with woven-wire fencing, put in after about 2 inches of cement has been laid, the sections of fencing being cut long enough to bend up a few inches at either end into the side walls. When the reinforcing has been put in the remaining 3 inches of the floor is laid, and the forms for the side walls set up and used immediately. Use one part cement, two of sand, and four of screened gravel. A pit of this kind is large enough to hold the accumulation of manure on the average farm until such a time as it can be hauled conveniently to the field and spread.

Another good way to save manure, especially in the case of hogs or of beef cattle,

is to have a concrete paved feed lot, preferably under a shed roof. Where the farmer can not afford a paved floor, a cheap open feeding shed may be made to serve the purpose very well if abundant bedding is used to absorb the valuable liquid manure. In such a feeding lot or shed the manure is allowed to gather under the feet of the animals, each day's bedding being strewn over the well-tramped accumulation below. Some farmers using this system arrange their feed racks so that they can be raised from time to time, making it possible to feed till several feet of solidly packed manure has accumulated under the shed. It has been shown that manure suffers little from heating and leaching when handled in this way.

The feeding shed serves the purpose of giving the general farm, or the beef-cattle farm, something of the advantage in the matter of manure saving held by the intensive dairy farm. It has been shown by farm-management surveys that the manure saved on the American farm under present conditions is almost exactly proportional to the number of animals stall fed on the farm and that the manure of animals not stabled has very little effect on yields, except in cases where field crops are "hogged off" or otherwise pastured down, or where pasture is used in a rotation.

This great war has brought home to us Canadians, as it has never been emphasized before, the fact that we are the world's champion wasters. Without making any comparisons, and subject to correction if it can be shown that the facts are otherwise, I dare aver that our billion-dollar manure waste is the world's greatest single economic leak—the prize waste of the champion wastrels. With commercial fertilizers scarce, and some of them almost unobtainable, it would seem well worth our while, in this juncture, even without any reference to war conditions, to do everything within our power to stem this tide of loss, especially in consideration of the fact that stable manure is the best form of fertilizer known, and when we consider further the possible effect of a billion dollars' worth of manure upon world production at this time when the solemn duty of saving the world from famine devolves directly upon us—well, the vital need for manure pits and feeding lots in this broad land of our becomes pretty clearly apparent.

THRIFT THOUGHT

Don't throw away stale bread, Madam Housewife.

It can be used in many ways in preparing your family's meals.

Here is one use suggested

Breakfast Rusk.

Dry or slightly toast slices of bread and ends of loaves on the back of a stove or in a slow oven. Crush with rolling pin and serve the fragments with milk or cream and sugar, and fruit, if desired, as a breakfast food.

This product closely resembles some commercially prepared breakfast foods, and is obviously less expensive.

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 931 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

We Are Headquarters

FOR

Fruit Wrapping Papers

DUPLEX FRUIT WRAPS

Medium weight, glazed on one side

SULPHITE FRUIT WRAPS

Lightweight, strong, durable and
Transparent

Either quality can be supplied in any
of the regular standard sizes

We also carry WHITE BOX LINING
in all standard sizes

LAYER PAPER

CORRUGATED STRAW PAPER

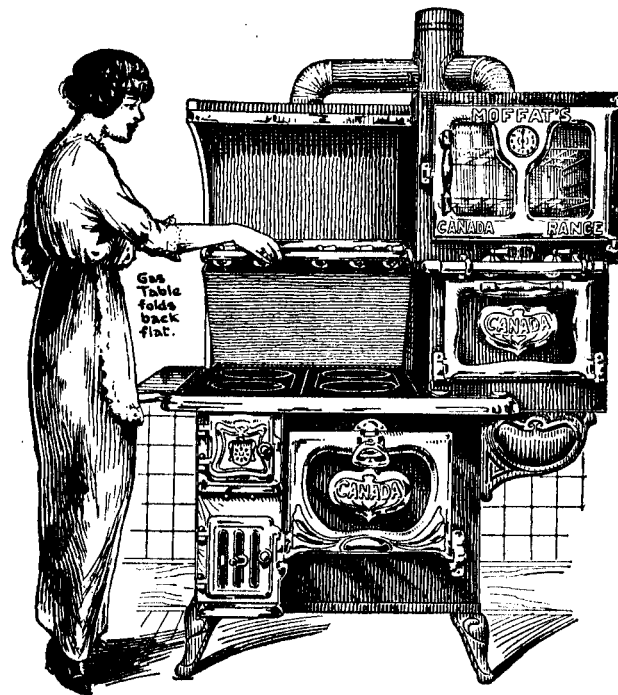
We carry stock of all these lines,
and can execute orders promptly.
Mail orders receive special attention.

Smith, Davidson & Wright, Ltd.

Paper Dealers

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Moffat Stoves and Ranges



A stove possessing the superlative degree of economic usefulness. Its beauty, strength and simplicity will appeal to every housewife.

It is an all-Canadian product of unequalled excellence. There should be a place for it in every Canadian home.

WOVALOID RUBBER ROOFING

Roofing worries will be a thing of the past if you use WOVALOID. There is no tar or paper in its composition. Manufactured of soft woolen felt, thoroughly saturated and coated with a tempered asphalt compound, it is weather-resisting to the highest degree. Extremes of **temperature** have no effect on it.

Your profits and the value of your holdings will soon depreciate if you do not have that leaky roof repaired at once. See your dealer today about WOVALOID.

Wood, Vallance & Leggat, Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.

Gardening for the Home

By H. M. EDDIE, F.R.H.S., Manager Growing Department, B. C. Nurseries.

In the month of August our thoughts have to be diverted from that of the present to that of the future; that is we have to begin preparing now for our spring and early summer crops of next year in flowers, fruit and vegetables.

In late spring or early summer there is usually a dearth of flowers in the garden, just following the brilliant display made by spring bulbs, etc., and preceding the usual summer flowers.

This can easily be avoided if advantage is taken of a few of our annuals which are hardy enough to stand the winter. To mention a few of them you can sow Antirrhinums, candytuft, clarkia, coreopsis, cornflower, eschscholtzia, godetia, larkspur, leptosiphon, limnanthes, nemophyla, phacelia, sweet sultan, etc. Spaces may easily be found in the herbaceous border or elsewhere where a few seeds dropped now will give a good account of themselves later on.

