

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT AND FARM
MAGAZINE

Vol. VI., No. 12

SEPTEMBER, 1915



THE COTTAGE ON THE HILL.
(Courtesy Eastman Kodak Company.)

Somewhere in France,
July 15, 1915.

THE LECKIE SHOE CO.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen,— Will you kindly send me per return mail (registered) a pair of Army Boots, size 8F or 8½E.

Since the pair I am wearing were issued to me on November 9th last, at the Willows Camp, Victoria, I have worn them continuously with the exception of during the five times I have had them re-soled, and at the present time, judging from appearances, they are good for many more months of hard wear. **I have worn them in Canada, England, France and Belgium in all kinds of weather, on all kinds of roads, besides giving them a couple of months in muddy trenches, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is not a boot made anywhere for this army or any other which will compare with them for actual wear and comfort.** I know fellows in this battalion who have paid \$6 of their own hard-earned money for a pair of them which had already been worn for five or six months rather than take a free issue of the regulation English boot, and it is supposed to be a good one, while many of the fellows who left their second issue in England when reducing their kit have sent for them.

Hoping that you will always find your way clear to turn out the same article as I have had experience with, and with best wishes for your success, I remain,

Faithfully yours (Pte.) J. S. H. MUNRO,
Machine Gun Section.

15th Battalion, care of G. P. O. London, Eng.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm Magazine

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

Vol. VI.—No. 12

Vancouver, British Columbia

\$1.00 per year
in Advance

Swine in Canada

A FIRST-CLASS HERD OF SWINE

Two essentials in successful swine keeping are good management and good feed. Keep the herd built up by using and keeping the best old sows and boars. Of course, we cannot keep the same sows all the time. Two litters a year are raised from part of the sows, selecting from the fall litters the best ones for future brood sows. None are kept except those that have a good head and ear, good heart girth and deep, long body, well arched back and stand up well on the feet. Boars are kept in pastures away from the sows. They have a range of clover and timothy pasture. We feed them such food as is raised on the farm—

waste products, such as apple and potato peelings, table scraps, etc., that can be utilized to good advantage. Corn stands at the head of hog rations, being the cheapest and best feed available. Feeds rich in protein should be fed with it, for corn contains an excess of carbohydrate. Skim milk and grass, especially the clovers, are excellent sources of protein. The young growing pig needs proportionately more nitrogenous food than the mature hog. When hogs reach the fattening stage corn can be fed almost exclusively. Clean waste scraps of fruit and vegetables may be fed with the foregoing feeds, but it should be borne in mind that the digestive apparatus of no

the ground. He was narrow in body, coarse in bone, had very large ears, and took a long time to mature.

Little was done to improve the breed until about 1760, when Robert Bakewell, the famous stock improver of that time, is said to have applied the principles by which the English Leicester sheep was evolved from the old type. This was to perpetuate only the smaller, finer and more compact animals, which he found had a greater aptitude to fatten than the more rangy and coarser types. Some authorities claim also that the Yorkshire was much helped by the introduction of crosses of the White Leicester, a breed of swine of a finer and thicker type than the Yorkshire was at that time.

FEEDING PIGS IN SUMMER

The right place for growing pigs this time of the year is pasture. It may be either clover or alfalfa, or just ordinary pasture—anything so long as it is pasture, and the pigs have to exercise to get a large part of their living.

One of the best pastures is alfalfa pastures. When people know how to handle an alfalfa pasture properly they get very enthusiastic over it. Alfalfa is very rich in protein, which is very necessary for growing pigs. It is surprising the number of men who ought to know better who still persist in keeping their pigs closed up. Seventy-five per cent. of the ills that the pig is heir to are caused by insufficient exercise. Pigs that are out on pasture, although they may not fatten so quickly, do not go lame and produce a much better quality of bacon.

Even when alfalfa pasture is available the pigs should get a supplementary grain ration. The idea is to have the pigs weigh about 180 to 200 pounds at six or seven months old. The bacon hog that we raise here in Canada does not require such liberal feeding as does the lard hogs of the States, but still all the same it should put on about one pound increase per day. When pasture is relied on alone, instead of the animal weighing 180 pounds in the fall it probably won't weigh more than seventy or one hundred pounds. Such hogs if sold will fetch anything but good prices, and if kept and fattened inside, by the time they are ready for the market the price has probably gone down. As a rule the best month in the fall to sell hogs is in September.

The hog requires food for maintenance first of all, and what it gets after that goes to put on fat and flesh. By keeping a hog longer than is necessary simply means that the food that is required for maintenance during the extra period is wasted. In the old days, when the pigs had to be driven to market on foot a distance of perhaps thirty or forty miles, it was necessary to have the animals fully mature before they were fattened, but those days are now past, and the early matured and early fattened animals are the most profitable.

Concluded on page 731



SWINE RAISING IN B. C.

ground oats and wheat with tankage and a little oil meal added. We do not feed much corn. This makes them strong and vigorous. At breeding time a record of every sow bred is kept, so as to tell whether she will farrow. In cold weather we care for the pigs by putting them in a basket in which is a jug of hot water, which soon dries them off. They will come out fighting for the first dinner.

The individual hog house beats all others in cold weather. This type can easily be warmed by hanging a lantern or small oil stove in it. After farrowing, we feed the same kind of feed as the sow has been used to getting, but not so much or as rich a feed at first. As soon as the pigs get old enough to eat, we make a place for them where they can eat by themselves, giving them some milk at first to get them started, adding a little shorts as they get older.

Some farmers are deceiving themselves when they think that hogs are fitted by nature to subsist entirely on waste products. They do their best on a clean, well-balanced ration. There are, however, some kinds of

animal is fitted to assimilate soap-suds and other chemicals of a like nature, which are sometimes thought by the poorly informed to be excellent hog feed.

SWINE IN CANADA

The breeds of swine most common in Canada are the Yorkshire, the Tamworth, the Berkshire, and the Chester White. The Poland-China, the Duroc-Jersey and the Hampshire are also bred to some extent. The Yorkshire and the Tamworth are recognized as being especially suitable for bacon production; while the Berkshire, the Chester White and the Hampshire of the improved type occupy an intermediate position between the bacon and the lard types. The remaining two belong to the fat or lard-producing class, very popular in the corn belt of the United States.

The Yorkshire hog of today is claimed by historians of the breed to have descended almost directly from the old English hog common in the northern counties of England as far back as the beginning of the eighteenth century. This hog was long in the head and body and stood high off

Our Land Laws

By Alex. Philip.

The Editor Fruit and Farm.

Sir,—My attention has been called to your article in last issue on this subject and to your invitation for suggestions. In the same issue I see a brief report of statements recently made by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture as to the urgent need to keep money in the province. He calls attention to the fact that we have been sending away annually over \$25,000,000 for agricultural produce which could have been raised here. If Mr. Scott were to sum up the amounts of money so exported by us during the last 25 years I think he will get a grand total of more than \$300,000,000. But that is not all. Because we sent all that money away we have had to bring in money on loan or on shares of companies at a cost to us ranging from 4 per cent. to 10 per cent. Hence we are now actually sending away from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 annually by way of interest on money we should never have had to borrow. We are, therefore, burning the candle at both ends, and yet we wonder why we have hard times. If our province were not immensely rich in natural resources and possibilities it would have been bankrupt long ago through sheer folly.

We need not waste time on recriminations. It does not need much skill to diagnose the trouble. Let us try to find a cure for it. There is no good reason for this ruinous leakage being continued. The Fraser Valley alone has land of the finest quality now untilled to fill the bill if it can be utilized. It is estimated by some that only about 5 per cent. of the whole Fraser Valley is now producing crops. There is certainly not more than 10 per cent. of it so used. It has been well said that a large area of the Fraser Valley is as fertile as any land existing, and some men have been very successful as cultivators of it. Why is so much of it lying waste. After 24 years' observation I venture to give the following reasons:

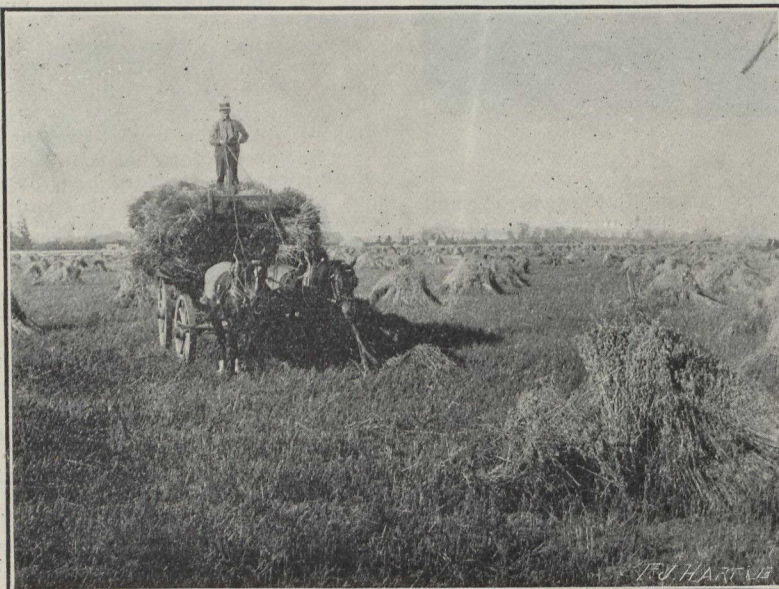
mental strain palled upon him by the time he obtained title to the land, and he could not see returns to maintain a healthy family. It paid him better to sell out to the absent speculator than to cultivate it, and the land passing into that groove came to be held by owners all over the world. Some fought the battle through and made a success, but it will be found that these are mostly in groups and they have been able to form helpful combinations. Many even of these have had a very hard row to hoe. Ali honor to them.

I venture to suggest that the cure of our trouble is to be found by a larger application of the principle of combination among our farmers with the co-operation also of the Provincial Government along lines that have been fairly well proved. The following is an outline:

1. The Government must apply a measure of compulsion to cultivate, to awaken the land owners to their responsibilities. This could take the form of a special wild land tax at an acreage rate over and above the regular land tax; and it should be a higher rate on the absent owner than on the resident owner, who is gradually reclaiming and cultivating his property.

2. Compulsion to cultivate must in equity be accompanied by some reasonable assistance to comply. Here comes in the chief value and reason for the recent Government measure not yet brought into force. My suggestion is that the farmers themselves in effect carry it out. This they might do by forming in each district a Mutual Securities Corporation with a total subscribed capital of not less than \$1,000,000, of which only one-fifth need be paid up. This corporation could be managed by a board of directors appointed by the shareholders, together with one Government representative, who would have a veto power under certain conditions.

3. Vest in these directors not only powers to loan to farmers funds entrusted to



HARVESTING

There was neither encouragement nor compulsion to cultivate, and for the ordinary man the task was too great and the outlay necessary was greater than he had means for. The physical, aye, and the

them, but also to exercise a general supervision over farming interests in their district, with a view to better cultivation, better care of stock and better transportation and marketing facilities. They could also



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

Applications for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the agent or sub-agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

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

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

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

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

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any agent or sub-agent of Dominion lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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take steps to reduce the cost of reclamation and draining and fencing by suitable combinations.

4. This corporation could not only handle funds entrusted to them by the Government, but also be empowered to take in deposits from farmers and others at moderate rates of interest and under suitable conditions. These deposits would form an excellent test of the value to the farmers of the work the corporation was doing.

5. The fact that the shareholders of the corporation would be responsible to the Government and to the depositors for all loans made would ensure utmost care by the directors. The shareholders would reap a moderate return in profit, but they would have a much larger return in the general development that will ensue.

6. The veto given the Government representative would amply protect the public interest in the matter, say, of loans above a certain amount. That representative should also be an expert in several lines, such as bookkeeping and procedure to keep everything in regular order.

7. No body of men can carry on the work of such an organization at less expense than a Farmers' Board. We have the best illustration of both care and economy in the management of the local Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has carried on business now for 13 years and worked up from zero to a business of about \$5,000,000, at an expense for both losses and management of less than \$4 per \$1000 of insurance. Yet that Company has dealings with 3000 different farmers all over the province.

Such an organization as I suggest, suitably assisted by the Government, would in three years' time completely change the appearance of the Fraser Valley and in large measure stem the outflow of money for farm produce. Just as New Zealand, when she organized her agricultural industry by such measures, had soon to find an outlet for her surplus, and she sent her butter to all parts of the world, so may we, and we will find suitable markets in our own frozen north and in the cities of the Orient which we can reach at very little expense.

The Government loan to the Farmers' Corporation must be of large and ever increasing amounts and at the lowest possible

to a minimum. The object is to do everything possible to assure the farmer of success in his enterprise, if he is gifted with ordinary common-sense, and a willingness to submit to some guiding and ordinary hard work.

I am, etc.,
ALEX. PHILIP.

North Vancouver, 12th August, 1915.

BUTTER PRODUCTION IS ON THE INCREASE.

Provincial Dairy Inspector Says Total Output Will Be 20 Per Cent. Greater This Year.

There is a noticeable trend toward the increase of butter production in this province, said Mr. Henry Rive of Victoria, provincial dairy inspector.

"There will be at least a 20 per cent. increase in the butter production this year as compared with last year," continued Mr. Rive. "The production of butter during 1914 amounted to a million and a half pounds. This year it should be at least a million and threequarter pounds. But this is only a mere bit compared with the amount this province should raise. British Columbia is naturally fitted to be a great dairying province. Yet last year we imported from New Zealand alone 20,000,000 pounds of butter. Our own production as yet does not enter seriously into competition with the imported article. It was for the most part consumed locally in the district in which it was produced. We have been endeavoring in the department to have the butter makers get together for the production of a uniform article such as the New Zealand or Danish butters. There is no reason why this province cannot produce a sufficient amount of butter for our own consumption. And we should in years to come look forward to exportation.

"As an indication of the trend toward butter-making there will be produced this year at the two creameries at Sardis and Chilliwack well over 100,000 pounds of butter. In the past these creameries have sold almost their entire product for making ice cream and for domestic use. Dairy stock is somewhat hard to get, as the herds in Ontario and Quebec were depleted by some 300,000 animals between September last and the first of the year owing to

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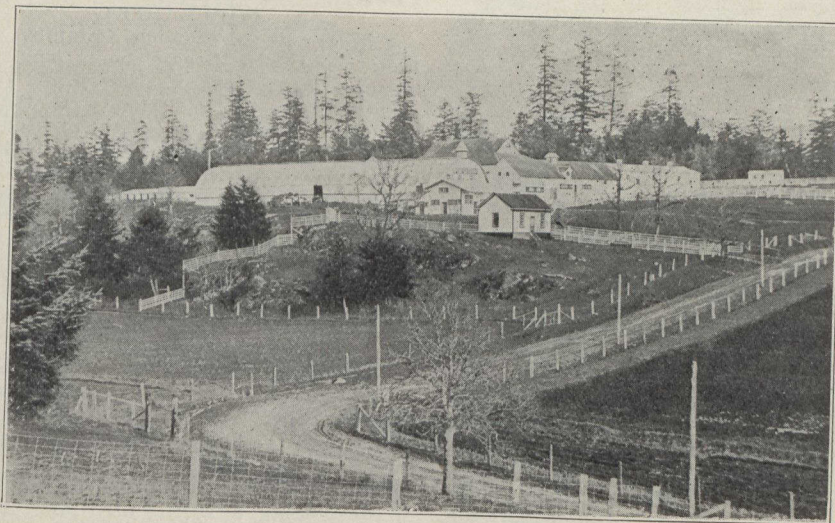
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VICTORIA, B. C.
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sible rates. Farmers cannot afford to pay a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent., and the principal should be allowed for fairly long periods. The expense of deeds and of registration should also be cut down

the lifting of the tariff by President Wilson's measure. But the herds are on the increase in this province and are bound to have even larger numbers in the near future."

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT and FARM MAGAZINE

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Vol. VI. SEPTEMBER No. 12.

Farm Credits

The continuance of the war and the improbability of any improvement in the money market for some time to come, awakens apprehension as to the date when the agricultural credits bill will become available.

