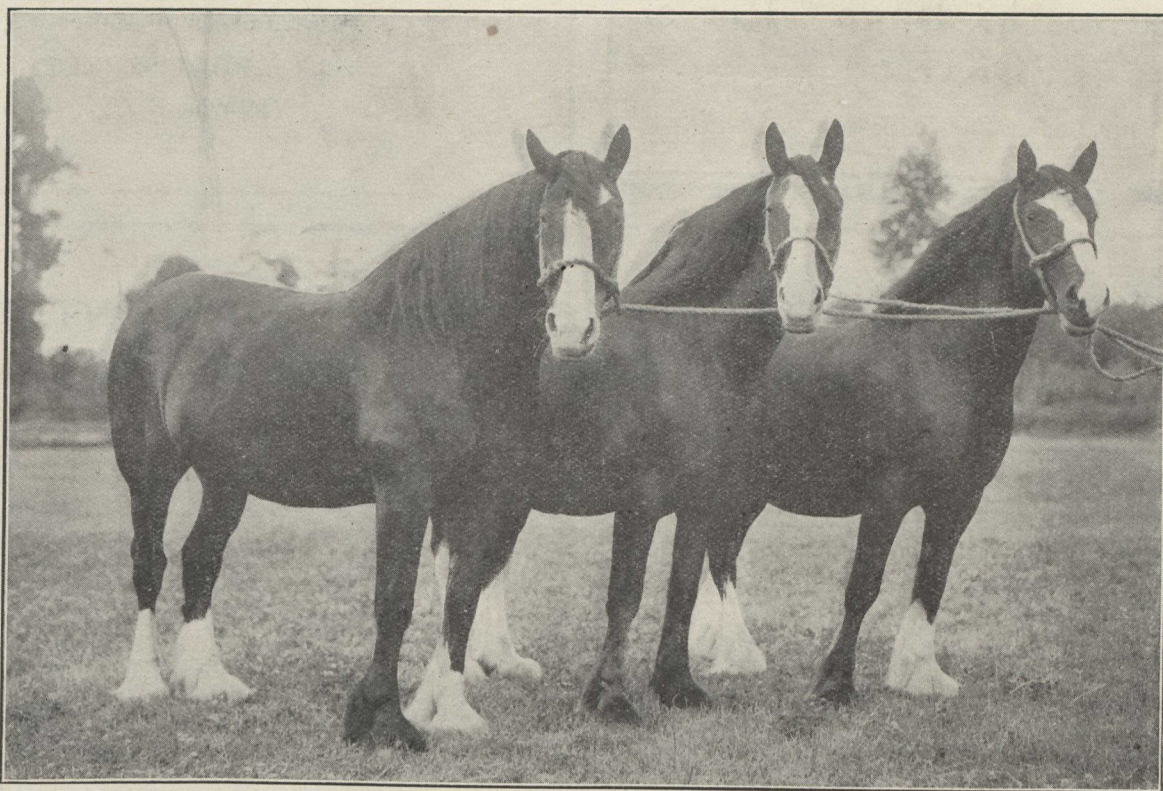


BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT AND FARM
MAGAZINE

Vol. VI., No. 13

OCTOBER, 1915



COLONY LADY BEGG — PEGGIE PRIDE — NERRISSA

Get Your Leckie Boots For Rainy Weather

British Columbia climate is hard on shoe leather but LECKIE'S BOOTS AND SHOES ARE HARD ON THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CLIMATE. First, because the leather that goes into each and every LECKIE SHOE is cut from the choicest portion of the hide; second, because the most modern methods are used in cutting, shaping and stitching a shoe which will not only WEAR, but which will FIT YOUR FEET and give you absolute comfort. LECKIE'S today is the leading British Columbia shoe made for a British Columbia climate.

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Your Dealer Carries Leckie's.

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FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

SMALL FRUITS, ROSES, EVERGREENS,
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In fact, Everything Hardy, That Is Desirable
For the Garden

A business built up by 25 years of continual honest service; a business that will serve you as well as thousands of our customers voluntarily testify to have been served.

Price List Free On Application—Responsible Agents
Wanted

Layritz Nurseries

CAREY ROAD

VICTORIA, B. C.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fruit and Farm Magazine

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

Vol. VI.—No. 13

Vancouver, British Columbia

[\$1.00 per year
in Advance

The Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C.

The Colony Farm at Essondale, B. C., in the Fraser Valley, run in connection with the mental hospitals, was started four years ago by Dr. C. E. Doherty and his staff, and had in its origin the idea of raising sufficient produce for the maintenance of the two institutions, and also to furnish outside employment to the patients.

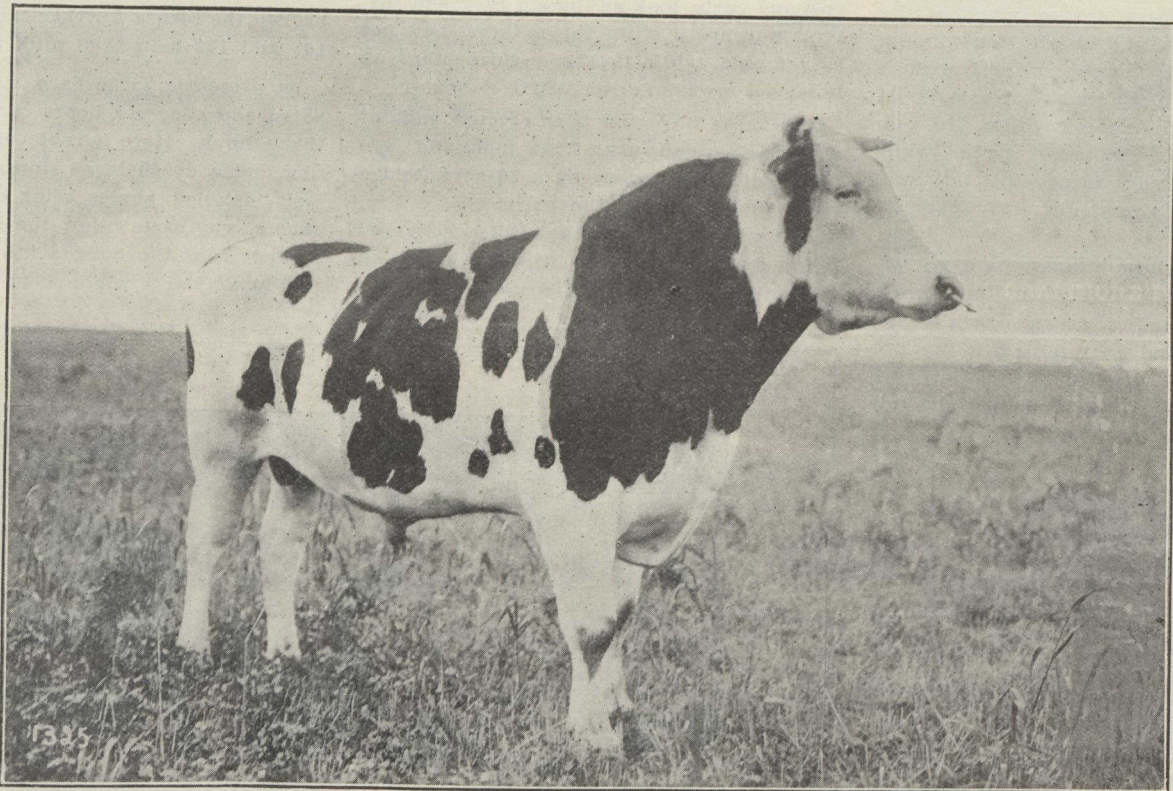
one end in view—that of having the finest farm in Canada, if not on the continent.