A good plan is to dig out a spadeful or two or three, depending on the size of the space, and place a forkful or two or rotten manure in the bottom of the hole, tramping it down firm, then returning the soil; rake the surface down fine and sow the seed passing the rake once or twice over it to rake the seed in or cover with a very thin covering of fine soil. Manure at this time is not advisable unless well down as it is inclined to induce a rank soft growth not well suited to stand the winter; but if applied as above and not closer than six inches to the surface it will give the seedlings a wonderful send off when growth commences in spring. If space cannot be found where they can be grown and flowered an odd corner can probably be found in the vegetable garden where they can be sown in rows and transplanted later on; this reserve patch is a wise provision in any case, to provide transplants to fill up spaces caused by the passing of various summer annuals in September or early October. Seedlings sown in their flowering quarters will likely require thinning when well up, the exact distance apart depending on the particular kind, the idea being to get good sturdy growth well hardened by exposure to sun and air.

The flowering season of sweet peas, pansies, violas and several others will be greatly lengthened if the seed pods are removed whenever the flower is over; the object of plants is not to produce flowers to delight the eye, but as a means to the reproduction of the race, it is therefore to our interest to keep them trying to reproduce themselves as long as possible. In the front garden if the work suggested last month has not been attended to it ought to be now without delay. This is also a good time to perform pruning on apple and pear trees especially young ones and those which are producing a superabundance of wood at the expense of the fruit crop. It is easy to see just now what branches there is room for and all the others may just as well be removed now as later; the tree will gain much by exposure to sun and air, and by the diversion of the sap to branches which are to be retained. With reference to young trees this pruning will be confined mostly to branches of the current year's growth which should be cut back to three or four buds, at this time and shortened to the proper length at the winter pruning. Do not shorten the leading branches at this time unless it be merely the tips.

In the vegetable garden a start may be made for another year by sowing a few seeds about the middle of the month of an early variety of cabbage and likewise of cauliflower. Previously I had always re-

Onions may also be sown now if large specimens are desired for exhibition; sow in rows 12 inches apart across a well prepared bed, that is a bed that has been deeply dug and richly manured. Before

THE BEST OF THE PATCH
RENNIE'S SEEDS

Our Vancouver store is located at 872 Granville street, right in the heart of Vancouver's busiest retail section. Be sure to call on us while visiting the Vancouver Exhibition.

WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED
TORONTO. MONTREAL.
WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER.

CATALOGS FREE

commended the protection of a cold frame for the latter, but since seeing a patch coming through the severe weather of last winter unscathed I have come to the conclusion that a cold frame can easily be dispensed with. Sow the seeds in rows on a fairly rich piece of soil but with no fresh manure as this may cause too rank growth at this time. The plants will be large enough in five or six weeks to plant out in their permanent quarters which ought to be a rich and well drained piece of soil.

sowing the seed tramp the bed firm to induce a sturdy growth before winter.

Where the plants are well up thin out to about two inches apart, the final thinning to six or eight inches to take place in spring as soon as growth commences.

The best varieties for this method of culture are Ailsa Craig and Cranston's Excelsior.

The supply of manure given to marrows, pumpkins, squash, etc., at planting time will be getting pretty well exhausted now

and may be supplemented with a top dressing of stable manure or frequent applications of some liquid extract.

A good liquid manure may be made by placing a few shovels full of chicken manure in a sack and suspending it in a barrel of water. In two or three days stir well with a pole and for use dilute with clear water to the color of weak tea. In applying liquid manure little and often ought to be the watchword.

The old superstition of feeding pumpkins with sweet milk dies hard. I have encountered it several times since writing last month's article. I am not sure of the exact chemical composition of sweet milk, perhaps some dairy expert will enlighten me, but I know that about 90 per cent is water and the balance certain carbo-hydrates and albuminoids, and to suppose that this particular plant can absorb and assimilate the two latter as such is perfectly ridiculous; it is, in fact, putting the cart before the horse. Carbo-hydrates and albuminoids have first to be acted upon by soil bacteria and resolve into their several elements or at least very much simpler compounds before they are of any use to plants; the cow can utilize the carbo-hydrates and albuminoids manufactured by plants, but not vice versa.

There are a few plants which can utilize directly animal products, flies and pieces of flesh, and are termed carnivorous but there are outside the question. No! the man who feeds his pumpkins on milk would be much better employed if he would drink the milk himself and devote the energy derived therefrom in carrying water to his plants.

AWARDS IN POINT GREY'S ANNUAL ROSE SHOW.

Exhibition at Kerrisdale Was Well Attended
—List of Winners.

Kerrisdale, Point Grey, July 16.—The annual rose show organized by Point Grey Horticultural Society and held on Saturday at the Municipal Hall, Kerrisdale, attracted a large number of visitors from Vancouver and the surrounding district. There were over 120 entries, the exhibits including 20 open classes for roses, five classes for novices who had never won a prize, 11 for sweet peas, three for carnations, three for herbaceous plants, one for antirrhinum and two for annuals.

Maj. J. Reynolds Tite was awarded the society's medal for the champion rose of the show—a Frau Karl Druschki; Mrs. R. Marpole won the cup presented by Reeve Fletcher for the best 18 roses representing six varieties, displayed in vases; and Mr. J. White was awarded the McGeer cup, presented by Mr. Gerald G. McGeer, M.L.A., for the best six roses of distinct varieties in trays. All the novice classes were won by Miss Lightfoot and Miss Elenore Garrard secured the prize offered for the best bouquet of roses shown by a child.

In the non-competitive section Mr. J. Fyfe Smith, president, staged an exhibit of roses among which was found the most perfect bloom in the show, a beautiful specimen of "Madam Constant Souper." Mr.

PHYTOPHILINE, THE GREAT NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDE AND PLANT TONIC

for anything, any time. Does not burn nor stain. Improves growth of foliage. Grade 1, for practically all insect pests; and rust, and for farm use on animals, etc. Grade 3, for red spider, mealy bug, mildew Cans, postpaid, 50c. Double sizes, 85c, \$1.55 and \$2.80. Cash with order. Agents wanted. **Phytophiline Distributors, 1455 Eighth Ave. W., Vancouver, B. C.**

Marriot of the C. P. R. gardens, Kerrisdale, also staged a fine exhibit of herbaceous plants, Shaughnessy Park contributed a large number of flowers, and Mrs. Lefevre exhibited a number of rare Alpine plants.

The trade exhibits included a magnificent array of roses shown, by Mr. Charles Bailey, F.R.S., of Kerrisdale. Mr. James Brand staged a large variety of exhibition sweet peas and Ritchie Bros. exhibited a miscellaneous display of flowers with a herbaceous border.

Reeve Fletcher in opening the exhibition said he was given to understand that no municipality in British Columbia could stage a greater variety of choice blooms than Point Grey, and it should be considered the duty of every citizen to make the annual rose show one of the most attractive events in Greater Vancouver.

A list of the several awards follows:

Roses

Class 1—First, Mr. R. Marpole; second, Mr. Mackie; third, Mrs. A. P. Bogardus.

Class 2—First, Mr. White; second, R. Marpole; third, W. F. Salsbury.