The bill, to be of any service, depends upon the favorable conditions for borrowing by the Government, and the prolonged war and consequent drains on the money market seem to place that date at a very remote period.

Should Government aid fail, there might still remain private co-operation among the farmers, although here again the financial market would be unfavorable for their loans.

Some of the best authorities regard private co-operation among farmers as superior to Government aid.

A farmer who has been fairly successful for a number of years can be depended upon to have two kinds of resources. He will have money in the bank, a few bonds or mortgages and his livestock and machinery on the one hand. On the other he will have his land.

The first kind of property is, upon the whole, as "liquid" as anything the ordinary merchant possesses. Some of it is unavailable for quick sale; some of it can be disposed of on short notice to excellent advantage. It is therefore good security for bank credit of the usual sort, or would be if bankers cared to "fuss" with it. Growing crops are also "liquid" in the financial sense. They mature rapidly and can be sold readily. But they are liable to the vicissitudes of nature. A crop that promises well on the first of July may be a total loss by the tenth.

Hence no man's growing crop forms an unexceptionable basis for credit at the bank. But what is true of a single farmer's crop is seldom true of a whole neighborhood. The grain may be ruined on Smith's farm, while Jones and Robinson still reap an abundant harvest. While the crops produced by any one man form but a shaky basis for credit, the combined crops of the neighborhood are as solid as the hills. What no farmer can hope to accomplish working by himself a community can easily accomplish working together, because the resources of the community as a unit are

reasonably exempt from accidents and vicissitudes.

This fact lies at the root of all rural credit schemes for short-time loans. But every farmer who has a clear title to his land possesses a competent basis for a long-time loan. This is a kind of loan, however, which the ordinary mercantile bank does not as a rule care to make, and the man who needs it is driven to rely upon professional mortgage firms with their serious drawbacks and deficiencies. The entirely needless and artificial difficulties surrounding abstracts of title frequently deter farmers from attempting to raise money on their land even when it would greatly improve their business.

In every farming community there is enough sound credit basis for all necessary short and long-time loans if it could be utilized.

In France, where rural credits are perfectly organized, the whole matter is under government management. In Germany the rural banks have been fostered and directed by the government. With our farmers' inborn reluctance to co-operate they can hardly hope to get along without some such assistance, though perhaps the amount actually needed may be small.

THE WINTER PROGRAMME

The approach of the Fall and Winter season on the farm is viewed with regret, especially by the young people because of the lesser freedom of movement and enjoyment which the Winter weather entails. But if the Winter brings greater confinement to indoors, it also brings greater leisure, shorter hours of labor, and larger periods for that mental improvement which should be the ambition of every man or woman whether in town or country. The young man or woman on the farm is apt to think his or her opportunities more limited than those of the city cousin, yet it is doubtful if this is really the case.

It is quite true that there are more diversions, more varied in character perhaps, and readily available, yet a study of the places and forms of entertainment offered in the advertising columns of the city press must strike the reflective mind as being very unsatisfactory. Vaudeville and picture shows minister to the transient desire for entertainment, but contribute in a rather limited manner to the real improvement of the mind.

The forms of entertainment in the country, on the other hand, are almost invariably of a form which develop the abilities of the young people themselves. They do not get their entertainment by proxy, but by themselves participating in the programme of the evening.

The absence of professional talent acts as an incentive to the amateur, and many a young man or woman has found in an effort to contribute to the enjoyment of others, the development of a latent and often unsuspected talent.

Almost every country district in this province now has its Farmers' Institute or its Women's Institute. These form an excellent nucleus for all forms of literary, musical, and social activity, and if the young members could be either separately organized or sufficiently interested to take the initiative in such a movement, the benefit would be most marked, and the institutes themselves ultimately reap great advantage in the enlarged vision and powers of its members.

The Western Canada Irrigation Association have issued a prize list for exhibition of soil products (irrigated and non-irrigated) to be held in connection with Western Canada Irrigation Convention, Bassano, November 23, 24 and 25, 1915. Valuable prizes are offered for alfalfa, timothy, western rye grass, peas, brome grass, winter rye, hard winter wheat, hard spring wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, potatoes, turnips (field roots), onions, cabbage, garden collection, preserved fruits, bread, butter. All exhibits must have been grown or produced in Western Canada by the exhibitor himself in the season of 1915. Entries must be made with R. A. Travis, Secretary, or B. T. Gary, Chairman Exhibits Committee, Local Board of Control, Bassano, not later than November 22.

FABRIKOID.

About two years ago, after exhaustive experiments, the Du Pont Fabrikoid Co. succeeded in producing a grade of Fabrikoid so superior to the Coated Split Leathers, used in most automobile upholstery, that several leading makers adopted MOTOR QUALITY Fabrikoid as their standard, during which time it has fully justified our guarantee.

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In buying furniture, ask to have it upholstered in CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID. When your old furniture needs recovering, recover it in this material, and you will be very much pleased with it. It is especially adapted to furniture for the library, sitting-room, hall, dining-room, or billiard room; also for the furnishing of clubs, hotel smoking rooms and lobbies, lodge rooms, etc.

Either of these qualities can be procured from your nearest dealer, or if they do not have it, write direct to the Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., Toronto, for samples.

LECKIE'S SHOES ARE INCREASING IN POPULARITY.

The people of British Columbia have long recognized Leckie boots and shoes as superior to those of Eastern and foreign manufacture. The difficulty is that we, of this province, too often overlook the importance of buying Leckie products. We should adopt a policy of buying every kind of product made in British Columbia to the exclusion of other manufacture, because it is a well established fact that every dollar expended here at home is worth several times that expended elsewhere.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries ripened as late in the year as September 1 are not frequently seen in Victoria, although for the past three or four years isolated instances have been found of the unique circumstance. H. M. Ozard, of Gordon Head, has been fortunate in developing a sufficiently large crop of the fruit for marketing purposes, and recently disposed of some crates of these late strawberries, which, so late in the summer, will be almost as great a delicacy as on their first appearance on the market in May or June.

THE VACANT RANKS.

(By an Engineer Corporal, C. E. F.)
 On the road to Tipperary,
 There's a place that's vacant still,
 There's a rifle lying silent,
 There's a uniform to fill.
 True, at home they'll hate to lose you,
 But the march will soon begin,
 On the road to Tipperary
 With the Army to Berlin.

In the Morris chairs of Clubland
 Are you there content to stay?
 While others guard your honor,
 While the Germans boast "the day,"
 For your King and Country need you
 And we want to count you in,
 On the road to Tipperary
 With the Army to Berlin.

Have you seen the lonely crosses,
 Boys who'll never more come home,
 Will you idle while they're calling,
 Will you leave them there alone?
 For they're calling, calling, calling,
 And they want to hear you sing
 On the road to Tipperary
 With the Army to Berlin.

When from Mons they fought each foot-
 step,
 When their lips with pain were dumb,
 'Twas the hope which held their
 trenches,
 Never doubting you would come.
 Through the frozen hell of winter,
 Midst the shrapnels' racking din,
 They have waited, never fearing
 You would join them in Berlin.

On the road to Tipperary,
 There's a crimson debt to pay,
 There's a land of awful darkness,
 Patient faces, tired and grey.
 Sobbing women, ruined girlhood
 strew the trail of Cultured Sin,
 Can't you hear their call for Vengeance?
 Won't you join us to Berlin?

On the road to Tipperary
 Sleep the boys whose day is done,
 Don't you hear the voices calling
 to complete their work begun?
 There are ghostly fingers beck'ning,
 There are victories yet to win,
 On the road to Tipperary
 With the Army to Berlin.

On the road to Tipperary,
 When the boys come home at last,
 Won't you wish that you had listened
 Ere Old England's call had passed?
 But the gate of manhood's open,
 You, your part can still begin,
 On the road to Tipperary
 With the Army to Berlin.

HORSES' INDIFFERENCE TO SHELL-FIRE.

Percival Phillips, in a letter to the London Daily Graphic, writing from the British headquarters in the field, near Ypres, says that horses appear absolutely indifferent to shell-fire.

"I have seen ploughmen—and ploughwomen—driving them down a furrow a few hundred yards from bursting shells, and they did not show the slightest concern. The other afternoon I stood at a certain observation post and watched the German high explosives. Shells sang wickedly across the fields. Down a country lane came an old farmer and his horses, tramping stolidly to the little wooden stable as they had done for years at the close of day. They never looked up at the sunset sky when a British aeroplane was also wending its way home, with ball of shrapnel

floating in its wake, or paused to regard the greater bombardment just beyond the next farm. The farmer—and doubtless the horses as well—knew the set programme of the day, and it did not trouble them at all. One can become accustomed to anything—even to German shells."

BETTER METHODS NEEDED BY FARMERS.
 More Care in Cultivation Required in Raising Good Crops, Says William Gibson of Victoria.

With the employment of proper methods of farming there is no reason why the farmers of British Columbia and particularly of this district should not raise as fine crops as can be found anywhere, was the opinion of William Gibson, Sr., who has been engaged in the judging for the British Columbia Farmers' Institute field crops competition in the district.

At Burton, Mr. Gibson stated that he found some very fine potato crops, while in the Edgewood and Fire Valley districts he had found oats which he declared were among the best he had ever seen. The crops here, he said, would run to 100 bushels per acre. The weeds in these localities, however, were bad, he said, there being many Canadian thistles along the roadsides which should be immediately checked before they had a chance to spread.

Mr. Gibson stated that he had traveled up the Slocan valley as far as Perry siding and had found both good and bad potato crops there. In cases, he said, where proper farming methods had been employed by the growers the crops were excellent, but on the other hand, where these methods had not been used, the crops showed the ill effects.

Among the ranches up the Granite road, he said, John McPhail of Shirley showed a fine crop of potatoes, well cultivated and well looked after. T. A. Wright and Vilo Carito had raised good crops of potatoes. In every case where he had found good crops, said Mr. Gibson, the success could be traced to careful cultivation and planting and care being exercised in looking after them. There were other rare cases in which the land was exceptionally good, where the crops had prospered in spite of poor methods of cultivation, but they would be still better if properly cared for.

In speaking of the object of the British Columbia Farmers' Institute competition, Mr. Gibson pointed out that it was instituted in an endeavor to promote modern methods of cultivation. It is not the object of the government, he said, to get prize potatoes so much as to improve methods and instil practises which would tend to keep the land clean and the farms generally neat and free from noxious weeds, which, he stated, not only choked the growth of the crop but drew a large amount of plant food from the soil. The removal of weeds, he also said, conserved the moisture, which is especially necessary in dry or sandy soil.

Mr. Gibson, in reference to the growing of potatoes, said that he had noticed a certain amount of carelessness in laying out the rows in some sections; these, he claimed, were irregular and of unequal distances apart. This was a matter that should be very carefully attended to, he said, the rows should be straight and of a uniform distance apart to facilitate the removal of weeds and cultivation between the rows. Mr. Gibson expressed himself as greatly impressed with the splendid crops that can be raised in the district where proper methods are employed.—Nelson Daily News.

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VANCOUVER EXHIBITION.

In the herds of pure bred cattle were a fine herd of Holsteins from Mr. Basil Gardom's farm at Dewdney, which carried off the prizes in their class. Md. Joseph Thompson of Chilliwack exhibited his splendid herd, which upheld their reputation by winning the chief laurels in the Ayrshire class, and Grand Champion female of dairy breed for his mature cow. Among other well-known breeders of dairy cattle were Dr. Knight, Messrs. Hawthorne, Stewart and Bamford Brothers.

When competing with all other dairy breeds, Mr. Gardom's cattle secured honors for the Holstein-Friesian breed by carrying off the B. C. Dairyman's Champion Junior Herd and the 48-Hour Milk and Butter Test, which resulted as follows:

	Points.
1, Florrel, Holstein, owned by Basil Gardom, Dewdney	126
2, Milley Mechthilde, Holstein, owned by B. Gardom	97
3, Island Cossie, Guernsey, owned by Dr. Knight, Chilliwack	92
4, Fanny Posch, Holstein, owned by B. Gardom	91
5, Island Daisy, Guernsey, owned by Dr. Knight	82

It was agreed that Mr. Gardom's Junior Herd was composed of exceptionally fine individuals, capable of winning honors in any show ring.

MILKING RECORDS OF PURE BRED COWS

Nine years' ago the live stock branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with certain record associations representing breeds of dairy cattle, began to record the performance of pure bred milking cows. Each record association agreed upon a standard of yield for cows of its respective breed to qualify for registration, while the Live Stock Commissioner formulated regulations under which the tests were to be carried out. At the end of each year a report of the work has been issued, containing a list of the animals that qualified for registration dur-

until the seventh report, just issued, contains no less than 152 pages of information. During the year, 413 cows qualified for registration, including 196 Holsteins, 123 Ayrshires, 35 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 14 French Canadians and 36 Shorthorns. The highest records made were: Shorthorn, 15,535 lbs. milk, 540 lbs. fat; French Canadian, 10,767 lbs. milk, 453 lbs. fat; Guernsey, 11,445 lbs. milk, 520 lbs. fat; Holstein, 23,717 lbs. milk, 834 lbs. fat; Jersey, 15,211 lbs. milk, 754 lbs. fat; Ayrshire, 16,696 lbs. milk, 729 lbs. fat.

This report for the second time contains an appendix containing the records of cows which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration but failed to calve within fifteen months after the commencement of the test, as required by the registrations. This report is of special interest to dairy farmers who are anxious to build up the milking qualities of their herds. Copies will be sent to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture of Ottawa.

PURCHASES CLYDESDALE FILLY.

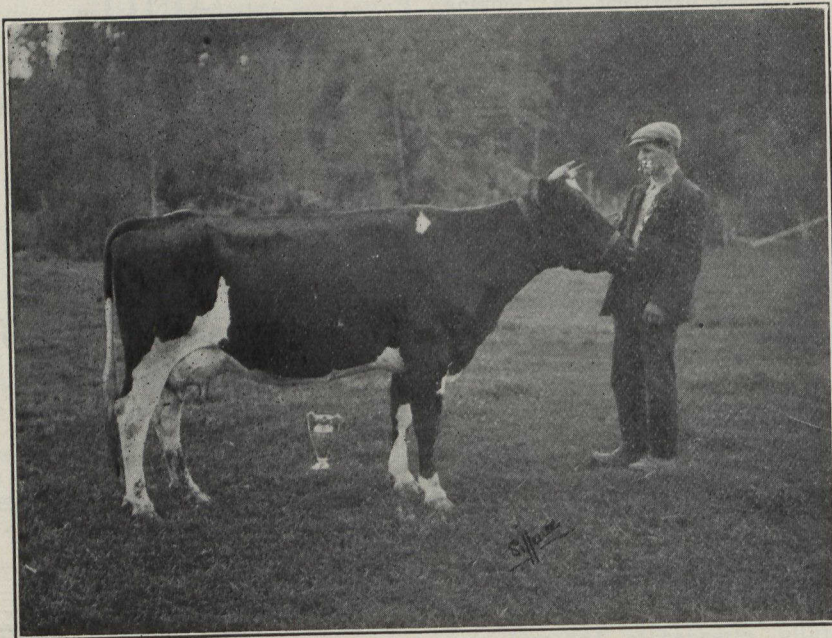
Professor W. Hislop of the Department of Animal Husbandry of Washington State College at Pullman, has purchased the beautiful Clydesdale filly "Colony Nancy," from the Colony Farm at Esson-dale. The price paid was \$750.

HOW MICROBES SOUR MILK

If it were possible to keep milk from the air it would not turn sour. But the mischievous microbe, say those who study its ways and ravages, is constantly in the air, alive, though invisible, and ready to drop into the milk when it can.

But how do microbes turn the milk sour? you ask. Well, they are very fond of sugar and delight in gratifying their liking by turning the sugar in milk into an acid which sours the milk.