Conoly Farm.

It is absolutely essential that an institution of the magnitude of the Mental Hospital should have a farm in connection with it, and, although the initial expenditure

harvested in good condition, with the exception of the oat-crop, which was so heavy that it fell, and as a result had to be cut and used for green feed, thus showing a high price for the cost of oat yield per acre.

There is under cultivation considerably more of the upland, and, although this is



AAGGIE CORNUCOPIA NEWMAN.

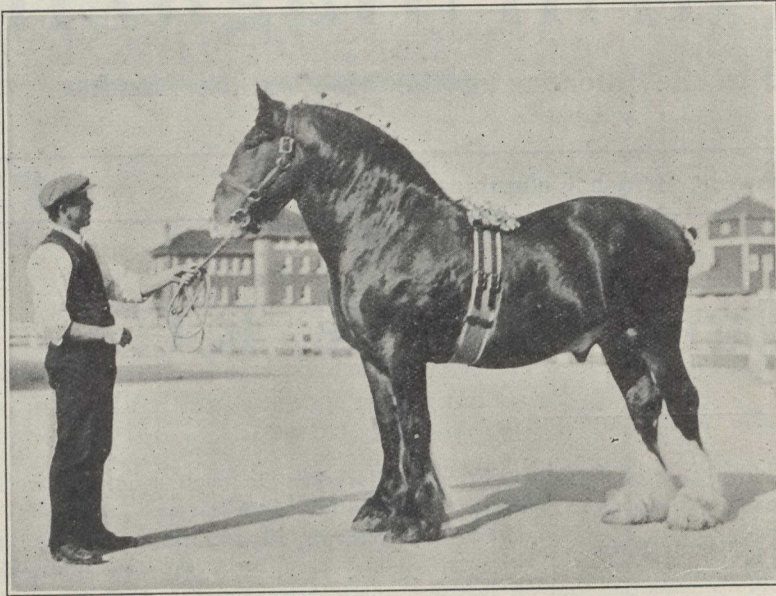
Since the former's departure with the Overseas Contingent the work has been ably carried on by Acting Medical Superintendent Dr. J. G. McKay. Dr. McKay takes great pride in the farm, and has gathered around him an efficient staff, each member of which is a specialist in his branch of work. All are united in perfect harmony with the

may appear to be large, the results will, in the future, amply justify this expenditure and ultimately be a great saving in the maintenance of the mentally afflicted of the Province.

During the past year the work done at Colony Farm has been highly satisfactory; the crops have been abundant and were

not merely so fertile for general farming, it will, nevertheless, be particularly valuable for grazing purposes, thus permitting the cultivation of the lowland to its fullest extent, and therefore show a great net profit from year to year.

Today the farm may be placed on record as second to none in Canada. To the success



BOWHILL BARON.

attained on the farm proper, much of the credit belongs to Mr. Duncan Montgomery, under whose supervision excellent results have been obtained, there now being out of 1000 acres, 500 under cultivation, 300 on the flat being under roots and grains, while 200 on the highlands are in fruit and small vegetables, and the remaining 400 acres are slashed.

Among the farm buildings, which are located on the flats, the most noticeable are the cow barns, stables, arena, coach house, harness rooms, and root cellars, with their concrete floors. All of these buildings are of the most modern type, and the outstanding feature being the cleanliness and order of the interior and surroundings, including the cement courtyards and sidewalks.

The box stalls, where the high-class horses are kept, are a model of neatness. Above each stall there is a sign plate bearing the name and performance of the animal occupying it. This summer a large new barn was erected, which contains eight box stalls. These stalls are constructed of hollow inch pipe, silvered, each stall having capacity for five animals. This barn is 160x32 feet, and by the employment of the inmates of the hospital, was built at considerable saving to the government.

The feeding troughs are of concrete, and running water keeps them in excellent condition. At present a new patent water trough is being installed throughout the buildings, and constructed in such a way that the water can be automatically cut off.

As an instance of the care and attention shown on the farm, the harnesses and fittings hanging on the walls of the harness room, leading off from the arena, the vehi-

cles and carts, look as though they had just been purchased from the makers, and not as yet used, while the brass furnishings on the doors are kept as on a first-class ship.

Two large silos have been erected, each of which has a capacity of 145 tons, and are filled with corn grown on a 30-acre field a short distance from the barns.