Class 3, for McGeer Cup—First, Mr. White; second, Mr. Mackie; third, Mrs. A. O. Cooper.

Class 4—First, G. A. Laidler; second, Mrs. A. O. Cooper; third, Mrs. A. P. Bogardus.

Class 5, for Fletcher Cup—First, Mrs. R. Marpole; second, Mrs. A. P. Bogardus; third, Dr. A. Smith.

Class 6—First, Mrs. A. P. Bogardus; second, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre.

Class 7—First, Mrs. J. A. Shields; second, Mrs. A. P. Bogardus; third, Mrs. Marpole.

Class 8—Mrs. A. P. Bogardus.
Class 9—First, Mrs. J. C. Shields; second, Mr. McCraney; third, Mrs. A. O. Cooper.

Class 10—First, Maj. Tite; second, S. Sykes; third Mrs. A. O. Cooper.

Class 11—First, Maj. Tite; second, W. F. Salsbury; third, Mrs. J. C. Shields.

Class 12—First, Mrs. J. C. Shields; second, Maj. Tite; third, Dr. A. Smith.

Class 13—First, Mrs. W. F. Salsbury; second, Mrs. McCraney.

Class 14—First, Mrs. J. C. Shields; second, Mrs. W. F. Salsbury.

Class 15—First, Mrs. J. C. Shields; second, Mrs. Turton.

Class 16—First, Mrs. J. C. Shields; second, S. Sykes; third, Mrs. A. O. Cooper.

Class 17—First, Mrs. J. C. Shields; second, Mrs. E. Phillips.

Class 18, best table decoration—First, Mrs. Murray; second, Mrs. J. C. Shields.

Class 19, best vase of Ramblers—First, Mrs. J. C. Shields; second, Mrs. Clay; third, Mr. McCraney.

Class 20—First, Miss Turton.

Class 21—No entry.

Liming the Land

LIME is a cure for sour land;

LIME is a corrective for improper condition of the soil;

LIME aids production of plant foods;

LIME benefits all crops;

LIME is a disease preventive.

Lime for these purposes must be pure.

Our LIME is 99.5% pure.

We manufacture Quick (burnt) Lime, Hydrated Lime and Crushed Lime Rock.

Write us for pamphlets on "Lime for Agricultural Use," and the "Liming of Lands."

PACIFIC LIME CO., Limited

512 Pacific Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.

Works: Blubber Bay, B. C.

Classes 22, 23, 24, 25—All won by Miss Lightfoot.

Sweet Peas.

Class 26—First, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre.

Class 27—First, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre; second, G. F. Laidler.

Class 28—First, G. F. Laidler; second, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre.

Class 29—First, G. F. Laidler; second, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre; third, Mrs. Clay.

Class 30—First, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre; second, Mrs. Frank Bowser; third, Maj. Tite.

Class 31—No entry.

Class 32—First, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre.

Class 33 and 34—No entries.

Class 35—First, Mrs. A. L. Lefevre; second, Mrs. Frank Bowser.

Class 36—First, Mrs. W. Sandall.

Miscellaneous.

Classes 38, 39, 40, 41—No entries.

FOR
A
SUCCESSFUL
GARDEN

BRAND'S SEEDS

723 ROBSON ST.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

CATALOGUE
AND GUIDE
FREE OF
CHARGE

Class 42—First, Mrs. Radamacher; second, Mrs. Salszury; third, Maj. Tite.

Class 43—First, Mrs. Charles Craig; second, Maj. Tite.

Class 44—First, Mrs. C. A. Payne.

Class 45—No entry.

Special, class 46—First Mrs. Wm. Clouston.

The judges were Messrs. G. Marriott, J. Pyfe Smith, Charles Bailey and James Brand. Mr. A. P. Bogardus acted as secretary, and Mr. John Davidson recorded the entries. Refreshments were supplied by Strathcona Red Cross Society.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED

The Brackman-Ker Milling Company originated at Saanich, Vancouver Island, in 1878, when a small grist mill was built and operated by the late Mr. Henry Brackman. Later on he was joined by Mr. D. R. Ker, the present president of the company. As the country developed the business extended until today it is the largest retail, cereal,



Mr. F. E. Corneille, newly-appointed Manager Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

flour and feed business in the Dominion of Canada, with branches at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver. The sales of the company amount to many millions of dollars yearly, and as the great bulk of the goods sold are purchased from the farmers of British Columbia it is quite evident what a tremendous

quantity of hay and grain is purchased each year, from the agricultural districts of this province. If it were not for this large buying capacity, the farmers would not have the outlet for oats which are used exclusively by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company in the manufacture of the well-known B. & K. rolled oats, and consequently the only consumption of the oats would be for horse feed, and with the falling away of the old-time horse cartage systems, oats would be a drug on the market.

The B. & K., extra cream, rolled oats are recognized as the pre-eminent grade of rolled oats in Canada, and are shipped by the manufacturers to points as far east in the United States as St. Paul and as far south as Los Angeles. Other cereals manufactured by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, such as Canadian Wheat Flakes, B. & K. Wheat Flakes and B. & K. Rolled Wheat, are also manufactured from wheat grown in British Columbia, and are the only product of this nature which are manufactured from B. C.-grown grain.

About three years ago the Brackman-Ker Milling Company and the Western Canada Flour Mills Company amalgamated their interests, with the result that "Purity" flour, the highest grade of household flour manufactured, is being distributed and consumed by the breadeaters of this province in greatly increasing quantities.

Mr. W. H. Ker, who for the past 20 years has been manager of the Brackman-Ker Milling Company at Vancouver, retired from the active management on the first of July, and was succeeded by Mr. F. E. Corneille, who for the past six years has held the position of sales manager at Vancouver.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY

It is said \$140,000,000 has been invested in Canadian fruit production, so that this is one of our great national industries. In a year of average production 15,000,000 bushels of Canadian apples are marketed, of which Ontario alone ships on an average of 1,200 carloads into the prairie provinces.

A Breeder's Card this size will cost only \$1.25 per month. Advertise the stock you may wish to sell.

**NOTICE
HIDES WANTED**

We wish to call farmers' attention to the fact that we are now in a position to purchase HIDES for the Fraser River Tannery, which we have secured and enlarged.

We will pay highest market prices for calf and light cow hides.

Ship to **LECKIE TANNERY**

New Westminster, B. C.

And notify **J. LECKIE CO., LTD., Vancouver, B. C.**

Rats destroyed over \$30 worth of goods in a large department store each night. Trapping and other control measures here stopped losses that would have amounted to \$10,000 a year.

**The
ESQUIMALT
& NANAIMO
RAILWAY
CO.**

Vancouver Island, B.C.