Warm milk is particularly inviting to the microbe and favorable to its operations. The microbe does not get along well under



B. C. CUP WINNING HOLSTEIN

ing the year, their breed, age, ownership, milking period, production of milk and fat and such other information as might reasonably be looked for in an official report. Each year the work has increased

chilling conditions, and that is why the sweetness of the milk can be preserved if it is kept cold.

Boiling milk changes the sugar in such a way that the microbe cannot feed upon it.



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If you pay more, no matter what amount, you are getting no better Bridges or Crowns than are made by my "Precision System" recently installed in my laboratory.

My "Precision System" Crowns and Bridges are as good as can be made. \$7 and \$10.00 Crowns and Bridges are no better. I use only 22 karat gold, heavily reinforced, and the workmanship is the best. Remember I will positively guarantee my "Precision System."

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Phytophiline, the Insecticide and Plant Tonic, was well advertised at the Vancouver Exhibition, and much interest was shown by visitors in this leading insecticide.

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WHY I AM PROUD TO BE A CANADIAN.

Prize essay read at meeting of Chilliwack Women's Institute.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canada forms an integral part of the British Empire, the greatest in extent of territory, civilization, political power, freedom, commercial enterprise, scientific and literary research of which the world, old or new, has cognizance; and, as a result, wherever British control has been exercised, the blessings of civilization have been experienced.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canada is the most costly and fairest gem in the British Crown. It has become the richest, most influential and most important of Great Britain's great colonies.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because of Canada's unique progress along her lakes, rivers and coast waters, where once skimmed the wandering canoe of the savage; and, later, where feeble colonies once existed, populous cities now adorn their banks, and are scattered over her wide area, while an independent nation has sprung up, rivalling in power the proudest States of the Old World.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canada possesses natural resources unsurpassed by those of any other country. Nature has bestowed on her, with a lavish hand, her choicest gifts; her physical features are all on a grand scale. She is the granary of the British Empire. Her wealth of forests, mines, fisheries, and agricultural products is unrivalled, being practically inexhaustible. Her lakes and rivers, spread out like network over the face of the country, with her trans-continental railways, afford an unbroken chain

for transportation facilities and travel unequaled by any other country. Her numerous streams and rivers afford unlimited opportunities for the creation of water power, which is destined to play in the near future a tremendous part in her industrial development. Her climate is bracing and healthful, as varied as the peaks of the Rockies are diverse in height, and as salubrious as her soil is generally rich and productive, and in all come the sturdiest and most desirable people to make Canada's citizens.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canada's untilled lands and vast forests are rapidly giving way to well cultivated farms and smiling homes. Her geographical position makes her the highway of the world's commerce. Her lakes and rivers are thronged with her own ships and those of almost all nations, bringing with them the natural and manufactured products of their respective countries, and bearing away Canada's surplus products, thus building up a growing internal trade and foreign commerce.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because, accompanying Canada's phenomenal material and political growth, there has been a corresponding advance in her educational institutions. In these her development compares favorably with that of the world. Some of her universities, among which may be mentioned McGill and Toronto, are favorably known the world over; while a free public school education, liberally supported by the provincial governments and the people, is offered to every child within the bounds of Canada, while both federal and provincial governments give all possible moral encouragement and material support in helping forward the most approved methods in industrial pursuits.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canadians, by their industry, have placed their country among the great nations of the world, and because Canada is destined to become a great industrial and commercial country. Within the last decade the growth of her manufactures has been marvellous, while her foreign trade is increasing more rapidly, proportionately, than that of any other country. The rate of gain for the past decade being 90 per cent.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canada is an independent and self-governing country, and her laws, being based upon the British Constitution, are just and impartial. Justice to all, irrespective whether one is native born or foreign, rich or poor, marks the spirit of her laws; while religious toleration permits everyone under her rule either to ignore a God or to worship Him, after the dictates of one's conscience, under one's own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canadians love the British flag and cherish the name of Briton as an honorable birthright. They are loyal to the Mother Land and patriotic to their own country, always ready to advance British prestige and prepared to take their part in upholding British power, whether by contending against Britain's enemies or repelling an invading foe from their own home land.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because Canada offers a home for all enterprising and worthy people of every nation who desire to emigrate from their own country, while she affords a welcome asylum to the oppressed of every nation.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because while pauperism and great wealth are scarcely known, the happy medium is in evidence on every side; social distinction hold a rather undefined latitude, while the

moral tone, both social and political, is unexcelled by the most advanced nations.

I am proud to be a Canadian, because of Canada's natural beauty. Her scenery is magnificently delightful. If we think of the beauties of "The Garden of the Gulf," the "Gem of Canada," the paradise for tourists, or of Niagara and the Rockies, with that great volume of water rolling forever in resistless force over sublime cliffs, and forming miles of swift descent over continuous and terrific rapids, with vast whirls of foam and tumult and terror, and unequalled in their fearful sublimity by anything on our globe, we are lost in wonder. Or, if one stands in the middle of her great prairie lands, on some bright, pleasant midsummer day and look upon their vast stretches of waving grass and golden grain, with fringes of trees in the distant horizon, and the great arch of heaven's blue outstretched over all, one gets a sense of vastness and grandeur which recall the words of the American poet Bryant:

"These are gardens of the desert, these the unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful, for which the speech of England has no name. The Prairies. I behold them for the first, and my heart swells, while the dilated sight takes in the encircling vastness. Breezes of the South! Yea have played among the palms of Mexico, and vines of Texas from the fountains of Sonora glide into the calm Pacific; have ye fanned a nobler or a lovelier scene than this? . . . The great heavens seem to stoop down upon the scene in love."

If we visit the "Lake of the Thousand Isles," whose islets are of almost every size and form, we shall behold a scene, soft and romantic in its beauty, of dreamy, fairy strangeness, of fantastic intricacy, reminding one of the Cretan labyrinth, and in striking contrast with the terrific grandeur of Niagara, the varied and enchanting charms of the Rockies and the vastness of the prairies. For the sightseer Canada is an enchanted country whose dissolving views are ever fresh and new. Her infinite variety of physical forms display a beauty on every side that baffles expression of brush or pen; a realm of real magic of which human myth and fairy tales are but the passing shadow. As one trips over hillside and meadow, through woodlands and across cultivated fields, where the cataract on the nearby hill leaps like a fawn, and flows away to form a silver stream, where birds of every hue and song soar on wing swift as the rustling gale, enlivening the copse and grove with their sweet melodies; where the beauty of bursting flowers of variegated hues, and the fragrance of the air impart the exhilaration begotten of the joy and newness of life, one is lost in wonders at Canada's natural beauties, and the mind instinctively goes back to Eden, and wonders what that garden must have been like! What a wonderland is Canada! All fabled magnificence is outshone, and every fairy tale of enchanted land is tawdry, when compared with the realities of Canada's beauties! Were I inclined to moralize, I would say that Canada's physical beauties, political, industrial and social advance are enchanted by the fact that Canada has been settled by free men alone, and has never echoed to the lash of the slave-master or the groan of the captive.

Long may the sons of Canada
Continue as they've been,
True to their native country,
And faithful to their King.

OKANAGAN GROWERS WILL RECEIVE INCREASED RETURNS THIS SEASON.

United Growers Estimate That Producers Will Receive Over Quarter of a Million Dollars More for Fruit Than Was Obtained Last Year—Markets Are Holding Up Well—Consignment System Has Been Practically Abolished.

The executive of the Okanagan United Growers take a very encouraging outlook as to the fruit situation this season, and feel that there is good reason to expect a very material change for the better over conditions that obtained last year. They estimate that the total apple crop of the Okanagan will bring the growers cash returns amounting to close to half a million dollars, and that the sale of other fruits will show an increase in price of from 10 to 30 per cent. over the returns received in 1914. Putting the total shipment of apples from the valley at 350,000 boxes, which was the amount marketed last season, they figure that this will bring in about \$455,000, as compared with \$350,000 in 1914. In other words, from apples alone there will be received by the growers this season about \$175,000 more than they obtained from last year's crop. Returns for apples this year are estimated to average about \$1.35 per box, as compared to 80c last season. With the reduction effected in charges both in the central and the various local unions, and with the large percentage of "orchard run" shipments in cheap crates, there seems good reason to believe that the orchardists of the Okanagan will have no great cause to complain over the results of this season's operations.

Crabs Moving Well.

The market for crab apples is opening up fairly well this year and while the demand for this fruit and plums and peaches cannot be called keen, the market is in very much better shape than was at one time expected. Last year the crab market was very much demoralized, returns averaging about 70 cents; this season it is thought that an average of at least \$1.10 will be obtained. This will mean an increase of about \$28,000 in cash returns to the valley, the crop being about the same—or very slightly less—than last year.

Plums and Peaches.

This year the output of plums is estimated at about 80,000 crates as compared to 100,000 in 1914, but prices will run to about 55c or some 10c more than the prices of last season.

The peach situation is somewhat complicated from the fact that the California product was late this season and struck the market about the same time as the Yakima crop. There is a big crop of peaches south of the line, but prices will run about 55c this year, as compared to 45c last season. The Okanagan output will run to about 65,000 crates, while last season the shipments totaled 80,000.

Apricots.

The demand for apricots has been good this season both on the prairie markets and at the coast. Many new apricot orchards have come into bearing this season and while in 1914 the output was 14,000 crates, this year there will be shipped some 50,000 crates at prices ranging around 65c.

Prunes have not begun to move yet, but the output will be much the same as last year, about 80,000 crates, while from sales in sight it is thought that the price will average about 50c as compared to 35c in 1914. All the prices quoted above are net to the local Unions after the Central charges are deducted.

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

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

PENTICTON.

Saturday, Sept. 11, will mark the opening of a public market here to be inaugurated by the Penticton Women's Institute. It is proposed to establish a twice-a-week market.

Export Apples

The United Growers have contracted this season to supply some 52,000 boxes of No. 1 apples for export trade to South Africa and the Australian markets. Two cars of apples were started on Friday for South Africa and a shipment to New Zealand will leave next week. Owing to adverse conditions this year, including a wet and cold spring, and an unusual infection of green aphids, it was feared at one time that some difficulty might be experienced in securing a sufficient quantity of No. 1 apples in time to meet these demands; but the United Growers now state that the matter is well in hand, and the shipments will go forward in fine shape.

Little Consigned Business

Except in the matter of vegetables, where, owing to heavy production in all quarters, the market at present is in bad shape, the United Growers have been successful this year in almost entirely breaking away from the consignment system which proved so unsatisfactory last season. Since the cherry season, little or no fruit has gone out on consignment; and it may also be said in this connection that the principal independent shipping houses of the Okanagan are working along with the United Growers on a much more harmonious plan this year, there being a very evident disposition shown on all sides to avoid ruinous competition and slaughtering of prices on an overcrowded market. One factor that has resulted in the practical elimination of the consignment business this year was the policy adopted by the shipping concerns of naming a reasonable price at the start of the shipments and thus securing straight sales right "off the bat."

Shipping conditions have also been somewhat improved this year. Several conferences have been held between the shippers and the C. P. R. officials, with the result that important concessions as to regularly established weights have been made, thus avoiding annoying disputes. This year, also, arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. covering shipments over all railway lines in Canada.

Wheat Moving.

The United Growers have already done a considerable business in the new crop of wheat, shipments having been made to the coast during the past two weeks. The price paid has been from \$30 to \$31 per ton.

Increased Returns.

From the figures above given it may be estimated that from fruit alone the growers

of the Okanagan will receive cash returns this year running to nearly a quarter of a million dollars in excess of the amount obtained last season. The greatly increased area in grain and vegetables will augment this very considerably. Exceptionally heavy crops of wheat, oats and hay have been harvested, and the present situation from the farmers' viewpoint, cannot be held to be otherwise than encouraging.

ONE THOUSAND TONS OF POTATOES WANTED

Trade Commissioner in South America Lands Important Order for B. C. Products

That the enterprise of the Vancouver and Victoria boards of trade in sending Mr. H. G. White as a trade commissioner to South America in an effort to open up new markets for British Columbia is likely to prove profitable and successful would appear to be indicated in a letter received by the board of trade from Mr. White, containing two large orders for British Columbia products.

The first of these orders is for one thousand tons of potatoes and Secretary Blair of the board of trade will be glad to receive word from shippers in a position to help in filling this large order. The goods are to be shipped f.o.b. New York, via the Lamporte and Holt line. Mr. Blair wishes it understood that only potatoes in first-class condition, such as will be a credit to British Columbia, will be considered in filling this order, for it is hoped that such a valuable connection will lead to big things for the province.

The other order is for 2400 boxes of British Columbia apples. This order will likely be looked after by Vernon shippers, and includes 300 boxes Spitzenbergs, 300 boxes Northern Spys, 500 boxes Delicious, 300 boxes Jonathans, 100 boxes Newton Pippins, 100 boxes Ben Davis, 200 boxes Winesaps, besides other varieties.

Mr. White writes from Buenos Ayres, from which place the orders were received. He has but recently arrived there and his success in thus early landing this order is taken as a good omen for future success.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE IN PRAIRIE PROVINCE PREDICTS BUMPER CROP FOR WEST.

Provided warm weather prevails throughout Alberta during the present month, one of the heaviest crops in the history of this

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First Class GRILL In Connection at Popular Prices Open Till Midnight

Free Auto Bus Meets all Trains and Boats

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AND UP

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AND UP

Under New Management of
A. J. LISTER

I am pulling from 50 to 100 Stumps per day,

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

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

Made in Canada and used from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Supplied to the Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture. Sold direct to the farmer at factory price. No middlemen. Write for full particulars.

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 VANCOUVER, B. C.

province will result, according to predictions made by Mr. W. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

"Prospects for the heaviest crops we have ever had in this province are of the brightest order," declared Mr. Craig. "Alberta has certainly had the best of conditions so far. Its moisture came earlier, and it has not had the frosts in such measures as its sister provinces. If we only have plenty of warm sunshine now, Alberta will harvest the heaviest crop in its history."

FEEDING THE HORSE.

The horse is a very useful and necessary part of the farm's working equipment. Why, then, should it not be treated with as much care and judgment as we spend upon our favorite machine? To feed the horse with no attention to the requirements of ordinary physical necessity is to lower the working efficiency of that horse quite as much as the addition of sand to a lubricating oil would gradually, but surely, ruin a piece of machinery. In the latter case we see the immediate effect, while in the former, because nature has provided the live animal with a reserve force, unseen but ready for use, we are apt to overlook the effect of our carelessness until the working value of the animal has been so reduced that we can no longer ignore the change.

With the busy season and the heat combined, the horse begins at once that battle which can result just as the feeder desires. The horse has a small stomach. Then why feed immense quantities of hay when the feed hours are short? Why force the horse to eat three gallons of roughage if there is only space for half that quantity? To distend the stomach and abdomen unduly will reduce the working effi-

ciency of the animal. But, of course, in order to work, the horse must eat. It must eat sufficient food to provide the necessary energy. It would be much better, though, to provide more of this energy through the agency of oats, corn, or similar concentrates than to depend upon hay, even though that hay be alfalfa or clover of the best quality. Of course, some roughage is necessary. Too much grain and too little roughage would swing the pendulum too far the other way and the results would be just as disastrous. A judicious medium will assist the horse in retaining a maximum of energy and condition. This will vary with the horse. Large horses, and small horses, will require different amounts of feed. Differences in individual horses of the same type will also be noticeable. The feeder will have to know his horses just as an engineer knows his engine, and by meeting the needs of the particular animal, will be able to keep it in the best possible condition and at the same time get more work done than would the person who as if all animals were alike. Aim to fortify the horse against the demands of the season.

BLINDNESS IN HORSES.

Horses are perhaps more often afflicted with blindness than any other domestic animal, a fact ascribable to different causes, some of which are as follows:—Racks above the mangers in stables, so that the horse has to raise his head to get at the hay; dust, seed, and sharp-bearded grain fall into the animal's eyes, setting up inflammation, and often leading to the loss of an eye; the injurious effect of the pungent vapor of ammonia in most stables and bad lighting. The use of blinkers and carelessness with the whip, flicking the eye and rupturing a blood vessel, will also cause inflammation and blindness.