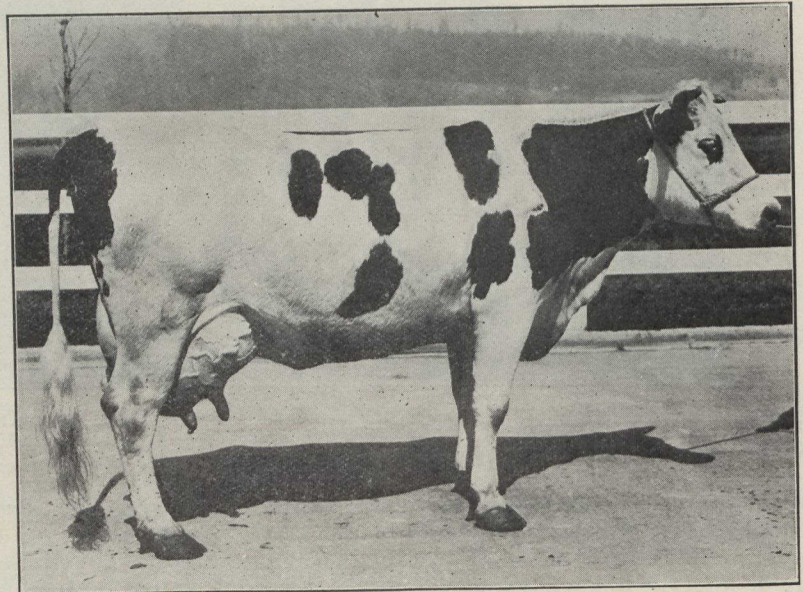
From the cow barns the milk is conveyed by an overhead track to the milk house, where it is sterilized and heated to 160 de-

grees, then cooled to 45 degrees. In a separate room the cans, containers, and bottles are thoroughly pasturized, and sanitation is the all important factor prevailing.

After the farm had been going for some little time, it became necessary to obtain the dairy herd, and in place of purchasing grade cows, a small number of registered Holsteins were selected from the various herds throughout the eastern provinces. This herd has now grown to such an extent that the management are able to offer the residents of the province an opportunity of purchasing a grade of animals which will be better suited for dairy purposes than could be obtained from any other individual herd in the Dominion, if not on the American continent.

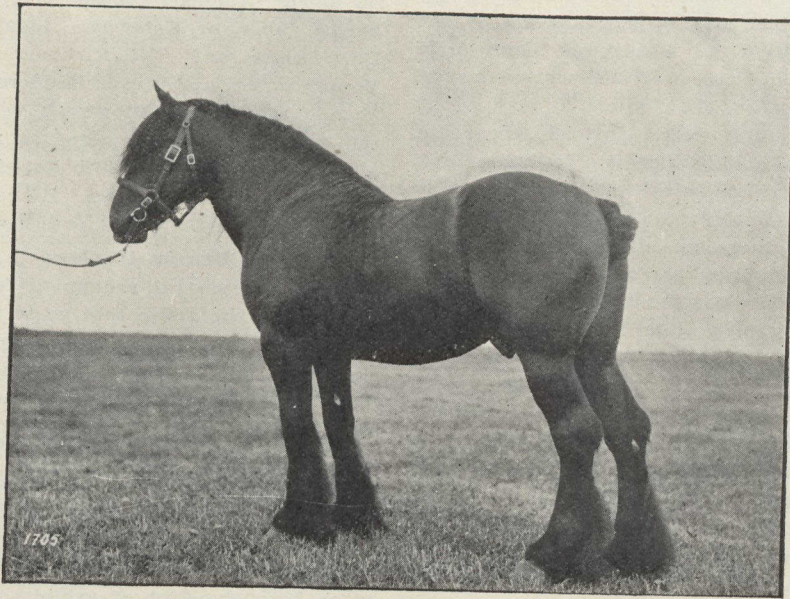
During the past eighteen months it has been possible to place in the 100-pound list ten cows, this exceeding by 50 per cent any other individual herd. The senior bull, Aaggie Carnucopia Newman is a calf of the famous cow "Margie Newman," that held the world's record for milk production in one day, the amount being 136.6 pounds. His oldest calves are now senior two-year-olds, and have proven themselves to be exceptional. Two of them that are owned in the State of Washington have broken the record for that age by producing 105 and 103 pounds of milk per day.

At present a large barn is being renovated and concrete floors are being laid throughout. Here a root cellar has been dug and a dozen large storage bins have been installed, shutes being constructed in such a way as to allow the crop to be unloaded from the outside into their respective bins. Large windows provide for venti-



ZARILDA CLOTHILDE.

Broke world's record by producing 123 lbs. in one day.



TANDRIDGE RAMBLER.

lation, and by means of a hoist vegetables are brought up for distribution. Nothing has been overlooked to facilitate the handling of the produce.

Many inmates of the hospitals are being employed, and all seem to take a great interest in their work. At first it took much study on the part of the farm officials to ascertain the suitability of the various patients to certain work.

Regarding the horse department the same conditions apply as in the dairy department, and some of the best Clydesdales that Scotland has ever exported were purchased. These include "Nerissa," "Peggy Pride," "Opall," "Colony Lady Begg," "Lady Cederic," "Moselle," and at the head of the stud is "Bow Hill Barron," whose half brother, "Barron of Buchlyvie" was sold at public auction for \$46,000. Also "Welcome Guest," a horse of exceptional breeding and individuality, and whose colts, some of which are being offered this year for sale, are proving his worthiness as a sire.

Among the shires at the head of the stud is "Tandridge Rambler," whose sire is "King of Tandridge," one of the greatest prize winners in England. These horses have been shown at various times throughout the Dominion, especially the Dominion Fair at Regina in 1912, and at Ottawa in 1913, at which they practically won all the championships to which they were eligible.

In the Hackney class the head of the stud is "Brigham Radiant," a horse who has a world-wide reputation in the prize ring, and who won at Olympia as a three-year-old, twice at Madison Square Garden, New York; also at the International in Chicago, and, in fact, has never met defeat.

Among the mares there is "Arania," who won the gold medal at the Dominion Fair at Ottawa in the breeding class; also "Warwick Dora" and "Broxton Gilette."

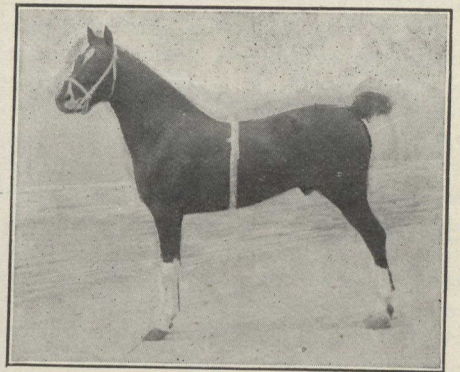
Nursery Mental Hospital, New Westminster.