The Company has in its Land Grant many thousands of acres of excellent land eminently suited for Fruit growing and Mixed Farming.

A beautiful, healthy climate—fine soil, and a great and rapidly increasing demand for butter, milk and cream (fine creameries in each district)—a cash market for poultry and eggs, large profits from mixed farming and vegetable products.

A complete modern educational system—free, undenominational—primary and high schools on the beautiful Island of Vancouver.

Descriptive pamphlets and full information on application to

L. H. SOLLY

Land Agent, E. & N. Rly.

VICTORIA, B. C.

ECONOMY IN LEATHER

Simple Measures Recommended for Increasing the Wear of Shoes and Preserving Harness.

War demands leather—leather for soldiers' shoes, leather for harness, leather for equipment of many kinds. In this country there is no such surplus that we can afford not to care for and preserve it properly. In the army and out, we all wear shoes. If we manage them rightly, they will last longer, we will not need so many new ones, and there will be more left for others. The following suggestions can be utilized by everyone who walks.

To Save Shoes.

Shoes should be oiled or greased whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. They should be brushed thoroughly, and then all the dirt and mud that remains washed off with warm water, the excess water being taken off with a dry cloth. While the shoes are still wet and warm, apply the oil or grease with a swab of wool or flannel. It is best to have the oil or grease about as warm as the hand can bear, and it should be rubbed well into the leather, preferably with the palm. If necessary the oil can be applied to dry leather, but it penetrates better when the latter is wet. After treatment, the shoes should be left to dry in a place that is warm, not hot.

Castor oil is satisfactory for shoes that are to be polished; for plainer footgear neat's-foot, fish oil, or oleine may be substituted. If it is desired to make the shoes and boots more waterproof, beef tallow may be added to any of these substances at the rate of half a pound of tallow to a pint of oil. The edge of the sole and the welt should be greased thoroughly. Too much grease cannot be applied to these parts.

A simple method of making the soles more durable, pliable and water resistant is to swab them occasionally with linseed oil, setting them aside to dry overnight.

Many of the common shoe polishes are harmful to leather. All those which contain sulphuric, hydrochloric, or oxalic acids, turpentine, benzine, or other volatile solvents, have a tendency to harden the leather and make it more liable to crack.

It is poor economy, too, to wear a shoe with the heel badly worn on one side. This throws the shoe out of shape and may soon result in its ruin. It is also likely to cause temporary injury to the foot.

To Preserve Harness.

Harness leather, like shoes, cannot be neglected without injury that lessens its durability. It should be washed and oiled frequently. The washing should be done in tepid water with a neutral soap and a sponge or stiff brush. After rinsing in clean tepid water, the harness is hung up to drain a little while before oiling.

For driving harness neat's-foot or castor oil is best, but for heavy harness there may be some tallow in the oil. The applications should be light for driving and liberal for heavy harness. The oil, warm to the hand, is rubbed thoroughly into the leather while it is still wet from the washing. Excess oil which the leather is unable to take up should be removed with a clean, dry, cloth.

Water Supply for the Country Homes at Reasonable Prices

Anything in Hand and Power Pumps, Wind-mills, Engines, Countershaft, Etc.

Be sure you get the right equipment. We have been specializing on these lines for years.

Advise free.



224 Abbot St., Vancouver, B. C.

B. O. Notzel, President.

Canadian Northern Railway



TRANSCONTINENTAL



LEAVE VANCOUVER

9:00 A.M. SUNDAY..... WEDNESDAY..... FRIDAY, 9:00 A.M.
SCENIC ROUTE BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND TORONTO, SHORT LINE TO
EDMONTON AND PRAIRIE POINTS. NEW AND MODERN EQUIPMENT. ELEC-
TRIC LIGHTED STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPING, DINING AND COMPART-
MENT OBSERVATION CARS.

DAILY LOCAL SERVICE

7:00 p.m.	Leave.....VANCOUVER.....	Arrive a.m. 11:00
9:45 p.m.	Arrive.....Chilliwack.....	Arrive a.m. 8:15
11:00 p.m.	Arrive.....Hope.....	Leave a.m. 7:00

Full particulars may be obtained from any Canadian Northern Agent.
DISTRICT PASSENGER OFFICE 605 HASTINGS ST, WEST
Telephone Sey. 2482.

KEEP HUMAN FOOD OUT OF GARBAGE

The fact that all the garbage is fed to chickens or pigs does not necessarily mean that no human food is being wasted in that household. It is true economy to feed to chickens and pigs material that can not be eaten by human beings, because such material is returned in part by the animal as human food. It is not true economy, however, to feed to animals stale bread or other material which could be made into left-over dishes and used directly as human food. It must be remembered that the hog returns only one-third of such food as hu-

man food and that when bread is fed to chickens nine-tenths of the food is completely lost to the table. Those who really wish to avoid waste of food will not let anything useful for feeding human beings get into their garbage, but as the same time will see that all parings of vegetables, bones, inedible meat trimmings, and such material does go to feed animals. To make such material most useful for feeding animals, every housewife must take pains to see that no glass, metal, burnt matches, string, paper, or other material dangerous to animals gets mixed with kitchen garbage.

POULTRY SECTION

HOW THE MODEL RED HEN CAN INCREASE THE FARMERS' BUYING POWER.

Just now it is absolutely necessary that every farmer should increase the producing powers of his farm by every possible means. Nearly all farmers agree that poultry keeping is profitable, and with one or two exceptions, yields the quickest returns. They should, therefore, keep as many as they can, take their profits and re-invest them in seed corn, seed potatoes, implements, labor, etc., also buy cattle, sheep and hogs. Poultry will not interfere with such farm operations, but will help by increasing the fertility of the soil. Stocks of poultry can be increased without much outlay of capital, and they mature and re-produce so quickly that the farmer does not have to wait long for the returns.

Who is better fitted to take up this question of increased poultry and egg production than the farm woman? The raising of poultry, collecting and marketing of eggs, etc., has always been left to a large extent to the woman, but in too many cases poultry raising has been considered a side issue and often been left to the children on the farm to collect the eggs, and as a result no one knows just how many working hens are around the farm.

Now is the time for the farm woman to make every effort to improve the quality of the flock, select the best layers and discard the weak stock.

The question of marketing the eggs should be carefully studied to see that only fresh clean eggs are put on the market. The work of the United Irishwomen in Ireland is very informative in this respect. There the women have combined for increase of their supply of eggs and for profitable and proper marketable methods. Egg depots have been established in many districts. Each society elects a governing committee, secretary, etc. A certain amount of capital is subscribed, according to the number of members. A collecting store is found and on one day of each week the members send in their week's supply of eggs. The plant includes packing boxes of an approved make, with account books, stationery, etc. One experienced member undertakes the management at the beginning, and gradually each member can take it in turn, to pack and arrange each week's supplies.