SELECTING SEED POTATOES

Largely Increased Yield Results From Individual Hill Selection

For many years farmers have given attention to the planting, manuring and cultivation of their potato crops, but generally neglected methods of seed selection or breeding. Regarding live stock it is universally recognized that it pays to put forth every effort toward improving the strain by careful selection and breeding. The field of plant breeding and selection offers to every farmer an interesting and profitable diversion, and it should become the farmer's hobby.

Experiments have shown that potatoes grown from hill-selected seed will give an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent over the average yield. The hill selection method consists of making individual hill selections in the field at digging time, selecting, of course, for uniformity in size and a maximum number of merchantable tubers. Each hill may be given a number and kept and planted separately the next year, to permit comparison when the progeny is harvested. Another good plan is to go through the field in autumn just before the tops die down and mark, by a twig or stake, the hills showing most vigor and resistance to disease. When harvest comes the marked hills may be saved for seed, discarding the hills which do not come up to standard. Enough may be selected in this way each year to plant a plot sufficiently large to supply the seed for the whole crop the following year.

No farmer is too poor to have his own breeding batch of grain or potatoes. Indeed, if they but knew, farmers can ill afford to be without the breeding plot to supply seed for their own planting.

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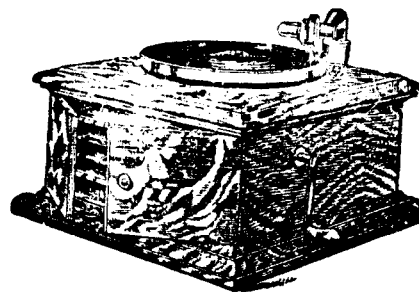
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Beecraft.

By Wm. Hugh.

B. C. bee-keepers should encourage home industry by supporting a local paper devoted to their interests and assist by contributing notes upon bee-keeping peculiar to B. C. We are promised the assistance of the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine.

During the past week I have seen beehives in the Fraser Valley which have not been opened since last year. I wonder if the neglected colony is responsible for the spread of foul brood?

In the interests of healthy home-grown bees, we quarantine colonies imported into B. C., but we allow honey to come in upon payment of the usual duty, not knowing whether the honey comes from an apiary affected with foul brood or not. Our bees are not particular; they will go into the grocery store and sample some broken section or dip into the dregs of a discarded honey can from California; and, the irony of it all, we can bring queens in without any trouble. Will someone help me to logically reason this out?

Foul Brood in B. C.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a notice stating: "Foul brood, the highly contagious germ disease affecting bees, having made its appearance in different parts of B. C., it is important for the welfare of the growing industry of bee-keeping, that all bee-keepers should exercise every possible care to prevent its spreading. It is also advisable that all persons intending to buy bees should write to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, or to one of the provincial apiary inspectors: (1) L. Harris, Vernon, for the Okanagan district; (2) F. D. Todd, Victoria, for the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island; (3) W. J. Sheppard, Nelson, for the Kootenay and Boundary district, for information as to where the danger exists. The inspectors will be prepared to examine and report on hives."

Wintering Bees.

After the honey crop has been removed from the hive carefully examine the brood frames to see if the necessary stores are there to carry the bees over until next spring; there should be about three inches of sealed honey, with a fairly well filled hive of bees, and some brood still hatching out. Remember a large cluster will maintain the proper warmth in cold weather and consume less honey. Should there be a lack of honey in the cells, feed with the following syrup:

- B. C. Cane Sugar 10-lbs.
- Water 5 pints
- Vinegar 1 oz.
- Salt ½-oz.

Boil for ten minutes, being careful not to burn the sugar, as burnt sugar is injurious to bees. A simple feeder can be made from a small Economy fruit jar; fill it with syrup, cover with two or three layers of calico, tie securely, and place the inverted jar over the cluster of bees on top of the brood frames. They will quickly take the syrup down. The jar should be replenished every evening until sufficient stores have been taken. Bees, if well wintered, are ready in the spring for work; if not, the early spring is lost in collecting stores instead of surplus. When you replace the top quilt, instead of using oil cloth, try a quilt made of strong ticking. This material absorbs the moisture and does not allow the condensed moisture to drop on the cluster of bees, and the material will

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allow a current of air to circulate throughout the hive. The top quilt should always have a small opening in the centre, cut about two inches on three sides, so as to form a trap door. This will enable you to examine the bees at any time with the least disturbance, and can be used for feeding either candy or syrup. Some beekeepers provide a winter-passage for the bees by placing two pieces of wood ½-inch square across the top of frames, about threequarters of an inch apart. This allows the bees to pass from one frame to another over the top of the frames, instead of below or around the sides, and is an advantage. When you are ready to close down for the winter, place a few quilts or a chaff cushion, large enough to comfortably fill the super.

HONEY BEES AT VANCOUVER FAIR.

The exhibits of honey and bees at the Vancouver Fair were few, but good. The small number was not representative of the nearly one thousand bee-keepers in B. C. The organization of bee-keepers into a society should have a stimulating effect upon those interested by increasing the quality and number of exhibits of aparian products, and a keener competition, not simply for prizes, but the supplying of honey and wax to the home consumer, by B. C. producers. A good exhibition of honey in the comb and extracted will enable the local man to more readily cope with foreign competition, and cultivate a taste for B. C. honey, which is better in the body, better in flavor, better in color, goes farther, and is proportionately cheaper than the foreign products.

The following won prizes:

Best 12 sections of honey, 20-lbs. of extracted honey in glass jars—1st, J. Brooks, Vancouver; 2nd, Surprise Poultry Yards, Collingwood.

Best display of variety—1st, G. W. Stones, Vancouver; 2nd, Surprise Poultry Yards, Collingwood; 3rd, A. Keir, North Lonsdale.

Best exhibit of bees with queen, single comb—1st, J. Brooks; 2nd, J. E. Owen, Vancouver.

ONTARIO HONEY CROP REPORT. 55 Pounds Per Colony For 1915.

The Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met August 4th. Three hundred members reported from all parts of Ontario, showing an average of 55 pounds per colony. There is about an average crop, and the quality is excellent. The buying power of the public is below the average, however, and it is likely that prices will range slightly lower than those recommended by the committee. It may interest B. C. beekeepers to know that the report issued for the year 1914 gave an average of 16-lbs. per colony; in fact, the honey crop was practically a total failure and hundreds of colonies had to be fed to carry them over the winter. The year 1913 gave an average of 63-lbs. per colony. These figures will give a fair idea of the conditions they may expect from time to time, and the beginner will more readily understand the wisdom of not depending too much upon a big crop. Mr. Todd, in a recent report upon honey production in B. C., wrote: "First let it be said that a country is considered a good one for bees when a skilled bee-keeper can depend upon a crop of 50-lbs. a hive one year with another." This is a fair statement and might reasonably be applied to the average production of honey in B. C. by skilled bee-keepers.

BEES.

Seasonable Hints.

The four months, July to October, are among the most important in the bee year, and include almost every operation in bee-keeping.

Swarming: Sudden Honey-Flows.

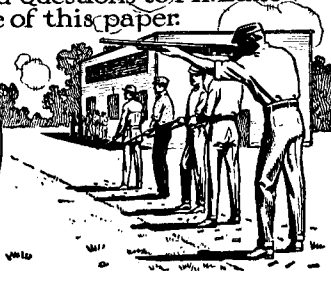
During the early part of July precautions against swarming must be continued in most places, and swarms watched for and dealt with as explained in the previous issue. Sudden and heavy honey-flows may be expected in July, and empty supers—preferably extracting supers fitted with empty combs—should be held in readiness to be given as soon as those already on the hive are three parts full. The

Continued on page 722

Target Tips and Hunting Helps

by Alfred P. Lane

Send questions to Mr. Lane
care of this paper.



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

T. E. L., Little Rock., Ark.

I am in the market for a .22 repeater. I am now considering the Remington or Savage hammerless shooting short, long and long rifle cartridges. The Remington has a 22 in. barrel, the Savage 24 in. Could this calibre be used successfully on geese, using the long rifle cartridges? Which do you consider better, smokeless or black powder cartridges?

Ans. As to a choice between two models—this is a matter for you to decide. Perhaps the best way is to locate a few sportsmen who own these models and ask them their opinions of them. The .22 long rifle cartridge will kill geese. I do not recommend either smokeless or black powder. The best powder is either Lesmok or semi-smokeless, as it gives the most accurate results with the minimum wear on the barrel.

B. L. J., London Mills, Ill.

I want a rifle to use on wolves and foxes in a well-settled community; in other words, a gun of powder and range and yet comparatively safe to shoot. I have decided on 25-20 or 32-20 as the gun that would answer the purpose. Which gun is the best in your opinion, the 25-20 or the 32-20? Is not the 32-20 more accurate than the 25-20 at ranges over 100 yards, and of course it would hit a trifle harder.

Ans. Either of the two cartridges you mention will give results for wolves and foxes. The high velocity cartridges in either size have, however, very little accuracy over 100 yards. There is little choice between the two cartridges.

S. G. S., Laceyville, Pa.

I have an old 12 gauge shotgun with the name Janssen Sons & Co. engraved on it. It is a hard shooting gun, having 30½ inch barrels which are too long to suit me. Would it spoil the shooting quality of the gun to cut the barrels down to 26 in.?

Ans.—It depends on the bore of your barrels. If they are full choke, cutting them

down to 26 inches will certainly spoil their close shooting qualities. If they are cylinder bore, it will make no difference at all.

F. G., New York.

I have a Belgian .32 single shot rifle. Will you kindly tell me if there is any cartridge I could use more powerful than the ordinary cartridge?

Ans.—No.

H. D. C. G., Corpus, Christi, Texas.

I have a 12 gauge hammerless shotgun and I want a set of new barrels for same. Could you make a set 16 gauge to fit my stock? Could you make over the old ones or choke them? Would I have to send the entire gun or only the stock? How long will it take to make and fit them?

Ans.—I hate to discourage you, but I would certainly suggest that you do not spend time and money trying to have a new pair of barrels fitted to the gun you mention. They are no longer made, and if a new pair of barrels were fitted by any other factory than the factory in which the barrels were originally made, it would necessitate considerable hand fitting at very great expense, and you would do much better to put the money into a new gun.

G. C. Z., Glenbrook, Conn.

1. Will you kindly publish the Maxim Silencer Law of the State of Connecticut in regard to using same on a rifle for target and hunting use?

Ans.—I do not seem to be able to locate any State Law regarding the use of the Maxim Silencer. Mr. William K. Mollan, President State Board of Fisheries and Game, Room 64, Capitol, Hartford, Conn. will be able to give you definite information on this point.

2. If there is such a law, is it merely a State or National Law?

Ans.—If there is any law on the subject, it is a local one. There is no national law affecting the use of Maxim Silencers.

A. G. R., Sunny Side, South Africa.

1. Is a single shot rifle less noisy than a repeater in unloading or reloading?

Ans.—I do not exactly understand what difference noise can make in loading or unloading. Using a repeating rifle—if the sportsman is at all familiar with his weapon, he will operate the action to reload so quickly that what noise is made will be practically unnoticed owing to the relatively much heavier jar and noise of the actual explosion, and game is therefore less liable to be frightened than in the single shot where the noise, although much less than with the repeater, is made at a sufficient interval after the firing of the shot, to be distinctly heard. The noise of unloading can hardly make any difference

one way or the other, as the sportsman would certainly not be unloading the rifle, i. e., taking the cartridges out of the magazine or out of the chamber when there are any prospects of a shot at game.

2. For extreme accuracy, is the solid frame of the single shot rifle more accurate than the take down model of the same rifle?

Ans.—With reliable makes of rifles there is no difference.

3. Do you consider the round nosed bullet of the .30 W.C.F. type more accurate than the blunt nosed bullet of the 25-35 or .32 W. Special? I notice in all rifles where extreme accuracy is called for they use the round or pointed bullet.

Ans.—Round nosed bullets are usually more accurate than the blunt nose.

4. The .32 Short Colt smokeless is not accurate up to 50 yards when used by me in an old fashioned supplemental chamber through the .32 Special repeater. Is it caused by the rifling, and wouldn't this jump cause the lead bullet to strip?

Ans.—To my way of thinking, a supplemental chamber should be made so that the bullet enters the rifling as soon as it leaves the shell. At best the supplemental chambers do not give any great accuracy, as the twist of rifling in the rifle barrel is usually not right for a pistol cartridge.

5. Do you consider good accuracy would be obtained by using the Marble-Brayton-Auxiliary Cartridge chamber? and if the .32 Colt Auto Ammunition used in the above chamber through a single shot .32 calibre rifle would it be accurate? If so, up to what range.

Ans.—Reasonably good accuracy would be obtained up to about 50 yds. The accuracy would, of course, be the same whether shot from a single shot rifle or a repeater.

P. C. W., Pittsburg, Pa.

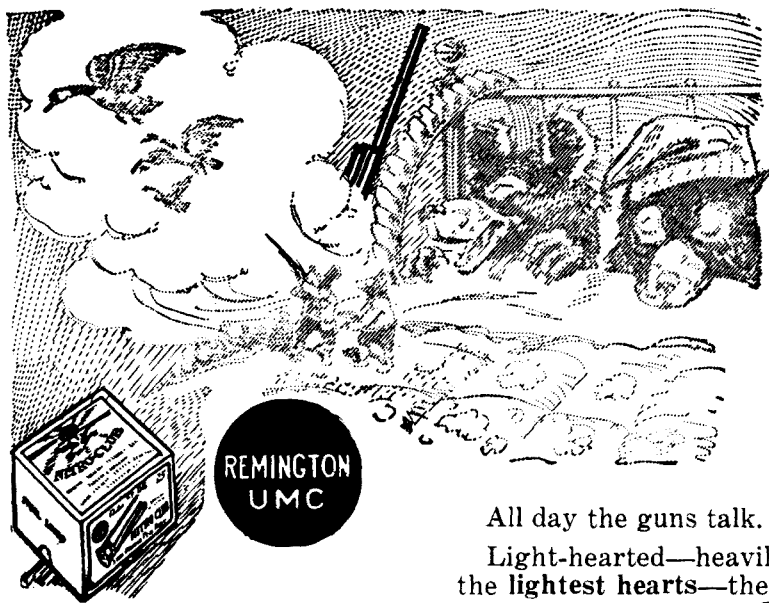
I am thinking very seriously of buying a 12 gauge pump action shotgun. As you know, these guns are regularly equipped with 30 inch full choke barrels. Is this because the 30 in. barrel, full choke, is a better barrel for all around hunting than a 26 in. or 28 in. modified choke? Which do you consider best for hunting rabbits, pheasants and wild turkey in the Pennsylvania mountains?

Ans.—The most popular barrel from point of sales of the various makers is the regular full choke barrel in either 28 or 30 in., the length of barrel having nothing to do with the shooting qualities. It would seem to me for the kind of hunting you expect to do that a 30 in. full choke barrel would be about right as it is always possible to use scatter load shells if you are hunting in particularly dense cover where shots are at short range.

R. D. W., Des Moines, Ia.

Kindly give me your opinion. I have been trying to decide between the Police Positive, Police Positive Special, .380 Hammerless Automatic and .38 Pocket Model Automatic. I am a veterinarian and desire an arm that could be used to destroy a horse or other animal, with sufficient accuracy to be used for target practice, and still compact and light enough to be used as a pocket arm.

Ans.—You are up against rather a hard proposition in trying to pick a firearm which will be suitable both for pocket use and for target shooting. Of the models you mention I would be rather in a quandary as to which one to decide on. The Police Positive Special when loaded with a .38 Colts Special cartridge, has lots of punch for its size. The .38 Pocket Model



Are you ready for the 1st?

The tang of dawn is in the air. High in the sky, a red-head wings its way southward. The advance guard of a speeding aerial host.

Another. Still another. And now they come—in full flight.

Guns speak to the right of you. To the left of you. Grey meteors plunge earthward. Stray feathers float down with the breeze.