This department, which is under Mr. Van Alken, has shown remarkable strides, and has not only been able to supply the necessary trees and shrubs for the two institutions, but has an excess which should be sufficient for the requirements of the

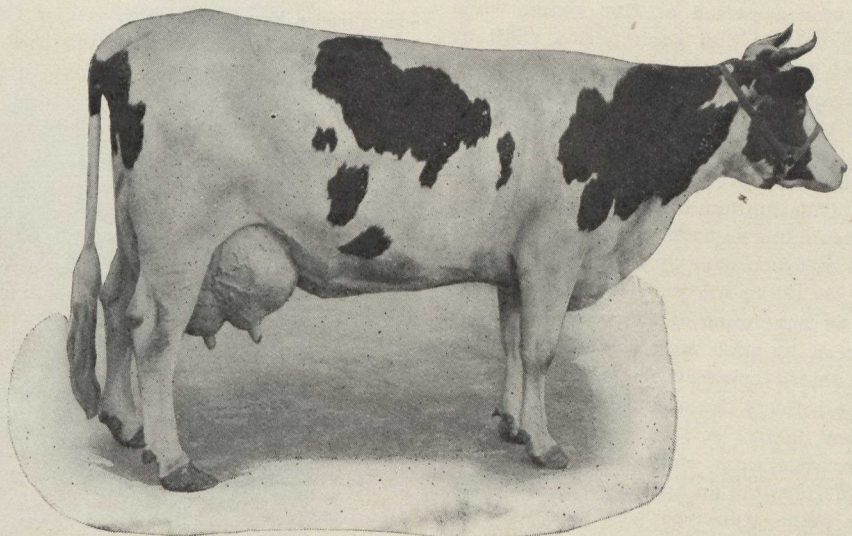
various public institutions throughout the Province.

In addition to this, there has been supplied nearly \$5,000 worth of garden truck to the Mental Hospital, the price of which has been fixed by the weekly market reports. During the coming year they will be able, with a very small outlay, to can sufficient small fruits for the requirements of the Hospital. This will be beneficial in two ways: First, by supplying a quality of foodstuffs that is prohibitive for them to purchase; and, secondly, by diminishing the cost of maintenance. It is our intention to deal with the Nurseries more fully in a later edition.

On October 14th a sale by auction to the highest bidder will take place of thirty-five bull calves from the thorough-bred stock, together with 11 Clydes, 8 Shires and 5 Hackneys, and all breeders interested in high-class stock are recommended to attend. For further particulars we refer you to the advertisement which appears in this issue of the magazine.



CRAIGMORE PEER.



MADAM POSCH PAULINE.

Produced on an average of 104 lbs. per week for 100 days.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT and FARM MAGAZINE

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

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

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

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

FRUIT AND FARM CO., LTD.

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

Vol. VI. OCTOBER No. 13.

Labor and the Land

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which concluded its sessions in Vancouver a few days ago, passed two resolutions relating to the land.

One of them had more particular reference to the Province of Ontario, where the Government will be asked to permit settlers without money to homestead in New Ontario, through governmental assistance of their first year's needs for seed, stock, implements and dwellings. The sum so advanced is to be chargeable to the homestead but no payment of principal or interest is to be demanded during the three years of the homestead period. Repayment with reasonable interest, is to be arranged in yearly periods from the fourth to the eighth years.

The resolution leaves much more scope for discussion. It advises the Dominion Government to offer time expired soldiers as an alternative to discharge, further enlistment for a period of five years, when they are willing that such period shall be employed in agricultural work under experts. From the land so cleared small holdings are to be provided which these soldiers may hold under leasehold from the Government.

This latter motion would involve considerable machinery, with numerous officers, and unless taken over by a competent commission would in all probability be administered by henchmen of the party in power re-inforced by such members of the Labor party as need comfortable jobs.

It also reflects the easy grace with which organized labor, so jealous of intrusion upon its craft and rights seeks to saddle every one possible on agriculture. The supposition seems to be that any man who has helped to dig a trench in Flanders must be a capable recruit for the soil. The resolution is a sample of the crudity of the suggestions frequently offered the powers that be by organizations which assume to speak on such questions.

B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

PURE FALLACIES.

Prairie publications are drawing attention to those peculiar contradictions in the market which are so discouraging to the farmer. Last fall wheat was about \$1.25 a bushel and the probable continuance of the war makes \$1.50 wheat a very strong probability this year. Instead wheat has dropped to about 90 cents a bushel. Hops, which last year were \$6.50 a hundred, and which dealers predicted would fall still further have increased almost fifty per cent.

If the situation has any moral it is that it is ever idle for the farmer to allow his production to overtake an inviting market. In the very nature of things her products (particularly in the case of live stock) cannot be matured and marketed sufficiently fast to justify an attempt to conform to an attractive market. The only safe course is to follow mixed farming, in its varied lines, making one crop and product, as far as possible, complementary to the other, and taking advantage, as occasion offers, of special prices in any line. The farmer who does so will be much further ahead in the end than his neighbor who follows every will-o'-the-wisp of high prices.

PROVES KELOWNA CENTER OF AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT OF UNUSUAL POSSIBILITIES

KELOWNA, B. C., Sept. 29.—The Kelowna Fair, under the supervision of the Agricultural Association, opened yesterday for two days, having for its patron His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Barnard. In officially opening the fair, his honor referred with pleasure to the wonderful agricultural development of the Okanagan since he knew it. He recalled the fact that on his previous visits here, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, it used to take him about seven days to make the journey from the coast. This was, naturally, before the time of improved transportation and railway facilities which the Okanagan now enjoyed. During a tour of the exhibition he expressed his gratification at the remarkable display in all departments and said that while all the products of the land represented were valuable, they were doubly so in these times of war stress.

In Right Direction.

Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, spoke particularly of the increased showing in live stock, a division which he assured his hearers was a step in the right direction—towards mixed farming. Referring to the present low prices for produce and field crops, Mr. Scott felt sure that there would be an increase in value in the near future and felt confident of good results in advising the farmers to hold their products to that end.