In this way the responsibility is equally divided. The knowledge of the work and time involved becomes personal to all, and the making and dividing of profits is as much the business of one as of another.

One of the best ways of marketing eggs is through a co-operative egg circle, an association organized among farmers for the purpose of marketing eggs frequently and regularly. The object is to improve the quality of eggs as they leave the farm, and to place them in the hands of the consumer in the best possible condition. The eggs are collected at regular and frequent intervals, cheaper transportation is secured through larger quantities of eggs being shipped at one time. The members also derive benefit from expert salesmanship of a good manager. Each member agrees to stamp his eggs with a given number designated by the board of directors. In this way the

Save All Your Chicks--

SEND THEM ALONG THE ROAD TO MATURITY, HARDY AND STRONG

More than one half the yearly hatch die before reaching pullet age, according to recent statistics from the United States. The mortality in Canada is every bit as great. Yet most of the chicks can be saved—saved by feeding them on

Royal Standard Poultry Feed

from the time they are out of the shell until they are laying or ready for market. Feed them with ROYAL STANDARD CHICK FOOD AND CHICK CHOP as soon as they are able to peck. These foods put stamina into the chick, strengthens and cleanses its system and sends it along the road to maturity hardy and strong. From the age of four to six weeks up to three months old, feed them with ROYAL STANDARD GROWING FOOD, which contains the proper elements for making bone, flesh and feathers.

PUT YOUR PROBLEMS UP TO US
WRITE NEAREST BRANCH FOR SAMPLES AND ANY INFORMATION YOU REQUIRE

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Limited

Vancouver

New Westminster

Nanaimo

Victoria

eggs may be identified when graded and payment can be made according to quality.

The co-operative egg circle movement is of great benefit to the community in the influence it has upon the production of eggs through the winter months.

There are approximately 105 egg circles in active operation in Canada today, the most successful of these is located in Prince Edward Island where some 52 associations

are amalgamated into one central association with central warehousing, grading and selling facilities. This association last year had a turn-over of approximately quarter of a million dollars in eggs alone, and in addition, handled some 25 tons of poultry. This association has reached a very high standard of efficiency, it being recognized as one of the most perfect in existence. It is financed by means of collateral notes



Feed Your Calves at Half Cost

A properly constituted Calf Meal is equal to and better than cow's milk for raising calves, because it takes the place of milk, thus saving 50% of your feed bills.

LILLY'S Calf Meal

is thoroughly cooked under 60-lb. steam pressure. It is all food, easily digested, fresh and sweet with that nutty flavor so relished by calves.

Most Dealers sell it. If yours does not, write

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., LIMITED
Vancouver, Calgary, New Westminster, Victoria

subscribed by the 3,000 members. These are returned each year and a reserve fund is being accumulated. Eggs and poultry are paid for on a percentage basis and all profits divided at the end of the year according to the quantity and quality supplied by each member.

Home Henneries.

The people in the cities can also help out on the food shortage by raising a few chickens in their back yards, there are parts of the back yards in towns and cities which cannot be used for gardening and these can be turned into chicken yards.

WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

STRAWBERRY HILL NEWS

The regular meeting of the Strawberry Hill Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. E. N. Kilman, Newton, July 4th.

The president, Mrs. H. Kirk, presiding, with a good number of members present.

Reports of the canvassing committee for beds in the military wing of the Royal Columbian Hospital for returned invalided soldiers, showed that \$168 had been collected, \$74.25 of that amount was collected at King's mill and \$50 at Timberland Mill Company. The members of the institute feel very grateful to both of these institutions for their generous support.

Programme for the afternoon was a discussion on how to keep our community interested in an exhibition, led by Mrs. McLay. Competition best bouquet of roses, Mrs. McLay first, and Mrs. Kirk, second.

Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess. The next regular meeting will be held at Mrs. A. Walden's, August 1st.

HAZELMERE HILL NEWS

Hazelmere Woman's Institute held their annual picnic at White Rock on Friday, June 20. Hall's Prairie, Kensington Prairie and White Rock accepted the invitation to join and a bumper attendance from each school enjoyed the abundant picnic lunch. Mr. Webb and Miss Chivers of Hall's Prairie, Miss Draper of Kensington Prairie and Mrs. Thompson and Miss Chadwick of White Rock were the teachers present. The tables were spread on the Hope property. Between 300 and 400 were present.

All joined in singing the Maple Leaf and grace before meals. After luncheon the president, Mrs. Tucker, gave an address of welcome, emphasizing co-operation in picnics, Red Cross, etc., and asked the pupils present to join in a self-denial campaign during the ensuing term for Red Cross work and promised an institute prize to the boy and girl who showed the greatest savings at the end of the term, said savings to be applied to the Red Cross material fund.

The auction of the quilt resulted in \$6, Mr. Greenway of Kensington Prairie being the purchaser. The entrance class of White Rock presented their teacher, Mrs. Thompson, with a lovely little pearl brooch as a token of their appreciation of her efforts for their success.

After singing the National Anthem the children went to the pier to run their races. Mr. Webb of Hall's Prairie superintended these, and in all upwards of thirty races were run. In the knitting contest Ella Barge of White Rock won the knitting bag presented by Mrs. Tucker. Miss Chadwick of White Rock won the prize donated by the institute for the teachers' race and Hall's Prairie school won the tug-of-war.

A SUCCESSFUL FLOWER SHOW

Maple Ridge Ladies Put on Very Creditable Display in Second Annual Event.

PORT HANEY, July 19.—The second rose show held by the Haney Women's Institute was, if possible, a more beautiful display than that of last year. Prizes were given as follows:

Best tea rose—Mesdames Sayers, G. Abernethy, G. H. Findlay.

Best rose, any variety—Mesdames Hancy, W. A. Robertson, G. H. Findlay.

Best collection roses—Mesdames G. H. Findlay, Alexander, W. McIntosh.

Best display roses—Mesdames G. H. Findlay, Vaughn, W. A. Robertson.

Best collection perennials—G. O. Buchanan, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. F. Hampton.

Best decorated dinner table—Mrs. G. Abernethy, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. E. Hampton.

Children who won prizes for collections of wild flowers, grasses and ferns were: Olive Kirton, Marguerite McIntosh, Merlin Hampton, Vivian Robertson, Jean McIntosh, Lyle Hampton and Alec McIntosh. The collection of ferns entered by Marguerite McIntosh was of special beauty, being of delicate wild ferns set forth in sea shells, and attracted much attention for its variety and dainty arrangement.

UPPER SUMAS WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Upper Sumas Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Winson, Oakleaf Ranch, Huntingdon, on July 12. The following ladies were present: Mesdames Copley, Fadden, Lunn, Michaud, Munroe, Reyburn, Murphy, Skinner, A. Straiton, Winson J. Starr and Miss Craig.