All day the guns talk. With sunset, silence settles across the fields. Light-hearted—heavily-laden—you “hit the homeward trail”. And the lightest hearts—the heaviest bags—belong to sportsmen who use

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Automatic also is a very powerful weapon. If you intend to do a great deal of target practice, the price of ammunition would, of course, figure in, and Automatic pistol cartridges cost considerably more than revolver ammunition. The Police Positive Special, when loaded with a cartridge above mentioned, has a pretty husky kick, and I do not think you would find that you would wish to use it for any very great number of shots for target work. I rather think that I should be inclined to pick the .380 Automatic myself, but as stated above, if the cost of ammunition is to be taken into consideration, the Police Positive Special would be my choice, as the shorter cartridges such as the .38 short Colt, and .38 long Colt, may be used for target practice. Whatever model you decide to buy, by all means pick one of .38 calibre.

A. D., Detroit, Mich.

I am contemplating buying a 30-30 rifle. What sights would you advise for front and rear for deer and bear hunting? Would you consider this rifle as good as any on the market for this purpose—in fact for all big game?

Ans.—This rifle will give entire satisfaction for deer and bear. Of course, if you expect to tackle grizzly bear or moose the .35 calibre would be better. I would recommend a Lyman rear sight and a gold bead or ivory bead front sight. The other rifle you mention is no longer made.

T. P., Jr., Charleston, Ark.

1. Does all of the powder in a .22 long shell burn when the shell is fired?

Ans.—This depends upon the length of the barrel. In a rifle barrel of 16 or 18 in. or over, all the powder is burned.

2. Does a bullet being lodged in a gun and drilled out injure the gun?

Ans.—Not if done properly by experienced workmen.

3. Does a “Gallery Special” target rifle bored for .22 shorts only, shoot truer than a rifle bored for shorts, longs and long rifles? The guns are of the same make.

Ans.—.22 short cartridges give more accuracy in the Gallery Special than they do in the Target grade, for instance, if it is chambered and rifled for the .22 long rifle cartridges. If you intend to use .22 shorts, get a rifle chambered for them by all means. This is not only a matter of accuracy, but if numbers of .22 shorts are used in a rifle chambered for .22 long rifle cartridges, regardless of the make or rifle, gas-cutting and difficulty in feeding and extracting will eventually occur.

Alf. D. Lane

JIMMY MCINTYRE CITY CHAMPION.

Carries Off Honors at Traps of the Vancouver Gun Club.

Westminster Shot is Gun for the Merchandise Shoot.

James A. McIntyre, curler, bowler, swimmer, restaurateur and all-round good fellow, is the champion trap-shooter of Vancouver. “Jeems” earned the distinction at the annual merchandise shoot of the Vancouver Gun Club at the Oak street traps, when in the annual competition for the Mrs. A. R. Baker trophy, emblematic of the city championship, he carried off the honors by breaking no less than 49 out of 50 targets.

McLean Won High Aggregate.

The city championship shoot was the big event of the afternoon and “Jeems” showed that it was no fluke by winning the long run when he broke 60 targets straight. Clarence McLean of New Westminster equalled McIntyre's score in the city championship shoot, but he was not eligible for the event. In the long run McLean made 56 before he missed. The Royal city expert, however, carried off the honors in the Smuggler trophy shoot, which was open, when he made 24 out of 25. McLean also won the doubles with 19 out of 20 and finished up high gun for the day with a total of 162 out of 170.

T. H. Oliver of Ladner only missed ten in the grand aggregate and was third in the long run with 54.

City Championship Close.

The city championship shoot was a close competition and McIntyre did not have a lot of margin at the finish. W. H. Kirkwood and C. H. Burtch each made 48, while A. Field had 47. The detailed scores were: Jas. McIntyre 49, C. A. McLean 48, W. H. Kirkwood 48, C. H. Burtch 48, T. Oliver 47, A. Field 47, E. J. Banks 46, A. Lineham 45, G. A. Britton 44, C. A. Porter 43, J. R. Reid 42, G. H. Fitzherbert 42, C. K. Snell 41, H. W. Maynard 40, A. R. Baker 40, E. S. Vandervoort 35, Dr. Hall 33, J. P. Grant 12.

In all there were 59 entrants in the different events, no less than 40 of them being tyros. Up to a late hour in the evening the committee in charge of the gathering was busy on the scores of the afternoon, and at the conclusion of their labors announced that there would be prizes for all who took part in the meet. These can be secured by the competitors calling at J. A. Flett's hardware store on Hastings street.

Gardening for the Home

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

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

The month of September is the best time of year for seeding a lawn and the earlier in the month the better but should the same dry weather conditions prevail as at the time of writing, it had better be deferred until rain comes.

The young seedling grasses are very delicate and susceptible to drought, so unless the facilities for artificial watering are adequate sowing had better be left until the middle of the month on the chance of getting rain; but if by that time the weather is still dry, recourse must be made to artificial watering, as the operation can no longer be delayed if the grass is to be well established before winter.

It is seldom that the making of a lawn receives the attention it deserves; to many people's minds the lawn is just grass and grass is just a weed and will grow anywhere on any kind of soil. This is a serious mistake to make as the kinds of grasses used in the finest lawn mixtures are only to be found in nature growing on good soils and cannot therefore be expected to thrive and produce a luxuriant green sward if the conditions are unfavorable. A good farmer would never think of seeding down a field to hay or pasture until he had first got the soil into good shape by cultivation and fertilizing, but lawns are often seeded down after the soil has had the most perfunctory preparation, little thought being given to the weekly mowings which would amount to, by the end of the season, a very heavy crop of hay, or the continual mowing being similar to the closest pasturing by cattle.

The practical farmer knows what to expect from the labor he has spent on his field but the careless or unthinking gardener is quite peeved if his lawn does not continue verdant the whole year and year after year, when the fault is really his own.

The current summer has been very trying on the best made lawns and it has not required the eye of an expert to pick out those that have been well made and those that haven't. I am well aware of the problem which often confronts the gardener when he tries to beautify his home if situated in the vicinity of Vancouver with its poor glacial drift soil and would recommend generally the use of a larger percentage of clover in the lawn seed, especially the varieties known as trifolium repens perenne and trifolium minus; clover will thrive on poor soil and produce a rich green in summer during weather very trying to the grasses.

The site for the lawn, then, ought to be well prepared by digging or trenching to a depth of at least twelve inches and if poor, enriched with some kind of fertilizer; if sandy, a dressing of well decayed stable manure will be of great assistance, but large quantities of organic manures are not desirable owing to their subsequent decay

and the consequent subsidence of the surface. Bonemeal or basic slag make good fertilizers and ought to be well mixed with the soil at time of digging. All boulders ought to be removed if within twelve inches of the surface, all stones larger than the fist to within six inches and there ought to be at least two inches on the surface as free from stones as the rake will make it.

If the lawn is not intended for any of the usual lawn games it may be possible to level the ground with the eye, but if intended for play it will be advisable to enlist the services of a spirit level and straight edge so as to get it as nearly level as possible. First, decide what your level is to be and drive in a wooden peg with its top at the level decided upon, then drive in other pegs over the whole surface to be leveled, at intervals of ten or twelve feet. Then bring all to the level of the first peg by laying the straight edge, with the spirit level on its upper side, with one end resting on the initial peg, the other on the peg to be leveled, when the spirit level will show whether it has to be raised or lowered, and so on, till all the pegs have been brought to the exact level of the first one. When this has been done the pegs will show where the soil has to be removed or made up. If there is much leveling to be done it had better be done before the digging and fertilizing is done.

To get a first-class surface it ought to be rolled and raked alternately several times. Sow the seed after raking, lightly rake the seed in and pass the roller over it once more. Choose a still day for sowing and go over the ground twice in opposite directions.

For ordinary lawns sow at the rate of one pound per forty square yards, but for the sake of early use of the lawn for tennis or bowling, a little more may be used.

When the grass is well up, the surface ought to be minutely examined for weeds, which must be carefully removed by the root. If this is conscientiously done in the fall and following spring it may save a great deal of trouble later on.

This is also a good time to renovate old lawns, by re-seeding bare patches and removing weeds. The bare patches ought to be well scratched up with the rake, the seed sown and then rolled. Old lawns are liable to become infected with various weeds such as dandelion, the broad and narrow leaved plantains and even grasses which are undesirable in a lawn, particularly the one known, like undesirables in higher forms of life often are, under a number of aliases, some of them are June grass, bunch grass, white top, Yorkshire fog; its botanical name is *Holcus Lanatus* and it is easily distinguished from the other grasses by its broad leaves soft to the touch; it grows in tufts and should be carefully pulled by hand.

The other weeds mentioned are tap rooted and are difficult to remove in their entirety; a good way to eradicate them is to cut the tops off with a knife and place a drop of sulphur acid on the cut surface with a piece of pointed wood. The acid must be carried in a glass or porcelain vessel and the greatest care taken that it does not come in contact with the skin or clothing; one drop will be sufficient to kill the largest root of dandelion and great care must be taken that the vessel does not get upset on the lawn.

AMONG THE FLOWERS.

After lavender has been cut it is a good plan to clip the bushes so that they have a tidy appearance. If treated thus annually lavender cannot get into that untidy condition which often tends to make the bushes an eyesore.

Cuttings of geraniums should be taken freely this month so as to have them nicely rooted before winter sets in. They can be inserted in boxes and kept out of doors until frost. Select firm, short-jointed growths, taking care not to render the plants unsightly in so doing.

Snapdragons and penstemons can both be increased by taking cuttings. In this way one can ensure having a good showing of the colors one likes next year.

For house decoration during the winter a number of late-flowering chrysanthemums can now be lifted (after watering), and placed in pots.

Many people make a practice of sowing sweet peas in the fall. To ensure getting the best results now is the time to prepare the soil, which should be trenched deeply and well manured.

BEES.

Seasonable Hints.

Continued from page 719.

honey should not be removed from the hive until all or nearly all of it is capped over. In removing the honey care must be taken to prevent robbing, which is very likely to start if honey is exposed when the honey-flow is declining or has ceased.

Preparation for Wintering.

Success next season will depend largely upon preparation of the bees for winter. Any colony in which the bees fill less than about seven of the spaces between the combs should be strengthened by uniting it with another colony, and a large proportion of the bees of each hive should consist of bees reared not earlier than August, because the older bees will quickly die off in winter and early spring. Queens hatched during the current season coupled with the gathering of some nectar in August and early September—as is usual in most places—from goldenrod, aster, etc., will insure the rearing of a sufficient number of



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these young bees, but if the queens are old and the bees are idle during August judicious stimulative feeding with thin syrup will be desirable. Early in September every colony should be examined and it should be ascertained not only that each one is populous, but also that it possesses a fertile queen (preferably young), a point that one can be sure of if worker brood in all stages is still to be found. If any colony to be wintered out-of-doors has less than about 35 or 40 pounds, or, in the cellar, less than 25 to 30 pounds, of sealed stores, the deficiency should be rectified by feeding at the end of September with syrup made by dissolving two parts, by weight or measure, of best white granulated sugar in one part of water. To quickly and completely dissolve the sugar the syrup may be made over a fire, but in this case care has to be taken to prevent the least burning of the sugar by constantly stirring until it is all dissolved. Where the perfect wholesomeness of the honey stored for winter food is open to doubt it is always advisable to supplement it with well-made sugar syrup. The syrup should be given to the bees in a "Miller" rapid feeder or in a common lever-lid tin having a few small holes punched in the lid, and inverted when in use; the feeder is placed over the combs in an empty, bee-tight super and filled up every evening until about one one-half times the required weight of syrup (to allow for evaporation and consumption) has been given. In very dry regions or for wintering in very dry cellars, especially where the honey stored is liable to granulate, a somewhat thinner syrup, made with, say, one and one-half parts of sugar to one of water should be given.

F. W. L. SLADEN, Apiarist.

SEED ROOTS FOR NEXT YEAR

When you harvest your field roots, select from your crop the best specimens, store them separately and use them as "seed roots" next year. To ensure a valuable seed crop, only the very best roots should be set aside. Make sure that they are well developed, smooth and without trace of any blemish indicating poor health or reduced vitality, and take care that the roots set aside for seed production are even, not only as far as size is concerned, but also, and particularly, as regards general appearance. All roots must have the same general shape and the same color; if not, a seed crop lacking in uniformity and consequently inferior in value. Avoid roots with large neck and also those characterized by pronginess.

The selected roots should be harvested carefully. As they have to be set out again in the spring their ends and rootlets should not be chopped off, but left intact. This will ensure a ready start in the spring and will also lessen the danger of rotting during the storing period. As the seed-producing stalks are sprouting from the crown, the roots should not be as closely trimmed as roots harvested for feed. Cut the top off two or, at most, three inches above the crown. If more of the top is left, there is some danger of rotting setting in at the crown. Handle the seed roots with the utmost care. Do not load them on the wagon with a pitchfork, and, generally speaking, bring them to the storage place as intact as possible.

SAVING TOMATO SEED.

If you wish to save your own tomato seed from a few large fruits for another season, break up the fruit into a dish of cold water. In a day or so the seeds will sink to the bottom and may be transferred to the seed packet as soon as dry.

GREENHOUSEMEN, CONSERVATORY OWNERS and HOUSEWIVES should remember that **PHYTOPHILINE** strengthens their plants and beautifies the foliage as well as destroys all pests and diseases—is **NOT** a poison—can be sprayed right on the bud or blossom—does not smell, burn nor stain, and can be used without the slightest fear or danger on vegetables, blooming plants, palms, ferns, etc. Grade No. 1 for general use; No. 2 for spider and woolly aphids on extremely delicate plants; No. 3 for spider, woolly aphids, mildew, rust, etc. State grade needed. Postpaid prices **55c**, and double sizes, **85c**, **\$1.55** and **\$2.80**. **STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER.** Applications for agencies, etc., to **Phytophiline Distributors.**
1493 Seventh Avenue West
Vancouver, B. C.

When the first frost threatens, cover a part of the vines with straw or paper. Pull up others by the roots and hang them in a cool place in the cellar. The green fruit will thus continue to ripen, a few at a time.

STRICTER INSPECTION OF FRUIT IMPORTS.

Possibility That Quarantine Will Be Placed On Shipment From Washington.

Owing to the great amount of disease which has lately been found to exist in the shipments coming from the United States, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit pest inspector, issued orders that all mixed car shipments which contained traces of the dreaded codling moth or other dangerous diseases were to be rejected in toto. In the past when there was a trace of disease in one variety of fruit contained in a mixed car consignment, the inspectors would often condemn that particular variety, but allow the remainder of the car to pass. Infected fruit has become so common lately, though, that stricter measures were needed, the inspectors thought, and the result is the order issued by Mr. Cunningham.

Many men who are in the fruit business see a possible shortage ahead for themselves and condemn this action of the

government; but the more far-sighted among the fruit men are of the belief that in the end such a strict surveillance over the imports can have nothing but a good effect on the industry in this province. One prominent importer, in a discussion of the situation, stated that great credit was due Mr. Cunningham and his department for their vigilance in this respect. Wenatchee Valley he had seen one man's orchard being sprayed for the fifth time this season, and that although the orchard was very clean at that time, the owner said he could not relax his guard for one moment or the pest would creep in upon him.

The Washington fruit districts have suffered a great deal in the past from pests, and this province is free from that trouble today only because great care has been exercised. Some of the dealers here complain that the same care exercised in Vancouver is not being taken on the Alberta-B. C. boundary. They say that Washington ships fruit to Calgary, and Calgary reships it to B. C., and as there is not such a strict watchfulness kept on the imports from the East, infested fruit sometimes enters in that way. Mr. Cunningham does not claim that the present working of this branch of the government work is perfect. He is aware of these slight shortcomings, and states that many of them will be corrected within the near future.

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

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

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

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

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POULTRY SECTION

EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

Regular Monthly Report Shows Progress of Competition for Ten Months; Results to August 9.

The report issued monthly on the progress of the egg-laying contest at the exhibition grounds, Willows, covers the total production of eggs from October 10, 1914, to August 9, this year, as follows:

Non-Weight Varieties.