After the opening of the fair, a banquet was given his honor to commemorate the auspicious occasion, at which forty guests sat down. Amongst those present were Mayor Jones, of Kelowna; Lieut.-Colonel Duff Stuart and Col. Kirkpatrick, from Vernon Camp, and Mr. J. Henderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Vernon. In the evening his honor acted as patron to a concert in which the 47th Battalion Band rendered several selections. He commented very highly on the talent presented.

District Displays.

There are several prominent features in addition to the above that go to make this year's fair an unprecedented success. Undoubtedly the foremost one is the remarkable district displays from points adjacent to this portion of the Okanagan. Competition for the mayor's purse in this class was keen, and outside of the gratification to the winners those district exhibits provide ample proof of the wonderful fertility and productiveness of this area. However, this same high standard of exhibits has been maintained in the individual entries. In fact, in some cases better fruit, produce or grains have been shown separately than in the corresponding unit in the district exhibits. This is to be expected, of course, as there is generally more incentive for the exhibitor to show individuality rather than collectively.

Thousands of Exhibits.

It is impossible to place mention for the various individual exhibits as they run into the thousands, embracing as they do every variety of fruit, produce and grain grown locally. However, the prize offered by the directors of the association, coupled with the special prizes, are a fitting reward for the energy and skill displayed by the exhibitors in making this year's fair the greatest ever. Very favorable comment was also passed upon the ladies' and floral departments, and particularly the live stock and poultry. Thanks are due the Provincial Government for the interest taken in the fair. Divisional Superintendent McKay of the C. P. R., Revelstoke, made a special trip to visit it. Special arrangements with the C. P. R., whereby the S.S. Sicamous ran an excursion from the north end of the lake each day, made possible the presence of nearly a thousand officers and men from the Vernon Camp. They interested themselves wholeheartedly in all branches of the fair, and particularly the sports and horse racing.

Sports an Attraction.

This meant that the sports, always an attraction, were very much so this year as the soldiers were represented by nearly sixty of their best athletes under command of Captain Callaghan, 11th C. M. R. Competition was keen in every event and as the arrangements were perfect, the local visitors have to thank the soldiers for creating such an interest in their line. In addition to their participation in the sports, the militiamen were represented by two bands, those of the 47th and 11th C. M. R. in the open band contest for the \$100 purse, but as yet the judges have been unable to make the award. The beautiful weather, always a necessary asset, continued throughout the fair.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."

A lovely sunset, fades and dies,
The night comes deep all daisy starred,
But o'er the world a shadow lies,
A country lone and battle scarred.

All torn with shell and bullet-rent,
Where once a quiet garden stood;
And lovers walked in sweet content;
'Tis trampled now and stained with
blood.

Where once we knelt in holy prayer,
When soft the bells of even rung,
A ruined shrine is crumbling there,
A broken crucifix is hung.

Where once the dawn was gold and gay,
Our hearts all glad with joy we rose;
We greet with fear the coming day,
And watch with dread its sullen close.

Our village streets that used to ring
with laughter of the happy throng,
But now, a hungry hunted thing—
A wounded soldier creeps along.

Dear sunny France, that used to be,
Will thy old days be never more?
The ships that sparkled white at sea,
And loved to greet the peaceful shore.

Will ever come again the time,
Of man and maid, in happy love,
As hand in hand at vesper chime,
The scented pasture fields to rove?

A lovely sunset, red and rim,
A battlefield, a nation's loss,
The echo of an evening hymn,
A lonely grave—a wooden cross.
—Edna Jacques.

Briercrest, Sask.

**CROP YIELDS IN B. C. SAID TO
BE VERY GOOD THIS YEAR**

OTTAWA,—A special press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office

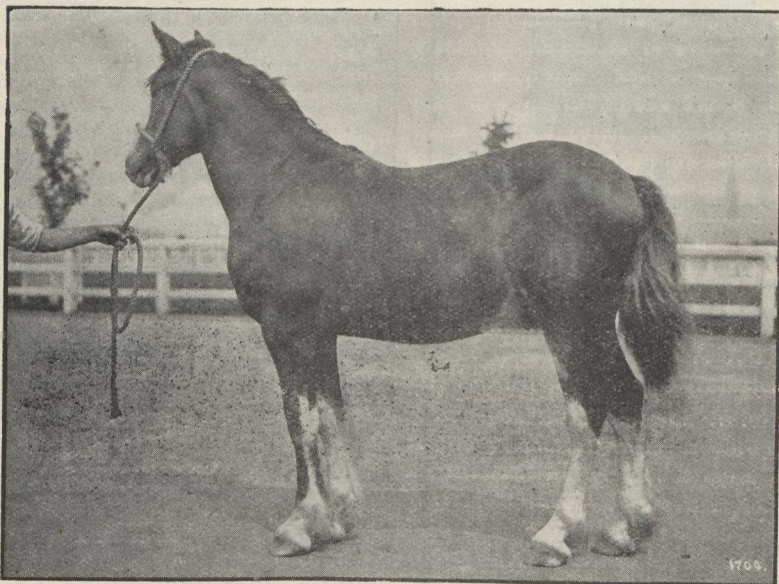
ceived from the Dominion experimental farms and stations under arrangements made between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture. Following is the report on British Columbia:

Agassiz—The hottest and driest month experienced for years. All grains and second crop of clover have been harvested, giving excellent yields. Much threshing has been done. Corn and mangolds are making good growth, turnips and pasture are suffering. Kamloops—A month of splendid harvest weather. On unirrigated lands good average crops; on irrigated lands bumper crops of cereals, hay and fruit. Range and dairy cattle in fine shape. Illustration Farm commenced threshing Aug. 20, yield and quality very satisfactory. Invermere—The weather conditions have been favorable for the harvesting of grain and second cut of clover and alfalfa. There has as yet been no frost. Fodder corn much improved. Swede turnips are good, potatoes sound and producing heavy yield. Sidney, Vancouver Island—August very dry, all grain crops harvested in good condition, 50 per cent of threshing done, yield good, grain of good sample, corn and roots good, pasture dry, fruit and vegetables in good condition with heavy yield.

**CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT
IN CHILLIWACK VALLEY**

According to Mr. George McKay, provincial timber inspector, who has just returned from a trip of inspection to Harrison Lake, Rosedale, Chilliwack and Vedder River, the prospects for a bumper crop in that section of British Columbia were never better. The farmers are very optimistic with regard to this year's outlook, Mr. McKay states, and many new settlers are going into the Chilliwack Valley this year. This is about the only section in the province, Mr. McKay pointed out, where land rentals have increased this season.