In the absence of the president and vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Fadden was asked to take the chair.

Letters were read from Mr. Scott approving the disposition of the prize money; from Mrs. A. Straiton sending \$6.50 for the Red Cross, being the proceeds of a picnic held in Straiton; from Mrs. Tapp, announcing a patriotic concert to be held in Huntingdon on July 17th and asking for the loan of the institute flag. Mrs. Fadden kindly collected the Red Cross work brought.

OVERALLS BECOMING POPULAR WITH THE LADIES.

Yesterday was the day of the hoop skirt and the cumbersome garment. Today sees the styles aligned for greater ease and more efficiency in feminine endeavor. For this purpose new designs and forms of dress are continually created.

One of the newest and most practical of these creations is the overall for women. It has been abundantly demonstrated this year, how adept our women are in the fruit

Dainty Summer Undermuslins

ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

SUCH assortments, styles and values as are offered here are only possible through our association with the foremost undermuslin houses and our ability to anticipate requirements. Your needs can be satisfactorily attended to by mail. Write us.

MUSLIN CORSET COVERS at 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c, and up.

MUSLIN DRAWERS at 25c, 45c, 65c, 85c, and up.

CLOSED DRAWERS—Special assortment, at 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

MUSLIN PETTICOATS at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, and up.

MUSLIN ENVELOPE CHEMISE at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.25, and up.

CREPE ENVELOPE CHEMISE, \$1.25

MUSLIN NIGHTGOWNS at 65c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, and up.

Gordon S. Spedale
LIMITED

575 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER

THE GOSPEL DEPOT

Established for the Propagation of the
GOSPEL

By Means of the Printed Page, Also to
Circulate Anti-Heresy Literature.
Phone Fair. 1043 and Fair. 2760-L
151 Broadway E., Vancouver, B. C.

Our Literature is done up in attractive
pamphlet form and is written by Dr.
Torrey, Haldeman, Neighbour, C. C. Cook
and others like them. It is easy reading,
instructive, helpful and low price.

Send for Catalogue.

fields, and to allow for the greater freedom called for in this work, they have discarded their skirts in favor of the overall; and despite the fact that the garment is new, women of all ages favor it. Not alone does this apply on the farm and fruit ranch, but women of all ages and in every station in life are wearing overalls.

Instead of house dresses, work dresses and aprons the Hamilton Carhart Cotton Mills Limited, entire eighth floor of the World Building, Vancouver, B. C., are now manufacturing an admirably suitable overall designed on the same lines as the models used by our sister workers overseas, with just a few improvements in the style added. For years women have desired a garment which would allow freedom at their work about the home or in the fruit fields. Desire has now become a necessity, and Messrs. Hamilton Carhart are now turning them out in large numbers. It is to be remembered that this firm employs all local help, and by buying from them our women are keeping their money at home and making employment possible for more of our girls.

TYNEHEAD NEWS

The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Downing, ten members being present and three visitors. At the close of the meeting, dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Downing, also delicious strawberries and cream. The berries were grown by Mr. Tracey Downing and were large, firm and beautifully ripened. Miss LaCrouier sang a solo and was encored, and sang the Scotch song, "Bonnie Mary o' Argyle."

HOLD INTERESTING OUTDOOR MEETING

Surrey Women's Institute Gather at Mound Farm—Attractive Paper.

CLOVERDALE, July 14.—Seldom has a larger number gathered for the Surrey Women's Institute than the one which was present at the July meeting which was held at the Mound, there being an attendance of between sixty and seventy people. These included visiting institutes in Surrey as well as a number of strangers. The tram was met with automobiles, which conveyed the visitors to the grounds that had been splendidly fitted up by Mr. J. Loney and family and tastefully decorated with flags. A rose competition that had been arranged for added to the beauty of the out-of-door surroundings.

The meeting was opened by all joining in a patriotic song, after which the president, Mrs. Whiteley, welcomed the guests in a cordial and fitting manner. This was responded to by Mrs. Tucker of Hazelmere and Mrs. Kirk of Strawberry Hill. A programme of songs and readings was then given.

Mrs. Ed. Loney's paper, "The Joys of Country Life," strongly appealed to the members of the institutes and would help them to grasp some of the beauties of the country that might be overlooked, while the paper read by Mrs. Gilbert, "The Old Hump Tree," was remarkably fitting for an out-of-door meeting and appealed to the imagination and beauty of life. This paper was written by a young girl friend of Mrs. Loney's. The hostess had arranged suitable competition and one of these was carried out in pageant form and consisted of a number of girls and boys dressed to represent different trees. Mrs. Creary and Mrs. Hornby were the winners in these competitions.

Afternoon tea, with strawberries and cream, was served, and the National Anthem sung.

The keynote of the afternoon, which was appreciated by all present and which made itself felt throughout the entire programme, was the fine spirit of unity. Much credit is due the hostesses, Mrs. J. Loney and Mrs. E. Loney, for this, as was also the arranging of the entire meeting.

The next meeting of the institute will also be held out of doors at the home of Mrs. E. T. Wade on August 7.

CAN PEAS AND BEANS

Easy to Save Surplus Crop for Use Next Winter—Expensive Equipment Not Necessary.

Housekeepers can easily can surplus green peas and snap beans, which are beginning to appear in home gardens in many sections. The season has been unusually

good for peas, and home gardeners in many localities are reporting unexpectedly heavy yields. Either of these products readily can be canned with no other home equipments than jars or cans and a wash boiler fitted with a false bottom of slats to keep the jars from resting on the bottom.

Canning Directions.

Do not try to can peas or beans that have been long off the vines—the fresher the vegetables the better the product.

Shell peas; in case of beans, string and cut them as if for cooking.

Put the prepared vegetables in a cheese-cloth bag or colander and blanch in live steam from boiling water for from 5 to 10 minutes.

Next dip the blanched product quickly in cold water and remove it almost immediately.

Pack the product immediately into hot scalded glass jars or tin cans.

Fill the containers completely with boiling hot water to which has been added one level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Place rubber rings on jars and screw tops almost, but not completely, tight. The water in the boiler will not enter these partially closed jars. Seal tin cans completely.

Put the jars or cans in boiling water in the wash boiler so that the tops are partly or wholly covered. Sterilize for 180 minutes in the boiling water, counting from the time the water begins to boil again. If other canning outfits are used, sterilize as follows:

Water seal, 214 degrees	180
5 pounds steam pressure	60
10 to 15 pounds steam pressure.....	40

Wax and string beans as well as young, tender peas may be sterilized in 120 minutes.