E. W. Estridge, Duncan	1,122
L. M. Ross, Cowichan	1,116
Norie Bros., Cowichan	1,023
H. A. Hincks, Langford Station	1,022
Koksilah Poultry Ranch, Cowichan	1,011
R. W. Chalmers, Thrums, West Kootenay	902
G. O. Pooley, Duncan	900
J. C. Butterfield, Saanichton	881
Mrs. A. Brooke, South Vancouver	876
A. Unsworth, Sardis	865
W. Senior, 517 Langford St., Victoria	859
L. H. Ashby, Cowichan	830
W. J. Miller, Comox	781
L. F. Solly, Westholme	768
P. B. Darnell, Royal Oak	757
O. P. Stamer, Cowichan	751
Seymour Greene, Duncan	717
T. H. Lambert, Cortes Island	677
J. A. Thurston, Central Park	675

Weight Varieties.

D. Gibbard, Mission City	1,129
G. D. Adams, Victoria	1,038
R. N. Clerke, Vernon	1,017
E. D. Read, Duncan	949
P. S. Lampman, Victoria	947
J. H. Cruttenden, New Westminster	942
V. T. Price, Cowichan	907
G. T. Corfield, Corfield	903
Dean, Bros., Keatings	882
Jones & Rant, Sidney	878
S. Stewart, Victoria	863
F. W. Frederick, Phoenix	846
A. W. Cooke, Kelowna	841
S. Percival, Port Washington	807
A. E. Smith, Luxton P.O.	790
Reid & Greenwood, Victoria	748
W. R. Moore, Okanagan Landing ..	695
C. W. Robbing, Chilliwack	685
Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, Victoria	671
W. H. Van Arum, Victoria	669

Diploma winners—Class 1, Norie Bros., E. W. Eastridge, J. M. Ross. Class 2, E. D. Read, A. E. Smith, Jones & Rant.

Totals for month—Class 1, 1817 eggs. Class 2, 1,912. Total, 3,730 eggs. Grand total, 34,517 eggs.

POULTRY BREEDERS' OPPORTUNITY Wonderful Increase in Consumption at Home and Abroad—British Needs

Canada in past years has imported more poultry and more eggs than she has exported. Yet her production has materially increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the consumption. In twenty years the egg production developed from 64,499,241 dozen to 123,071,034 dozen, but the consumption increased from 11.8 per capita to 17.39. That is to say the individual fondness for eggs had increased over 50 per cent. The population grew in those twenty years, or from 1891 to 1911, according to the census, from 4,833,239 to 7,204,838, an increase of 2,371,599, and the egg production mounted up 58,571,793 dozen. In spite of this fact, and although the exports fell about to zero, 2,378,640 dozen had to be imported. In the same time the number of poultry in Canada grew from

12,696,701 to 29,548,723. Here again, although the increase was close upon thirteen million, the imports exceeded the exports in value to the amount of \$111,696.

Last year, the excess of imports of eggs over exports reached the virtually enormous total of 11,150,106 dozen, while of poultry in 1914 we exported in value \$206,370, but we imported \$406,366, a difference against us of \$199,996. These figures, striking as they are, and almost impossible as they seem, are yet official, being taken from Pamphlet No. 7, of the Poultry Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled, "The Egg and Poultry Situation in Canada, With Notes Upon the Possible Effect of the War Upon the Development of the Industry," by W. A. Brown, B. S. A., M. S., and can be verified on application for the pamphlet to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The statistics given in the pamphlet are both phenomenal and interesting. No other articles of food have shown such an increase in popularity. At the same time prices generally have increased and been well sustained. Mr. Brown does not undertake to explain the phenomena, but contents himself with proving that it is so and that the increase in every particular is common to all the provinces. He also gives particulars of imports of poultry into Great Britain, which in 1913 amounted in value to \$5,411,684, of which Russia supplied \$1,640,923, the United States \$999,890, Austria-Hungary \$470,767, Italy \$410,902, China \$219,472, Egypt \$130,300, Holland \$121,739, Belgium \$108,268, Norway \$68,960, Germany \$58,005 and Canada, seemingly, nil.

From the foregoing figures and the general condition of things in Europe, Mr. Brown arrives at the conclusion that Britain will this year be short of eggs and poultry to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, or of eggs alone to the sum of one hundred million dozen. Every Canadian producer should endeavor, therefore, to produce this year more and better eggs and poultry than ever before.

THE SELECTION OF A LAYING TYPE OF FOWL

Again and again it has been repeated that there is no best breed; almost all breeds are good. The important point to remember is that the egg basket is the most profitable end of poultry keeping, and in consequence we must devote special attention to breeding birds that will attain this end.

A start is best made with a small breeding pen, placing quality first. Far better to have only a trio of first-class layers than to have a pen of, say, ten, with one or two medium to indifferent specimens included.

The rooster is the most important bird in the yard, and his influence is the greatest; he is the father of all the chickens hatched from his pen, whereas any one hen merely influences the chickens hatched from her own eggs. The points to be observed are, firstly, those of general appearance, as shown to the naked eye, and, secondly, points that are determined by handling the bird.

First—General appearance—the bird should be bright, active and healthy.

Head—Should be lean and narrow at the back.

Eye—Full and bright.

Neck—Fairly long and fine.

Body—Plenty of depth is necessary, with good length of back, with great fullness behind and wide across the saddle, legs shortish and set wide apart; and it is noticeable that in yellow-legged breeds the coloring soon leaves the legs of the best layers.

Plumage—Should be dense and tight. A loose-feathered bird is rarely a good layer. We now come to a more careful examination of the bird by handling.

The breast bone should be straight and fine, rather sharp at the end nearest the tail.

The flesh from the end of the breast bone to the pelvic bone should be fine and elastic; the condition, however, varies according as to whether the bird is in full lay or not. Considerable width from end of breast bone to pelvic bone is desirable. The pelvic bones should be very thin and straight. The wider apart the better, but the width varies according to whether the bird is in full lay or not.

Careful breeders nowadays, single-test their birds, and only save cockerels from their very best layers. By this means they maintain and improve the high standard of laying which now exists.

THE BACON HOG

Until the swine raisers in Canada adopted the bacon type as their model, Canadian pork products possessed a very indifferent reputation. Since then a valuable export trade has been built up. In competition with the finest bacon in the world, Canadian bacon commands a price on the British market very close to the top. Its excellence has appealed also to the home consumer until the Canadian market is able to absorb a larger and larger proportion so that less and less can be spared for the export trade. For this reason there should be no relaxation on the part of breeders to adhere to the bacon model in his breeding and feeding operations.

Hogs, like other classes of live stock, must be judged, first from the standpoint of the market, and secondly, from their adaptability to yield profitable returns for food consumed. Form, condition and weight largely determine the appreciation of the market, while on constitution, nervous temperament and feeding qualities, depend the thrift or ability to convert the maximum of large quantities of food into a valuable marketable product.

Happily, in the raising of hogs for the bacon industry, the interests of the producer and consumer in no way conflict. It was for a time contended by many farmers that it cost more to produce the bacon hog than the animal of the thick fat type. The results obtained at experiment stations supported by the experience of many extensive and successful breeders, have all gone to show that, if anything, the contrary is true. In experiments by Prof. Day, at the Ontario Agricultural College, out of six groups of pigs, the groups scored first and third by the packer on the basis of their adaptability for the export trade were first and second in economy of gain.

The hog required for the production of the Wiltshire side, should be not less than 170 pounds nor more than 220 pounds, the most desirable weight being 180 to 200 pounds alive when fasted.

FEEDING LINSEED TO CALVES.

By S. Hoare Collins, M.Sc., Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
(From the Journal of the Board of Agriculture.)

Linseed in one form or another is in general use for calf feeding on farms where it is the practice to sell the bulk of the milk, or where the milk is largely used for cheese-making, or where butter is made and only skim milk or separated milk is available. Crushed linseed may suitably be added to skim or separated milk for calf feeding, but linseed cake (i.e., ground linseed cake) would usually contain insufficient oil for the purpose, especially for feeding with separated milk. When little or no skim milk is available, calf meal containing only a moderate proportion of linseed should be used; crushed linseed alone would be too oily, and linseed cake meal alone too rich in albuminoids.

Linseed is a very good and very safe food when properly used, but its preparation requires some care, since a poison—prussic acid—may be formed if the conditions are such as bring together two substances present in the seed, viz., an enzyme and a substance known as Linnamarin.

1. In the first place different kinds of linseed vary according to their origin in respect to the amount of poison which is capable of being produced from them. As a rule linseeds grown in England are less poisonous than those grown in hotter climates.

2. In the second place, with linseed cake, the amount of prussic acid which may be formed will vary with the treatment of the seeds previous to the expression of the oil. If the seeds are only subjected to a gentle dry heat, the removal of the oil has the effect that the poison (together with the other remaining constituents of the seeds) is greater proportionately in the cake than in the seeds. If the seeds are subjected to both steam and heat, the enzyme is either destroyed or at least decreased in amount, and the rate at which the poison will be formed is diminished.

It happens that, while containing more poison, linseed grown in hot climates contains less water than English-grown linseed, and this renders it necessary for the manufacturer to use steam before pressing the seeds, thus unconsciously counteracting the higher proportion of poison. The extent to which this counteraction takes place varies, however, so that corresponding variations occur in the cakes produced. In some cases only a very small proportion of the total amount of the poison is liberated. There is, however, no linseed meal which contains so much Linnamarin that it could not be rendered quite harmless if fed in a proper manner.

3. In the third place, it may be assumed for all practical purposes that there is extremely little risk of adult animals in good health being poisoned, as both their saliva and gastric juice check the development of the poison in the body.

The problem of the prevention of poisoning is thus resolved into the question of the proper preparation of linseed when feeding to young or sick animals.

In this connection it may be definitely stated that so long as the seed is fed whole or even if it be fed simply crushed, there is no risk of poison forming; but if the seed be both crushed and soaked in water the conditions favor the production of prussic acid, especially if the linseed is subjected to a dry heat before soaking, in which case the maximum formation of poi-

Concluded on page 726

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The Holstein Breeders' Association of Canada will hold a Consignment Sale at the Exhibition Grounds, New Westminster, B. C., on Wednesday, October 13th, 1915, commencing at 10:30 a.m.

Sixty head of the Choicest Heifers that can be obtained in Ontario; also a few head of Choice B. C. Holsteins.

For particulars and catalogue address Thos. Laing, Eburne, B. C., secretary of the B. C. Branch.

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NEWS FROM FARMERS' INSTITUTES

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

RE FARMERS' INSTITUTES MACHINE GUN FUND.

Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B. C., 12th August, 1915.
To Secretaries of Farmers' Institutes.

Sir,—With reference to circular letter sent out by me to secretaries of institutes on July 21st, I beg to inform you that, having received many replies from secretaries with regard to this matter, the consensus of opinion is strongly against a continuance of this movement.

Most institutes point out that Machine Gun Funds have already been started in their district, and that institute members are subscribing liberally, and that therefore it would be a hardship to ask these people to subscribe to an Institute Fund of a similar nature. I therefore consider it advisable that the matter should be dropped.

If any institutes have already got in subscriptions and wish that the money should be devoted for the purpose of supplying machine guns for our boys who have gone to the front, I shall be very glad to see that it is donated in the right quarter, in the name of the institute that sends it, if it wished that the matter be left in my hands. Credit, of course, will be given in the press of the province for any contributions of this nature which may be made by institutes.

If the matter is carried on, it looks to me as if there would not be a sufficient amount raised to provide one machine gun, and this being so, I am sure you will agree with me that it would be wise to drop the matter now, before it has gone too far.

I would be obliged, therefore, if you would inform your institute members accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Institutes.

OKANAGAN CENTRE AND OYAMA

At the meeting of the above institute on July 3rd, the following business was transacted:

Quotations on car loads of mixed feed was put before the meeting and discussed, and it was decided that it would be advisable to purchase a car load at a later date. The secretary was instructed to secure quotations for the meeting to be held on September 4th.

The secretary was instructed to write to Dr. F. S. Tolmie, Dominion Representative of the Health of Animal Branch, Victoria, re ridding the country of coyote pest, by the method of inoculating with mange as used in Montana with great success.

Feeding Linseed to Calves.

Continued from page 725

son takes place. Further, if the linseed in the form of fine meal is partly mixed with warm water so that the meal is in the form of a number of balls, such conditions favor the maximum production of prussic acid inside these balls. If the meal in this form is not properly chewed, the balls of meal will break up in the stomach and liberate the poison.

Boiling water will destroy the enzyme, thus preventing the formation of prussic acid. In preparing the meal for calves or

sick animals, therefore, the linseed should be actually boiled with water (thus removing all risk of prussic acid formation), or else well mixed with 20 times its weight of water, which is absolutely boiling at the time, when the chance of poisoning is too remote for practical consideration. Not more than one pound of linseed should be mixed with a gallon of boiling water; ground linseed and linseed cake swell and froth a good deal with water, and the mixture should be carefully stirred until quite smooth.

It is of advantage to mix a little wheat flour with the linseed meal to counteract the laxative influence of the latter; the wheat flour will also supply some starch, produce a better balanced food and will not swell so much with water as linseed meal does. Corn meal or oatmeal may be used instead of wheat flour if the laxative effect of the linseed is desirable.—Journal of the Board of Agriculture.

DEATH IN SILOS.

Every year several deaths occur where carbonic acid gas in newly-filled silos poison those who enter. The greatest danger seems to be immediately after the silo is filled. When a silo is partly filled and permitted to stand two or three days, care should be exercised in going into it. If a lighted lantern goes out when lowered into the silo it is dangerous for a man to enter.

When a silo is filled and allowed to settle, extreme care should be taken to "drain off" the gas, which is heavier than air, and will, therefore, slowly run out like water if the doors above the silage line are opened and a free circulation is permitted. After two or three weeks' time the danger of gas is much reduced, and there is no danger if care is exercised.

The Nanaimo-Cedar Farmers' Institute has the largest membership of any institute in the province.

REDUCED RATES ARE OFFERED HARVESTERS.

The C. P. R. will co-operate with the authorities in the effort to relieve the unemployed situation in this province by taking advantage of the demand for labor in the prairie provinces during the harvest season and will put into effect a special excursion rate of one cent. per mile to men bound East and one and one-half cents per mile for the return trip.

Hon. W. J. Bowser says the government has received a telegram from the Hon. Martin Burrell, stating the terms of the arrangement which has been made with the C. P. R.

The rates named are considered exceptionally favorable and are expected to attract a considerable number of men in B. C. A rough calculation indicates that the fare under the excursion rate to Calgary will be approximately \$5 and to Winnipeg \$12.50.

C. P. R. Generous.

"I think the C. P. R. has shown a disposition to act very generously," said Mr. Bowser, "and we are hopeful that a great deal of good will be accomplished to the need of relieving the unemployed situation in B. C., particularly at the Coast cities.

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"Mr. P. R. Fleming, provincial relief officer, goes to Vancouver tonight and will get in touch with the C. P. R. officials and complete arrangements for the handling of the men, and if possible fix dates for the excursions, which will be duly advertised. Part of Mr. Fleming's duties will be to get certificates from the various municipalities as to the number of men registered as available for harvesting work as well as to their fitness.

Men Should Be Farmers.

"Some time ago at the suggestion of the government registration bureaus were opened at Victoria; Saanich, Vancouver, South Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster. Preferably the men who go should be those who have had experience

in farm life, or who can readily adapt themselves to that form of labor. It would be most unwise to attempt to force upon the farmers of the prairies a class of labor which might prove unsuitable.

"The municipality of Burnaby, I understand, has already registered about 250 men, who are excellently fitted for the work. These men should be able to leave for the prairies very shortly.

"I should like to add that the government is very pleased not only at the generous action of the C. P. R. in meeting the representations which were made to it in this regard, but that Mr. Burrell has done everything possible to expedite the arrangement."