With regard to forest fires the inspector said that while several small blazes were



WELCOME BARON.

gives a report on the condition of field crops throughout Canada at the end of August, as summarized from telegrams re-

still in existence, they were of an insignificant character and no damage had resulted.

**CANADIAN
EXPLOSIVES
LIMITED**

Head Western Office:
Victoria, B. C.

District Offices:
Vancouver, B. C. Pr. Rupert, B. C.
Nelson, B. C. Edmonton, Alta.

EVERYTHING IN THE
EXPLOSIVE LINE

Have YOU Tried
Our
Low Freezing
Stumping Powder

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Write for Pamphlet

READ THIS

**Encyclopedia of Practical
Horticulture**

The latest, most up-to-date and practical publication for the horticulturist, fruit grower, farmer or expert.

If you can, perhaps, save yourself many dollars, through knowledge or advice gained from this work, why it's worth your while to buy it.

A few dollars invested here gives you the experience and practical advice of over 200 specialists and experts throughout the country.

If by paying him say \$200, you could induce any recognized authority on Horticulture to come and give you the benefit of his knowledge for a whole season, would you not do it. Well, you can get the same advice EVERY Season, from this work for just one-tenth that amount.

The work has the hearty endorsement of every Horticulturist and College in the West. The Heads of the Agricultural Department of this Province who have studied the work are unanimous in their suggestion that it should have a prominent place in every home.

A letter from Mr. Cunningham, Provincial Fruit Inspector, says in part: "I have in my library the leading works on Horticulture, but none are so practical or well adapted to B. C. conditions as this publication, and I can conscientiously recommend to all interested in the products of the land as being thoroughly up-to-date and an invaluable assistance to success."

Our representative will visit your District this Fall, when, if it suits you, the work can be secured.

J. G. & J. D. ALLAN
(26 Years in B. C.)
General Agents

510 Pender Street, Vancouver, B. C.

GARDENING ON LOTS AND SEED CULTURE

Professor Macoun Addressed Well Attended Meeting.

Professor W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, addressed a well attended meeting held at the council chamber in the City Hall, Victoria, Sept. 10, on vacant lot gardening and seed culture. Mayor Stewart presided.

The speaker made reference to vacant lot gardening in Ottawa, where, he said, 128 lots had been obtained in one block of land and the work carried on through a small committee. An advertisement had been published calling for applicants to cultivate the lots, and in a few days three-quarters of the plot had been provided for and the work had gone on very well. The other lots were taken soon afterwards. When he left Ottawa about two months ago there were only a few of the men who had slackened in the work.

He advised making a good start and said the undertaking meant a sacrifice of time to some one who would direct the movement. When the thing was found to be a good one at Ottawa there was a rush of people for lots and soon there were more than enough applicants. He found that enthusiasm had resulted from having the lots all together. It called forth competition and personal pride in the undertaking, and the men were able to advise and help one another.

One advantage had been that because of the improbability of real estate being any more valuable next year they had been able to promise the workers the same lots next year. It had been arranged to give them free water and the committee which undertook the matter had the ground ploughed at the start. There had been a watchman on guard during the night part of the time, but otherwise there had been no assistance beyond the giving of a little seed.

It is the intention to ask some of the leading seed houses in the east to furnish stock seed of all the varieties which are grown, to name a price which they will give for the clean seed produced here, and to keep the Victoria-grown seed separate so that this place may get the value of the advertisement which this would afford. With people living here who have come from the old land, eastern Canada and the eastern and middle states, and who have secured choice seed from every part of the world, there has been extensive experience in the effect of this climate upon it. This has invariably been that the seed has been improved, and that a better strain has resulted from the cultivation of any sort of seed on this island. The productive and germinating qualities have been increased in this soil and climate, and in some cases entirely new and improved varieties have been produced by the experimental cultivation of flower and vegetable seed which has been carried on quietly by some growers.

The example of California shows what may be accomplished in this line, whole districts in that State being given over to the culture of plants for their seed alone. Large shipments are made from there to all parts of the world, and the name of Luther Burbank alone has made the State famous in horticulture. There should be the same opportunity for Victoria and Vancouver Island, once the industry was started here on a sound commercial and technical footing.

Concluded on page 739

CUTHBERTSON'S

it is time to prepare for
Fall by outfitting with
Pure wool

UNDERWEAR

We have a large range of goods of this class at moderate prices. There is nothing better than undyed wool underwear of the Jaeger make rendered absolutely unshrinkable and guaranteed as such by the makers. We carry this line in various weights for men, women and children, and will be pleased to send catalogue and price list upon application.

T. B. Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.

Men's Furnishers and Hatters

3 STORES

VANCOUVER, B. C.



HOTEL BARRON

Cor. Granville and Nelson Sts.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Opened 1912

Fireproof Construction. White
Glazed Brick. 200 Elegantly
Appointed Large Rooms

First Class GRILL In Connection
at Popular Prices Open Till Midnight

Free Auto Bus Meets all Trains and
Boats

Single Rooms without bath \$1.00

AND UP

Single Rooms with bath \$1.50

AND UP

Under New Management of
A. J. LISTER



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.

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

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

PLANT DWARF FRUIT TREES.

Perhaps the most important way to increase the permanent productiveness of the home garden is by planting dwarf fruit trees. These are small growing forms of the better varieties of apples, pears and other fruits that take up very little room, but yield good crops of splendid fruit.

The fact that so many trees can be grown in so little space is the chief advantage of these trees; but there are others. One of the most important is the earliness of bearing. Apples and pears on dwarf stocks will fruit two or three years after planting, while the ordinary standard trees require much more time than this. Another is the improvement in quality. It is generally conceded that pears and apples are decidedly better when grown on dwarf trees. Other advantages are the ease of pruning, spraying and picking, and the ability to have a great variety of fruit in a limited space.

American gardeners need a great awakening on this subject. In England dwarf fruits are generally grown and their value is recognized by most gardeners. Here, however, these trees are seldom seen, though they should be universal in our villages and in the suburbs of our cities.