Remove jars from boiler or sterilizer, tighten covers, invert to cool and test the joints for leakage. Examine cans for leaks. Even the slightest leak if not closed completely at once, means that the product in all probability will not keep.

General Suggestions.

Do not place glass jars to cool in a draft, which is liable to cause them to crack. Wrap jars in paper to prevent blanching, and store in a cool place.

If peas are roughly handled in blanching or cold dipping, or split or broken peas are not removed before packing, the liquid in the jars may have a slightly clouded appearance. If sterilizing has been properly done, cloudiness is no evidence that the product has spoiled.

HOW TO CAN TOMATOES

The following method is used by canning demonstrators:

Select firm, well-formed tomatoes. Scald 1 1-2 minutes, or until skins loosen. Dip quickly into and out of cold water. Peel and remove stems and cores. Pack directly into cans or hot jars. Press down with a tablespoon (add no water). Add a level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Put the rubber rings and caps of jars into position, but do not tighten fully. Seal tin cans completely. Place the packed containers on a false bottom in a vessel of water suffi-

ciently deep to cover them one inch and allow to remain at a boiling temperature for 22 minutes, when using hot-water-bath canners.

THRIFT THOUGHT

Do you throw away "ham gravy" or bacon fat, Madam Housewife, because it is too greasy for ordinary use?

Here is a way suggested to make it blend into soups or gravies instead of floating as a greasy layer on top:

Stir into each two tablespoons of melted grease one-half tablespoon of flour. The mixture will blend easily into milk soups, stock soups, sauces or gravies and give an appetizing flavor.

TO CAN SWEET CORN

Method Used by Canning Demonstrators in the North and West.

Can as soon after the corn is gathered as possible. Remove husks and silk. Blanch by placing in boiling water for five minutes. Remove and dip quickly into and out of cold water. Cut the corn from the cob and pack directly into hot jars or cans to within one-fourth inch of the top. Pour in enough boiling water to fill the container. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put rubber rings and caps of jars into position, but do not tighten the wire clamps. Seal tin can completely.

Place containers on a false bottom of wooden slats or wire mesh in a vessel of water deep enough to cover the containers completely. Keep the water boiling for three hours.

Remove the jars, tighten covers, invert jars to test seal, and cool (not in draft, as jars might crack).

Tin cans may be placed in cold water for rapid cooling.

After the containers are cool store in a dark, cool place.

Rapid preparation for canning is especially desirable for corn if a good quality of product is to be obtained. The best results can be secured when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. If it is necessary for one person to work alone she should cut off sufficient corn to fill one jar, pour on boiling water, add salt, place the rubbers and caps in position, and put the jar or container into hot water at once. The extra cooking which will be given to the cans first filled will not be injurious and a better product will be secured than if the cut corn were allowed to stand until all jars were filled.

Organize your community to get rid of rats—wasteful, costly, and dangerous pests. The next issue will tell you how to deal effectively with rats in your home or store, on the farm, or under town conditions.

HOW TO PRODUCE GOOD EGGS

In the production of good eggs the stock is of the utmost importance. Weak, sickly stock produces poor quality eggs. Such eggs will deteriorate quickly. Discard the hens that lay too small or too large eggs, and eggs that are poorly shaped. If eggs selected for incubation are small, ill-shaped, or of poor color and texture, so will be the eggs that are laid by hens hatched from these eggs.

It is very important that the quarters in which the hens are kept be roomy, well ventilated and an abundance of sunshine allowed to enter. Also a good supply of dry clean nesting material should be in all the nests at all times and so reduce the danger of soiling or breaking eggs in the nest. No matter how healthy the stock, if kept in poor quarters, it will become weak and sickly.

Crating of Eggs.

Immediately the eggs are gathered, they should be graded and assorted. Take out all eggs that are in any dirty, as dirty eggs are consigned as "seconds" and consequently fetch a lower market price. Dirty shelled eggs do not store well and are, therefore, not available for holding when the surplus production is greatest.

Do not wash dirty eggs for the market, as different forms of mould may result from packing the eggs damp. Washing also gives them an appearance of stale eggs by making them look glossy.

Do not pack eggs that are cracked. Pack the eggs according to size, placing the large ones in one case and the small ones in another. Also separate the brown eggs from the white ones.

Candle all eggs before sending to market so that stale eggs, eggs with blood rings, checks, white rots, black rots, mouldy eggs and eggs in which incubation has begun, etc., will not be put on the market.

Following are five rules which might well be followed by all handling poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool dry room or cellar.
4. Market eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

GOING TO TOWN WITH PA

I tell you what I liked to do
When I was 'bout as big as you,
Was go t' town with pa!
They ain't been nuthin' fore or sence,
Of nigh one half the consequence,
Nor half s' full of pure joy
As when my mother'd holler: "Boy,
It's brekfus time, nigh five o'clock—
'F y'll hurry up an' feed the stock
Y' kin go t' town with pa."

Beyond the ridge the white road bent—
The furthest then I'd ever went!

An' then went leadin' down
Past Jackson's Crick an' Possum Gap,
Through woods so dark I hung t' pap,
An' ever' step showed more an' more
The world I'd never knowed before;
Past fields o' wavin' wheat an' flax
An' then across the railroad tracks,
An' then—t' Burgettstown!

Ah, Burgettstown! Me-trop-o-les
Of all my youthful dreams, I gess,
Nun half so great cud be!
The biggest millwheel ever wrought
Was turned to grind the grist we brough'
The biggest things the world arou'
I saw right thare in Burgettstown—
No buildin's half so big and tall!
It seemed that there was nuthin' small—
Exceptin' pa an' me!

The sun'd be edgin' to'rds the West,
When pa'd allow: "Well, bub, you best
Climb up here with yer pa."
An' out from 'neath the seat 'ud cum
The snack that pa had brought from hum—
Sum hard-biled eggs, an' ginger-snaps
Was allus fa-vor-ites o' pap's—
An' I'd eat, too, till I cudn't see,
And be plum glad, as glad cud be,
T' git back hum t' ma!

—John D. Wells in Woman's World



You've seen those nice, neat, practical and most ladylike 2-piece garments so many of our fruit-pickers and packers are wearing---

THEY ARE

Carhartt's

designed after the models used by our sister-workers overseas—with just a little style added. For

Working, Motoring, Camping

Get the

CARHARTT

If your dealer hasn't got it, write direct to the factory—

**HAMILTON - CARHARTT
COTTON MILLS, LTD.**

Entire Eighth Floor, World Building,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Factories Also in Liverpool, England, and Toronto, Canada.

BABY BEETS FOR WINTER

Can Them if You Have Cans—Dry Them if You Have No Cans.

Now is a good time for garden owners in many sections who have more beets of the early crop than they can eat in the fresh form and an abundance of glass jars and tin cans, to can baby beets.