THE HESSIAN FLY IN THE WEST

The Hessian fly is well-known to farmers as a serious pest of cereal crops; during the present season it has caused the loss of millions of bushels in the United States. In Western Canada its depredations fortunately have not attained the extent experienced in other regions of the continent and in order to be able to advise the farmers in the western provinces, the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have investigated this insect. The results of this investigation, which was conducted by Mr. Norman Criddle for several years, have now been published by the Department, in Entomological Bulletin No. 11, in order to enable farmers to recognize the injury of the insect in its incipient stages and, being thus forewarned, they will be in a position to prevent losses that are liable to occur where the insect is present, as control methods are also described. In addition, the Western Wheat Stem Maggot has been studied and described. This is a native insect that has turned its attention from native to cultivated grasses, on which it can become a serious pest. Its habits, life-history and the means of control are fully described in the same bulletin, which is entitled "The Hessian Fly and the Western Wheat Stem Sawfly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta." The bulletin is illustrated and may be obtained free on application to the Chief Officer, Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All inquiries for information regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

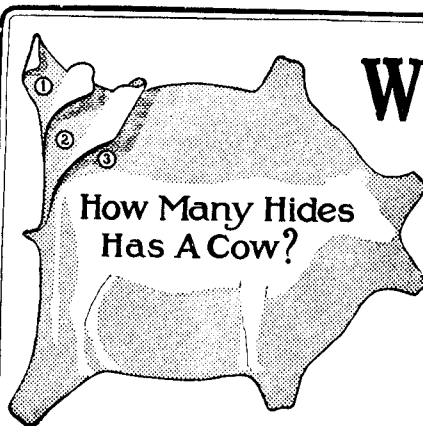
Swine in Canada.

Feeding Pigs in Summer.

Continued from page 709

By all means, then, feed the hogs a grain ration when on pasture. The amount of grain that will be found most profitable to feed as a rule is two or three per cent. of the live weight of the hog. Thus if a bunch of hogs on pasture weigh one thousand pounds, they should get twenty or thirty pounds of meal per day.

The pasture—especially when alfalfa is used—should not be grazed too closely. The number of hogs that can be carried on pasture satisfactorily depends on the nature of the pasture and its condition, but, as a rule, it is not well to put more than ten or twelve fair sized hogs on an acre.



How Many Hides Has A Cow?

WHO "should worry"?

You, if you expect to buy an automobile, or if the one you own is upholstered in coated "split leather" that is rotting—splitting, and giving your car a generally disreputable appearance.

A real cow grows only one hide,—it is too thick for upholstery,—it is suitable only for shoe soles, belting, etc.

Now to produce genuine grain leather for upholstery, two thirds to three quarters of this thickness is split away, only the outermost layer being really strong enough.

To save that by-product, however, some manufacturers actually split it into two or more thin sheets, coat and emboss it to make it look like the strong, outermost grain leather. Hence two thirds to three quarters of all leather upholstery in use is coated splits.



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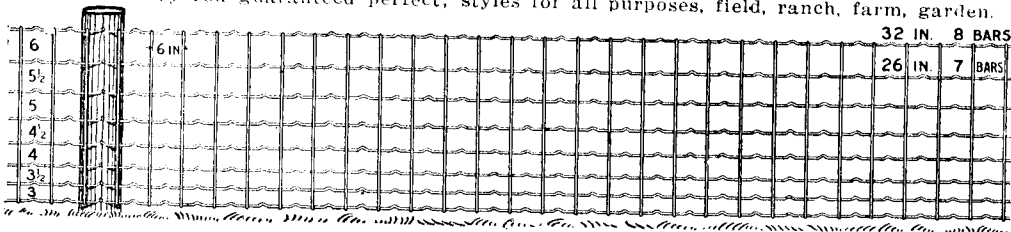
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Domestic Science Department

Edited by KATHLEEN FERGUSON

I thought this month that a few notes about apples would prove useful, they are now in such abundance, and when carefully stored, prove such a useful winter food.

Try and buy the apples in large quantities, if possible from the orchard direct, as you get so much better value for your money.

If you buy a large quantity of apples be very careful not to leave them in the sack or sacks, but spread them out on shelves, or on a clean floor, if possible with dry straw underneath. You know the old adage of one bad apple spoiling several good ones; it is quite true if you leave the apples touching one another, it is surprising how quickly they will go bad.

The apple is a most wholesome food. A good apple the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night is a standard specific for indigestion. After a heavy dinner is the worst possible time to eat an apple; people with delicate digestions should bear this in mind. All fruits are best eaten at breakfast or between meals. There is an old saying, which many have already heard, that a roast apple before bed makes the doctor beg his bread; at all events roast apples are most wholesome even for those troubled with indigestion.

Apples are firmer than most fruits owing to the greater proportion of cellulose, and to this, and to the presence of malic acid, they owe their laxative properties, properties shared also by cider or apple wine. They are rich in pectin, and this readily forms a jelly.

The simplest form of cooking an apple is certainly roasting it.

Roast Apples.

Take large round firm apples, run the apple corer twice through the centre to make sure that all the core has gone away, and also to leave a good cavity for sugar, etc.

Put into the cavity made by the corer two level teaspoons of coarse brown sugar, 2 cloves, a tiny strip of thin lemon rind, and if liked a little lump of butter. (Many prefer the butter left out).

Place the apples on the dish on which you intend to serve them, before filling the cavities put the dish into a moderately hot oven for about 15 minutes or longer according to size. Do not have the oven too hot, the skin bursts before the apple is thoroughly cooked. It is a very good plan when roasting meat to put the apples on the bottom of the oven until you remove the meat, which is presumably on the top shelf, then as you go to dinner move the apples to the hotter part of the oven; by the time you are ready for them they should be quite cooked.

Stewed Apples.

Core the apples with a corer if you have one, peel them and cut them in quarters then each quarter again, lengthways, but do not slice apples even if in a hurry, as cut as above they cook just as quickly and are so much nicer to eat, even for pies or dumplings do this; it is the advice of a very clever French cook. Put the apples into a saucepan, add coarse brown sugar, three or four cloves and a strip of lemon rind cut very thin. Cook slowly for about half an hour, longer wont do any harm if the apples can stand it. A little water must be added when cooking the apples; this varies with the quality of apple, a very juicy, baking apple, only requires three or four tablespoons of water,

a sweeter apple requires much more; experience will teach you this. It is a very good plan to put all the peels and part you have taken away with the seeds into another pan, cover them with water, add sugar and cook slowly while the apples are stewing, strain over the stewed apples and you have a good syrup.

Another method is put all the above ingredients into a pie dish, earthenware for preference, and allow to cook very slowly in the oven.

If you are not able to watch the apples it is a very good plan to cook them in a double boiler, giving double the time; there is no fear of the apples burning. If you have no apple corer you must core the apples after cutting them. On no account leave the cores in, nothing is more disagreeable than to get a piece of the core between the teeth and generally denotes a lazy cook. A corer can be had for five or ten cents at any store and is really a necessity in the kitchen.

Apple Charlotte.

This is a very old fashioned dish, but very excellent. Take some bread about quarter-inch thick and butter it, removing the crust. Rub some butter all over an ordinary pie-dish, put a layer of bread and butter at the bottom of the dish, on this put a layer of apples, peeled and cored and cut in thin slices. Shake over this some coarse brown sugar, grate a little lemon rind over the apples, add two cloves, then put another layer of bread and butter and continue as above until the pie-dish is filled, leaving bread and butter for the top, turning the buttered side in. Heap the apple peels on top to prevent the pudding burning. Bake in a brisk oven for about three-quarters of an hour. Remove the apple peels, then turn the dish upside down on a flat dish which is hot, sprinkle white sugar over the Charlotte and serve. If the apples are very dry it would be well to have a little syrup made from peels in reserve to pour over the apples, just two or three tablespoons would be sufficient.

Apple Jam.

To every pound of fruit after being peeled, cored and sliced, allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar for preserving, the grated rind of 1 lemon, the juice of half a lemon.

Method.

Peel the apples, core and slice them very thin and be particular that they are all of the same sort. Put the apples into a jar, stand this in a saucepan of boiling water and let the apples stew until quite tender. Before putting the apples into the jar remember to weigh the fruit so that you may know how much sugar to add. When the apples are sufficiently soft put the apples into a clean stewpan or preserving pan and add the sugar, lemon rind and juice in the correct proportions. Simmer all over the fire for half an hour, counting from the time the jam begins to simmer properly. Remove the scum as it rises, and when the jam is done put it into heated pots.

Apple Jelly.

(1)—Apple jelly may be made in the same manner as crab apple jelly, but instead of cooking the apple whole, they must be cut in slices, and also the ordinary apple must be peeled for apply jelly. This is a simple method.

Apple Jelly.

(2)—To 6 pounds of apples allow 3 pints of water, to every quart of juice allow 2

IV'E LIVED ON A FARM MYSELF



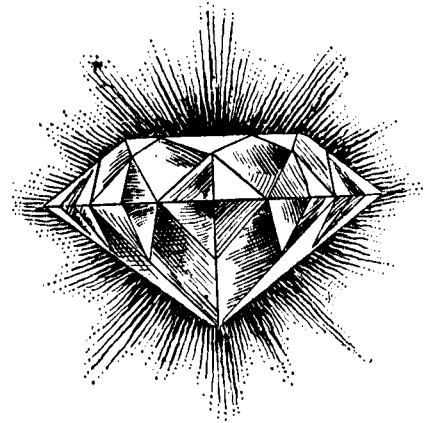
I was born and raised on a farm and I believe I know the kind of a hat a woman on a farm wants.

Some city people, who are out every day, wear novelties. It is all right because they have a chance to wear them out, but a woman in the country doesn't get out like that. She wants a hat for service. I don't mean a hat that looks dowdy or cheap, not that at all. No one knows quality better.

Somehow I can't say exactly what I mean, but women will understand. If you're down this way I will be glad to have you come in and try on hats. And I don't want anyone to feel they have to buy a hat just because they've allowed me to show a few.

ELSIE M. BROWN

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DIAMONDS

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THE DIAMOND MEN

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

pounds of lump sugar and the juice of half a lemon.

Method.

Pare, core and cut the apples into slices and put them into a jar with water in the above proportions. Place the jar in a cool oven and cover it well and when the juice is quite drawn out and the apples are soft strain them through a cloth. Put the juice next day into a pan with the sugar, boil both together for half an hour, removing the scum as it rises, add the lemon juice just before it is done and put the jelly into pots as before described. This jelly may be colored pink with a little red coloring, it gives it a better appearance. Color the jelly before putting it into pots. This jelly is most useful for sweet dishes all through the winter; it may also be melted and fruits set in as a dessert, and it also is delicious in the centre of layer cakes.

Apple Marmalade.

Pare and core the apples and cook until tender with just water enough to keep them from burning. Rub the mixture when cooked through a very fine sieve or strainer, using a wooden spoon to press it through, and weigh the pulp. Return the pulp to the saucepan and add a very scant pound of sugar and the juice of a lemon, also the grated rind to each pound of pulp. Cook the mixture carefully, stirring with a wooden spoon until all the water is evaporated or until the marmalade does not spread out when taken up on a saucer. Pour the marmalade into hot glasses and seal as usual.

Apple Ginger.

Two pounds of any kind of hard apple, 2 pounds of lump sugar, 1½ pints of water, 1 oz. of tincture of ginger. Boil the sugar and water until they form a rich syrup, adding the ginger. When it boils up, peel, core and cut the apples into pieces, dip them into cold water to preserve the color, and boil them in the syrup until they become transparent, but be careful not to let them break. Put the pieces of apples into heated jars, pour the syrup over them and carefully exclude the air, sealing immediately. This apple ginger will remain good some time if kept in a dry place.

HOME HINTS.

Vegetable Marrow Rings.

Take a small vegetable marrow, and cut it into rings about half an inch thick. Pare the rind off each ring thinly and stamp out the seeds with a round cutter. Dip each ring into flour, then into egg and breadcrumbs, and fry them a golden brown. They are also very good dipped into frying batter, thus making fritters, or they may be fried after simply flouring and served with a poached egg in the centre of each ring.

A nice supper dish can be made of a marrow plainly boiled and then served with half a pint of white sauce in which a quarter of pound of grated cheese has been mixed. In this dish the marrow will be more savoury if boiled with an onion stuck with cloves and a sprig or two of parsley.

Tomatoes and Cheese.

Take three large tomatoes. Make a hole in the top and scoop out some of the pulp, about two teaspoonsfuls. Grate 3 ounces of cheese, add the tomato pulp to it, with 2 tablespoonsfuls of crumbs, salt, pepper, chopped parsley and sauce. Mix well and stuff the tomatoes with the mixture. Put them into a greased dish with pieces of butter on each tomato, cover with a greased paper, and cook for twenty minutes. Serve on toast.

To Preserve Beans.

Pick the beans before they become tough and stringy, place a layer of them in a jar, and just cover them with salt. Then another layer of beans, another layer of salt, and so on until the jar is quite full. Put on the lid, and press it down firmly with a weight. Preserved beans must be soaked in fresh water for at least twelve hours before they are cooked.

Fruit Salad

is one of the most delicious hot weather desserts so wholesome and so easily made. Take a mixture of fruits as they are in season (just now you have raspberries, loganberries, cherries, canned pineapple, apricots, peaches, crabapples, etc.) all cut up small, being peeled and stoned. Prepare a clear syrup of sugar and water, boiled ten minutes and cooled, or use the syrup from canned or bottled fruits—place the cut fruit in the syrup and serve as cold as possible; leave on ice, if available.

THE BERRY PATCH.

What treatment should be given the raspberry plantations which have borne berries this season? The best treatment is to cut out the old canes as soon as they are done bearing. The new canes should also be cut to the proper number in each place, usually about five. The material which has been cut should be carried out of the patch and burned. In this way much decay and other fungous trouble will be avoided. There are also many insects in the various stages from egg to adult which are destroyed by this practice. Another thing that is gained is the better development of the canes which are to bear next year. They get more sunlight by such a plan.

When the canes have been cut out and burned it is a good plan to cultivate between the rows. Stir up the ground which has been tramped by the pickers and thus put it in condition for the continued growth of the plants.

ORDERS FOR FRUIT FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Market for B. C. Apples and Potatoes Found by Trade Commission.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 17.—The first fruits of the sending of Mr. H. G. White as trade commissioner to Jamaica and South America for British Columbia arrived this morning in a somewhat extensive cable of orders for products grown in British Columbia.

The cable was received by Secretary Blair of the Vancouver Board of Trade, and was from Buenos Aires. It asks for that point 300 cases of Spitzenberg apples, 200 Northern Spies, 200 McIntosh Reds, 500 Delicious, 300 Jonathans, 100 Newton Pippins, 100 Ben Davis, 300 Winter Bananas, 200 Winesaps and 200 cases Beurree D'Anjou pears. These are to be sent via New York by the Lampton line. The cable states that this order can be duplicated for Rio Janeiro. The cable also asks for samples of potatoes in drums, and states that there is a market for 1000 tons of these with delivery commencing in October. Full particulars can be had from Secretary Blair of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

Doubt vs. Certainty

Why are the big railroads using the telephone for dispatching purposes?

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200 ROOMS. 100 BATHS

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WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CHOOSES DELEGATES.

Forty members of the Nelson and District Women's Institute were present at the monthly meeting of the institute on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. C. McMorris. The meeting was under the care of the young girl members.

A splendid demonstration of what can be done in the cooking line was given for the benefit of the girls present. Tea, rosettes, vanity bow knots, tea biscuits, cake, etc., were made and served by the girls and were commented upon.

The delegates for the coming convention were chosen as follows: Mrs. William Mohr, government delegate; Mrs. Hugh Ross, Mrs. G. A. Hunter, Mrs. Gilbert Hartin, Mrs. Hector McKenzie, Mrs. D. C. McMorris, Mrs. J. W. Moles. Delegates from all parts of the Kootenay will attend the convention, which will be held in Nelson Sept. 1 and 2. W. E. Scott, superintendent of institutes, will represent the department of agriculture, and Mrs. W. V. Davis will act as chairman of the advisory board. It has been announced that the convention meetings will be open to all who may wish to attend.