GARDENING ON LOTS AND SEED CULTURE

Continued from page 738

The advantages of seed-growing in Canada were told by Professor Macoun. He said home-grown seed is earlier and more germinative, and that Vancouver Island as a seed-growing district had many advantages, principally a mild climate and a splendid harvesting season. He advised the planting here for seed for celery, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, beets, carrots and parsnips, and said many flowers could be grown to advantage for seed. He did not advise action in a commercial way, but for home consumption at the beginning. He advised growing seeds that could be grown here better than anywhere else because it made a surer market and would be more free from competition. It would be important to start with a few varieties and to avoid a reputation for mixed seed, which would take a long time to cure. He mentioned that there is a Dominion bulletin on seed-growing in which there is much valuable information to guide the grower.

Asked in regard to growing beets for sugar, he said it had been tried several times but had not been successful. The difficulties were that the growing was not consistent and no regular supply had been obtained. Another drawback, and the chief one, was that the beet manufacturers had found they could not compete with the other class of sugar manufacturers.—Victoria Daily Times.

LONG SEASON FOR STRAWBERRIES.

It is remarkable to note that the first strawberries of the season were received by the Vernon Fruit Co. May 8, and they continued coming in up to September 1, excellent in quality and quantity. Through the month of September they were still on the market, which is indeed something very remarkable.

The Wonderful Mission of the Internal Bath

By G. G. PERCIVAL, M. D.

Do you know that over three hundred thousand Americans are at the present time seeking freedom from small, as well as serious ailments, by the practice of Internal Bathing?

Do you know that hosts of enlightened physicians all over the country, as well as osteopaths, physical culturists, etc., etc., are recommending and recognizing this practice as the most likely way now known to secure and preserve perfect health?

There are the best of logical reasons for this practice and these opinions, and these reasons will be very interesting to everyone.

In the first place, every physician realizes and agrees that 95 per cent of human illnesses is caused directly or indirectly by accumulated waste in the colon; this is bound to accumulate, because we of today neither eat the kind of food nor take the amount of exercise which Nature demands in order that she may thoroughly eliminate the waste unaided.

That's the reason when you are ill the physician always gives you something to remove this accumulation of waste, before commencing to treat your specific trouble.

It's ten to one that no specific trouble would have developed if there were no accumulation of waste in the colon.

And that's the reason that the famous Professor Metchnikoff, one of the world's greatest scientists, has boldly and specifically stated that if our colons were taken away in infancy, the length of our lives would be increased to probably 150 years.

You see, this waste is extremely poisonous, and as the blood flows through the walls of the colon it absorbs the poisons and carries them through the circulation—that's what causes auto-intoxication, with all its perniciously enervating and weakening results. These pull down our powers of resistance and render us subject to almost any serious complaint which may be prevalent at the time—and the worst feature of it is that there are few of us who know when we are Auto-Intoxicated.

But you never can be Auto-Intoxicated if you periodically use the proper kind of an Internal Bath—that is sure.

It is Nature's own relief and corrector—just warm water, which, used in the right way, cleanses the colon thoroughly its entire length and makes and keeps it sweet, clean and pure as Nature demands it shall be for the entire system to work properly.

You undoubtedly know, from your own personal experience, how dull, and unfit to

work or think properly, biliousness and many other apparently simple troubles make you feel. And you probably know, too, that these irregularities, all directly traceable to accumulated waste, make you really sick if permitted to continue.

You also probably know that the old-fashioned method of drugging for these complaints is at best only partially effective; the doses must be increased if continued, and finally they cease to be effective at all.

It is true that more drugs are probably used for this than all other human ills combined, which simply goes to prove how universal the trouble caused by accumulated waste really is—but there is not a doubt that drugs are being dropped as Internal Bathing is becoming better known.

For it is not possible to conceive until you have had the experience yourself, what a wonderful bracer an Internal Bath really is; taken at night, you awake in the morning with a feeling of lightness and buoyancy that cannot be accounted for—you are absolutely clean, everything is working in perfect accord, your appetite is better, your brain is clearer, and you feel full of vim and confidence for the day's duties.

There is nothing new about Internal Baths except the way of administering them. Some years ago Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, of New York, was so miraculously benefited by faithfully using the method then in vogue, that he made Internal Baths his special study and improved materially in administering the Bath and in getting the result desired.

This perfected Bath he called the "J. B. L. Cascade," and it is the one which has so quickly popularized and recommended itself that hundreds of thousands are today using it.

Dr. Tyrrell, in his practise and researches, discovered many unique and interesting facts in connection with this subject; these he has collected in a little book, "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing," which will be sent free on request if you address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., Room 894, 280 College Street Toronto, and mention having read this in Fruit and Farm Magazine.

This book tells us facts that we never knew about ourselves before, and there is no doubt that everyone who has an interest in his or her own physical well-being, or that of the family, will be very greatly instructed and enlightened by reading this carefully prepared and scientifically correct little book.

FEEDING BABY PIGS.

Skim milk and middlings make about the best feed for young pigs after weaning. If the middlings are fine and floury, which is not very likely to occur under present-day methods of milking, they will sometimes cause indigestion, which may show itself either in the form of diarrhoea or constipation. Diluting the middlings with a little bran or finely ground oats will help prevent the trouble. Soaking or scalding the middlings is especially useful when no skim milk is to be had, as it makes the pigs like the feed better. To scald the middlings, it is best to pour boiling water over them, cover the vessel, and allow to stand for several hours, or from one time of feeding until the next. When the pigs are first weaned, it is better to feed four times a day, giving only a small quantity of feed each time, and taking care to keep the trough clean. When well started they may be changed to three feeds a day.

It is not well to be in a hurry to commence feeding grain. Generally speaking, when pigs are about three months old a little grain may be introduced into their ration. Two parts of middlings and one part of corn meal or ground barley, mixed with skim milk to form a slop, make an excellent ration for growing pigs. As the pigs grow older the proportion of grain to middlings may be increased, but at no time should they be fed exclusively or almost exclusively upon corn, because corn is a poor bone and muscle former. The importance of feeding supplementary feeds with corn has been pretty fully established. The need of such feeds is most important during the early life. A few roots will be found most helpful in keeping young pigs healthy during the winter, and green feed of almost any kind will answer the purpose during the summer. The feeder has a wide range of feeds to choose from, and if he understands something of the nature, he should have no difficulty in compounding a ration which would give satisfaction.