How to Can Baby Beets.

Grade for size, color and degree of ripeness. Wash thoroughly, use vegetable brush. Scald or blanch in hot water sufficiently to loosen the skin. Dip quickly into cold water. Scrape or pare to remove skin. Pack whole vegetables, slices, or cross-section pieces in hot glass jars or tin cans. Add boiling hot water until full. Add level teaspoonful salt to quart. Place rubbers and tops of jars in position; partially seal, but not tight. Cap and tip tin cans completely. Place on false bottom in a vessel of hot water which just covers the containers. Sterilize at boiling temperature in hot-water-bath canners for 90 minutes.

Drying Beets.

If the early crop of beets is abundant but jars or cans are not available, the surplus young beets may be dried for winter use. Select young, quickly grown, tender beets. Wash, peel raw, slice about 1-8 inch thick, and dry over a stove, before an electric fan, or in the sun. The dried product may be packed in paper cartons, in paraffined paper bags, baking powder or coffee cans, or other containers which will exclude moisture and insects.

Fit, Quality, Style and Value in Ladies' Ready-to-wear

"The Leaders of Fashion"

When you visit the city you will save a great deal of time and worry—and money, if you come direct to this modern store for your new suit, coat, dress or skirt. We are manufacturers of **Ladies' Ready-to-Wear**, and carry a full range of all the newest style outer garments. Having made a study of our business, and having highly competent help in all departments, we are able to produce the very highest standard of suits and coats—just the grade of garments that bring ladies back to us season after season.

When you come to the city visit the store and look around. Here you will see some of the very finest suits and coats in the city—you will see all the newest Eastern styles in clever garments produced in our own Vancouver factory—you will see original Eastern productions from the foremost manufacturers on the continent.

And please remember this: We always sell on the distinct understanding that you will be perfectly pleased with your garments, otherwise you are given back every cent you spend. Special arrangements made to accommodate out-of-town ladies who come to the city for a few days. No extra charge for this service.

"Famous" Suits from . . \$15.50

"Famous" Coats from . . \$10.50



Famous
ESTD 1909
NEW YORK SUIT & CLOAK CO

623 Hastings St. West

4 Doors from Granville St.

Ward, Ellwood & Co.

The Foremost Printers
in the Province

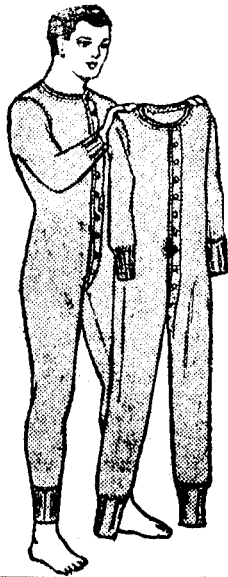
THE ONLY MAIL ORDER

Printing House in the West

SERVICE : QUALITY : PRICE

318 Homer St.

Vancouver, B. C.



1500 GARMENTS OF STANFIELD'S Silk and Wool Underwear for Men at Half Price.

—do you need any? Will you need any a year from now? If you will, this is a buying opportunity worth taking advantage of. You know silk and wool underwear is at a premium—the little there is will be higher in price when the Fall comes. Now you can supply your future needs at half today's prices.

We Guarantee the Value is Genuine—Half Regular Price.

It is Stanfield's make. It was a clean-up line—the manufacturers could not get any more of the beautiful Belgian yarn that is used in the making of it, so they cleared the line to us, enabling us to sell it at half price.

Perfect Goods in Every Particular—Complete Size Range.

VESTS AND DRAWERS
Regular \$4.50 Value, Special
\$2.49

COMBINATIONS
Regular \$9.00 Value, Special
\$4.98

Buy WOOL Now!

The wool situation is getting to be critical—a great many factories are not booking any new orders for this year; but we are pleased to announce that we have anticipated this condition and governed our stocks accordingly, putting us in a position which will enable us to supply all the yarn required for soldiers' comforts. We have a complete assortment of Baldwin's Double Running Yarn in black, white, grey, khaki, heather and natural at \$2.50.

WE HAVE ALSO plenty of Bonnerworth Nobby in grey and khaki, at \$2.25.

ALSO PATON'S Wheeling Yarn, in shades of grey, heather and natural, \$2.25 a pound.

A Bulletin of Bargains FROM OUR DRUG DEPARTMENT

FOR FRUIT AND FARM READERS

Glycerine and Rose Water—Violet, Rose, Almond, Witch Hazel; all regular 25c creams, for 17c
Mennen's Cold Cream—In tubes; regular 25c, for ... 17c
Mennen's Tooth Paste—Regular 25c, for 19c
Mennen's Talcums—All shades and odors, per tin .. 15c
Violet or Lily of the Valley Talcums—In 1-lb. tins; 25c value for 17c
Columbian Health Salt—Per tin 15c
Diarrhoea Mixture—25c value for 17c
Syrup of Figs—25c value for 17c
Milk of Magnesia—35c value for 24c

FACE POWDERS

Pivers—All shades, per box \$1.00
Djerkiss—75c and \$1.00 sizes for 65c and 85c
Luxor 75c and \$1.25
Roger and Gallet 50c, 75c and \$1.50
(War Tax Extra)



Do You Wear Outsize Boots ?

There are stout women and girls in every community who are delighted with the splendid style and fit of Aunt Polly's out-size shoes, as illustrated. They are neat models with stout ankle measurements, and come in E widths in sizes 3 to 9, and in EEE widths in sizes 3 to 10, in both lace and button styles and in kid and patent leather. Price **\$6.50**

This is the only shoe store that permits the stout woman or girl to get genuine style—that important factor in the shoe business today—together with a perfect fit. The Aunt Polly's outsize last is constructed to make the feet appear small—the short vamp feature is especially pleasing as it helps to secure this effect. **\$6.50**
Once you try them, you will always buy them. Price

MEN'S OVERALLS, SPECIAL VALUE AT \$1.75

This is the exact wholesale price for the quality of overall we are retailing for \$1.75. It is the famous "Northern" Brand Overall, made in the "no-rip" way of 250 stifel striped, and the heavy 4X blue or black denim cut 45 yards to the dozen pairs, with one-piece side vent and continuous fly and elastic brace. An overall that gives satisfaction—and a wonderful value **\$1.75**
at

THIS HOSE FOR WOMEN IS EXCEL- LENT VALUE AT 50c A PAIR

By buying now you effect quite a considerable saving on your purchase. When Fall comes this quality will be worth 75c. It's made of a quality cashmere that is fast color. It is full fashioned and seamless; a real wonder of value. Be sure that you order a few pairs. **50c**
Special, per pair

Hudson's Bay Company

VANCOUVER, B. C.