A discussion arose over the short weight of bread alleged to be sold in the city, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the Nelson and District Women's Institute calls the attention of the bakers of Nelson to bylaw 76, concerning the weight of bread."

At Shanigan Women's Institute monthly meeting, Thursday, August 5, addresses were given by Mr. Sutherland, president, Victoria branch, Red Cross Society, and by Mrs. Hasell, assistant secretary. The institute is now affiliated with the Victoria branch for Red Cross work. Further details next issue.

WEST SAANICH INSTITUTE.

The West Saanich Women's Institute held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at the residence of Mrs. Sluggett, when it was reported that the recent flower show had realized a sum of \$112 for the Red Cross Society. The meeting was of more than usual interest, Mrs. Crago, who spent several years in China, reading a most instructive and well-prepared paper on "Home Life in China," in the course of which she pointed out something of the great difference in the status of the woman in that country and in this. Miss Gaynor, of La Salle, Ill., spoke entertainingly, and during the meeting a committee was drawn up to report on "Hot Lunches in the Public School."

SALMON RIVER.

The Salmon River Valley Women's Institute met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. McTavish, with Mrs. W. J. Andrews in the chair. After the minutes had been read by the secretary, Mrs. Thomson, the correspondence was dealt with. Several letters from the department on seed growing, about the war, the election of officers, and departmental publications were read. A letter from the Patriotic Service Committee, stating that the Daughters of the Empire were willing to mark the graves of the dead on the battlefield met with appreciation. The date

of the picnic was definitely decided for September 6th, Labor Day. "Autobiography of Mrs. Nellie McClury" was read by Miss Violet McTavish, and afterwards Mrs. Thomson gave a demonstration on canning vegetables, accompanied by appropriate remarks on the subject. The speaker stated that the chief cause of spoilage arises from germs in the air and not from the air itself, the three causes being yeast mold and bacteria. She stated that certain vegetables spoil more readily than others, and instanced corn as being difficult to preserve. The chief trouble with vegetables arising from spores, it is found to be more satisfactory to adopt fractional sterilization, that is to boil the vegetable for two hours on three successive days rather than to boil them once for a longer period. The sealers should be filled with cold water with the proportion of a teaspoonful of salt to each quart, and placed on a little stand in the boiler and cold water put in it a third of the way up the bottles. On the third day the canning should be tested by holding the sealers up by the top, when if they are perfectly sealed the covers will remain in place. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Thompson for her very interesting demonstration, after which the roll call was read and answered by "My Favorite Pickle." Mrs. McTavish and Miss Violet McTavish were the hostesses of the day.

COWICHAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The following donations have been made to the Women's Institute for the Red Cross Work: One bolt flannelette from Mrs. Townsend, Duncan; one case cigarettes and a quantity of hospital supplies from Mrs. Bradshaw, Duncan.

Also the following moneys—
Mrs. Trench, Cowichan Bay \$15.00
"A Friend" 5.00
Mr. C. H. Dickie 2.00
"A Friend" 1.00

Total \$23.00

STRAWBERRY HILL FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

STRAWBERRY HILL, Aug. 13.—A committee meeting was held on Monday evening, August 9, to make preparations for the coming flower and vegetable show, to be held on September 8, at Strawberry Hill, under the auspices of the Women's and Farmers' Institutes. The occasion promises to be a great success. The fair is to commence at 1 p.m. For the afternoon sports will be held for the children. Supper will be served for those staying in the evening at a reasonable charge. Another attraction for the afternoon will be a baby show, ages three to eighteen months, also several contests for ladies and gentlemen. It is likely that a Red Cross booth will be opened in connection with the show. Other stalls will be fitted up with ice cream, candies and soft drinks. All those making entry are asked to have their goods at the hall at 10 a.m. on day of the show. Further information can be obtained from any of the committee.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CONFERENCE.

The annual conference for Island Women's Institutes will be held Tuesday and

Write for Samples of the New Pure Silk Poplin

This is one of the prettiest, nicest dress materials we have ever imported. It has good weight, wears well and you have a choice of almost every conceivable shade. It is 36 inches wide and sells for \$1.25 a yard.

Crepe de Chine

42 inches wide

\$1.50 yd.

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Please write for samples of either or both these materials.

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Delay means only added suffering — added expense. Right now—at the beginning of Fall—have your teeth attended to.

Prices were never lower than now. Our prices are exceptionally low—as low as we can make them and still do the kind of work that you want—the quality and high-grade work of skilled artisans.

Remember there is NO PAIN — no suffering — no harmful drugs used—no after effects. This we POSITIVELY GUARANTEE.

Plates \$10.00
Painless Extraction, per tooth 50c
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Your teeth examined free of charge.

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DR. GILBERT'S Painless Dental Parlors

The largest and most perfectly appointed dental parlors in B. C.

Second Floor, DOMINION BLDG.
Sey 1641 CAMBIE & HASTINGS

Wednesday, September 7 and 8, in the hall attached to the Department of Agriculture in Parliament Buildings, Victoria. An interesting programme is in course of arrangement, the invited speakers all being experts in the subjects upon which they have been asked to address the delegates.

The subjects are the selection of the members of the women's institutes, and include: "The Duty of Parents in Respect of the Medical Inspection of School Children," "Co-operation Between Producer and Consumer," "Recreation for Young People in Rural Districts," "Study Courses for Women's Institutes," "Opportunities for Women in the Twentieth Century," and "What Is Eugenics?"

Ample opportunity will be afforded for discussion, and, by kind invitation of the Victoria Red Cross Society, one evening is to be spent at the offices in the Temple Building, inspecting the work done and listening to addresses from the honorary officers.

HARROP FLOWER SHOW ASSISTS RED CROSS.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Monday afternoon, August 16. A report of the recent flower show was read showing that \$34.90 was netted for Red Cross work. Twenty dollars will be spent in materials to be made up. Special notes of thanks will be forwarded to Messrs. Holmes, Goodman, Hudson, Cose, Kennedy, Lowe, Risdon and Brown for assistance they rendered the committee in charge. W. G. Kennedy donated a number of bowls of roses, which were sold in aid of the Red Cross.

Noel Harrop, instead of Arthur Knauf, received the prize for boys' home-made work.

Tag day will be held in Harrop on Saturday, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Stillman of Calgary spent a few days last week with Mrs. Fairbairn.

Mrs. Malone and Miss Edna Malone of Nelson are visiting Mrs. Ogilvie.

DOING SPLENDID WORK

Shawnigan Lake Institute Complimented On Fine Spirit Shown in Red Cross Work

The sum of \$83.58, which includes the collection taken at the last meeting, has been turned in to the Victoria branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society by the Women's Institute at Shawnigan Lake to date. This gratifying announcement was made at the meeting of the latter organization held last week, nearly one hundred members and their friends being present.

The occasion was of a special character, Ross Sutherland, chairman of the Victoria Red Cross Society, and Mrs. Hasell, assistant secretary, being present to address the meeting of the institute. Miss Wilson, matron in charge of the nursing staff of No. 5 general hospital, now at Macaulay Plains, and Nurse Stewart, of the same staff, being present also, and receiving a cordial welcome from the meeting. Mr. Sutherland, in his address, outlined the aims and objects of the Red Cross Society, and Mrs. Hasell referred to the desire for unity and co-operation among all the working branches of the organization throughout the island. Every one wanted to help the Red Cross, which, instead of diminishing the scope and labors of the individual societies, enhanced their opportunities to do something useful in the service of the empire. She also referred to the fine spirit of co-operation which marked the women of the Shawnigan Lake district, where a splendid practical work was being carried on.

Besides contributing many useful articles, they had been industriously collecting money and had very greatly assisted by the spirit which they had shown.

Miss Ravenhill presided at the meeting.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW SUCCESSFUL

The interior of St. Thomas' Hall presented a pretty scene on the occasion of the third annual flower show held under the auspices of the Women's Institute. The display was artistically arranged and elicited the favorable comment of visitors. The showing of flowers was somewhat of a surprise to many, as a number were of the opinion that the season, on account of the dry weather of the past few weeks, was too far advanced to make a good showing possible. Dahlias and asters constituted the major portion of the cut flower exhibit, and the showing as to quantity, quality and variety in these classes, was exceedingly good. Sweet peas and roses shown were also good considering that the season is so far advanced. There was an extra fine showing of potted plants, perhaps the best seen at the three shows.

In addition to the attractive display of flowers, the ladies served tea and ice cream and other refreshments, and during the evening several musical selections by the band added its share to the success of the affair. There was a very fair attendance, and the ladies will have, after paying expenses, a neat sum to be given to the Patriotic Society. The president and secretary of the flower show committee, Mrs. C. W. Stade and Mrs. S. Pugh, with assistants, worked hard for the success of the event, and are to be congratulated on the measure of success which has attended their efforts.

OYAMA FLOWER SHOW

The Oyama Flower Show, under the auspices of the Kalamalka Women's Institute, was held at the Agricultural Hall, Thursday, Aug. 5th, and was a splendid success. The grand show of flowers exceeded one's expectations and the breads and preserves were also very good.

Mrs. Price Ellison and Miss Myra Ellison were present. Mrs. Ellison made a short and suitable speech to announce the

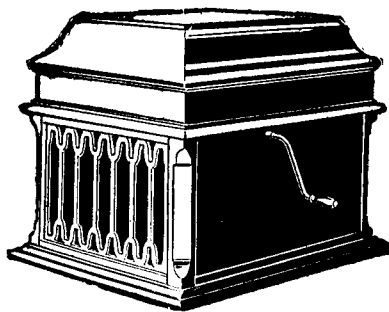
opening of Oyama's first exhibition. Miss Betty Burton presented Mrs. Ellison with a bouquet of hydrangeas. The band of the 11th C. M. R. furnished delightful music, and we are very grateful to Colonel Kirkpatrick for his kind permission and to the bandmaster and men, who were so untiring in their efforts to please.

ROBSON

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Robson Women's Mission Circle at the home of Mrs. W. Jordan on Thursday, Aug. 12. A missionary address was given by Mrs. William Robertson, of Rossland, and a solo was rendered by Mrs. David Calder. A social half hour was spent at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Henry Well, of Ottawa, will address the next meeting of the circle, which will be held at the home of Mrs. C. S. Squires, Sept. 9.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES IN B. C.

By request of the Secretary of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire the following notice is brought to the attention of all members of Women's Institutes: "The Daughters of the Empire desire to place themselves on record as being willing to go on with the work of marking the graves of the Canadian dead on the battlefields as they did in the African war. This primary object of this notice is to prevent overlapping, but for another reason its publication is desirable. It will bring consolation to many bereaved homes in Canada to know that the last resting places of their dead, men who have given their lives in defence of the Empire, will be reverently cared for and clearly marked, though the joy of rendering this last service is denied to the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of these brave sons of Canada."



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Has a hinged cover top, concealed horn, nickled furnishings, black and gold striped, latest type specially tested motor.

Plays the new indestructible Blue Amberol Records (which can be mailed easily).

The above model complete, with 12 4-minute B. A. records, prepaid to your station for

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Your Evenings?

What do you do for Amusement?

You haven't the advantage of having theatres and movies a few blocks away. You would certainly enjoy a little music. Why not bring the bands, orchestras and songs to your fireside by the aid of Mr. Edison's

New Toned Phonograph

The illustration and description is of only one of the many styles of Edisons. We can deliver immediately all models up to the \$575.00 design. Complete catalogues of both Phonographs and Records are ready to mail to you if we have your address. Write that card today, asking for full information, and it will reach you by return mail.

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Children's Corner

THE FOX AS HERDSMAN.

Once on a time there was a woman who went out to hire a herdsman, and she met a bear.

"Whither away, Goody?" said Bruin.

"Oh, I'm going out to hire a herdsman," answered the woman.

"Why not have me for a herdsman?" said Bruin.

"You well, why not?" said the woman. "If you only knew how to call the flock; just let me hear?"

"OW, OW!" growled the bear.

"No, no! I won't have you," said the woman, as soon as she heard him say that, and off she went on her way.

So, when she had gone a bit further, she met a wolf.

"Whither away, Goody?" asked the Wolf.

"Oh!" said she, "I'm going out to hire a herdsman."

"Why not have me for a herdsman?" said the wolf.

"Well, why not? if you can only call the flock; let me hear?" said she.

"Uh, uh!" said the Wolf.

"No, no!" said the woman; "you will never do for me."

Well, after she had gone a while longer, she met a fox.

"Whither away, Goody?" asked the Fox.

"Oh, I'm just going out to hire a herdsman," said the woman.

"Why not have me for your herdsman?" asked the Fox.

"Well, why not?" said she; "if you only knew how to call the flock; let me hear?"

"Dil-dal-holom," sung out the Fox, in such a fine, clear voice.

"Yes; I'll have you for my herdsman," said the woman; and so she set the Fox to herd her flock.

The first day the Fox was herdsman he ate up all the woman's goats; the next day he made an end of all her sheep; and the third day he ate up all her kine. So, when he came home at even, the woman asked what he had done with all her flocks?

"Oh!" said the Fox, "their skulls are in the stream, and their bodies in theholt."

Now, the Goody stood and churned when the fox said this, but she thought she might as well step out and see after her flock; and while she was away the Fox crept into the churn and ate up the cream. So when the Goody came back and saw that, she fell into such a rage that she snatched up the little morsel of the cream that was left and threw it at the fox as he ran off, so that he got a dab of it on the end of his tail, and that's the reason why the fox has a white tip to his brush.

WYNKEN, BLYNKEN AND NOD.

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night

Sailed off in a wooden shoe—

Sailed on a river of crystal light,

Into a sea of dew.

"Where are going, and what do you wish?"

The old moon asked the three.

"We have come to fish for the herring-fish

That live in this beautiful sea;

Nets of silver and gold have we!"

Said Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

The old moon laughed and sang a song,

As they rocked in the wooden shoe,

And the wind that sped them all night

long

Ruffled the waves of dew.

The little stars were the herring-fish

That lived in that beautiful sea—

"Now cast your nets wherever you wish—

But never afereared are we."

So cried the stars to the fishermen three:

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

All night long their nets they threw

To the stars in the twinkling foam—

Then down from the skies came the wooden shoe,

Bringing the fishermen home;

'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed

As if it could not be,

And some folk thought 'twas a dream they dreamed

Of sailing that beautiful sea—

But I shall name you the fishermen three:

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,

And Nod is a little head,

And the wooden shoes that sailed the skies

Is a wee one's trundle-bed.

So shut your eyes while mother sings of wonderful sights that be,

And you shall see the beautiful things

As you rock on the misty sea,

Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three:

Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

—Eugene Field.

EXHIBIT HIGHLY PRAISED.

The rosy tint of the early apples displayed at the Vancouver Exhibition is an advertising feature that will, no doubt, sell many boxes for the upcountry growers this season. The plums and prunes, both in the climax crate and the jumble pack, are of good quality, while the peaches are a standing advertisement. The tomatoes show what can be grown in British Columbia and also show that they are from the famous Okanagan, for the canned tomatoes of this valley are well known in the city. A few boxes of crabapples were also displayed.

Government officials, who viewed the exhibits, declared that the horticultural display generally was to be highly commended, both for variety and quality.

Both the amateur and the professional gardener and fruitgrowers had their exhibits on hand. The district exhibits were examples of the best in the various districts.

South Vancouver had a neatly arranged booth with steps ranged up to the back of the wall, on which the best fruits and vegetables are shown to advantage. Tomatoes were used judiciously in the decorations.

Richmond, with its usual fine exhibition, came in for much attention on account of the varied and well-set-out assortment of fruits and vegetables.

The federal department of agriculture was represented and had on view a number of models of the best poultry houses, bee hives and many other things of interest to the men on the land.

TO REPRESENT FRUIT GROWERS.

J. Forsyth Smith, Prairie Markets Commissioner for the provincial government in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been chosen to represent the fruit growers of Canada in England. He will be attached to the staff of the federal department of trade and commerce, and will do everything possible to further the interests of Canadian fruit-growers in the Old Country.

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