B. C. APPLES OFF FOR AUSTRALIA

Thirty-three Carloads, 20,000 Boxes, Left on the Niagara—Lots of Potatoes Go, Too

When the Australian liner Niagara leaves she will carry with her thirty-three carloads of British Columbia apples of the very choicest quality, any one of the 20,000 being fit to enter into a show in any part of the world. The varieties are principally Mackintosh Reds and Jonathans, with a sprinkling of Cox's Orange, Snows, and Winter Nellis—all red varieties, for the Australian taste in apples runs to a rosy red apple of medium size. The cargo is a great satisfaction to the fruit department officials who have been hard at work for some years past trying to build up a trade in the Antipodes for British Columbia apples.

Apples were not the only British Columbia produce the Niagara carries. Several hundred tons of potatoes—what the French term the apples of the earth—are in the holds of the Niagara, part of the consignment of 1000 tons recently ordered by Australian brokers. The Niagara being a fast boat, is taking all the consignments that are packed in sacks. Those in boxes and crates are to go on the Waihembo, which is a slower boat. Owing to the better ventilation and the reduced likelihood of bruising, when potatoes are packed in boxes they can stand the slower trip better. Among one of the campaigns of education mapped out by the department is that for having the potato sack abolished and the potato crate used instead.

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THE BLACK SIBERIAN HARE.

The Black Siberian Hare is the last addition to the various varieties or rabbits or hares.

All admirers of this newly-found breed claim that it is going to take the place of the wild furbearing animals, which are fast becoming extinct, and that its fur will fill a gap between the very expensive Black Fox skin and the cheaper furs, such as those of the common rabbit, the muskrat, etc.

The fur of the Black Siberian Hare can be produced at a very low cost and careful breeding will bring it to a high state of perfection. Sufficient proof for this statement is found in the colors and shapes to which pigeons, fowl and other animals have been bred.

The advantage of breeding to perfection in this animal is greater than in almost any other, as two generations can be produced in a single year, because they breed very young. Thus, by breeding only from animals selected for the quality of their fur, perfection can soon be reached.

The Black Siberian Hare is indigenous to Siberia. The animal, therefore, requires a thick, tough pelt, and close warm fur to protect it from the cold of its native country. In fact, its skin is as thick as that of the muskrat, mink or marten, and its fur is a rich glossy black. Sometimes, however, a silver gray will appear.

As the Black Siberian comes from a country that has decided summer and winter, he does not continue changing his coat all through the summer, and partly so through the winter, as do rabbits and hares bred for numerous generations in mild climates. In the latter case the skin of the rabbit or hare is almost useless.

The Black Siberian Hare, like other good furbearing animals, has a light summer coat. This he changes in the fall for a thick, black winter coat (sometimes silver gray). The skin then is in season and is very valuable, whether black or silver gray.

This Black Siberian Hare is of enormous size, maturing so rapidly that at six months a good specimen will weigh ten pounds. The flesh is delicious, being between the flavor of chicken and that of spring lamb. The animal is also very hardy. It can stand the severest winter without any protection from cold. It will breed as freely as common rabbits and its young grow much faster, being at three months old the size of a full-grown Belgian hare. They are more spritely and active than a common rabbit, can jump five feet high, and therefore require a high fence to enclose them.

In appearance these hares are long, round in the body, and quite tall. They stand more upright than the common rabbit, being more deerlike, especially when running.

In color they resemble the black fox; the great majority are black, but occasionally silver gray appears, as is also the case among black foxes.

At present the black Siberian hare is very rare in America. Only a few pairs have as yet been imported to North America. They are not even numerous in Siberia, being found wild only in a few places, and those in dense swamps, where the animal has no protection from beasts of prey. This last fact prevents them from becoming numerous. Thus it is evident that they have not been allowed to increase fast, even though their reproductive power is so great when they are protected from their enemies.

One of the black fox fur companies has imported a few black Siberian hares

Normal Sight Now Possible Without Eye-Glasses

Because your eyes are in any way affected it no longer means that you must look forward to wearing glasses for the balance of your life.

For it has been conclusively proven that eye-weaknesses are primarily caused by a lack of blood circulation in the eye, and when the normal circulation is restored, the eye rapidly regains its accustomed strength and clearness of vision.

The most eminent eye specialists are agreed that even in so serious a condition as cataract of the eye, an increase in blood circulation is most beneficial.

It is now possible to safely give the eyes just the massage (or exercise) which they need to bring them back to a normal, healthy condition of natural strength, and this method has been successful in restoring normal eyesight to thousands and making them absolutely independent of eye-glasses.

It does not matter what the trouble with

your eyes may be; for old-sight, far-sight, near-sight, astigmatism, and even more serious eye troubles, have yielded to this gentle massage, which is extremely simple, entirely safe, and takes but a few minutes of each day.

If you will write to the Ideal Masseur Co., Room 897, 449 Spadina Ave., Toronto, you will receive free on request, a very enlightening booklet on "The Eyes, Their Care, Their Ills, Their Cure," which is a scientific treatise on the eyes, and gives full details about this Nature treatment and its results. All you need do is to ask for the book and mention having read this in Fruit and Farm.

There are few people who consider that eye-glasses add to their appearance, surely they add to no one's comfort, and if you prefer not to wear them, this free book will inform you how many others have accomplished this result safely, successfully and permanently.

WE'RE GROWING OLD.

The tallest lilies droop at eventide,
The sweetest roses fall from off the stem;
The rarest things on earth cannot abide,
And we are passing, too, away like them:
We're growing old!

We had our dreams, those rosy dreams of youth!
They faded and 'twas well this after-prime
Hath brought us fuller hopes; and yet forsooth,
We drop a tear now in this later time,
To think we're old!

We smile at those poor fancies of the past
A saddened smile, also akin to pain:
Those high desires, those purposes so vast.
Ah, our poor heart! They cannot come again
We're growing old!

Old? Well, the heavens are old; the earth is, too;
Old wine is best, maturest fruit most sweet!
Much have we lost, much gained, although 'tis true
We tread life's way with most uncertain feet!
We're growing old!

We move along and scatter as we raise
Soft graces, tender hopes on every hand,
At last, with grey-streaked hair and hollow face
We step across the boundary of the land
Where none are old

with the idea of breeding them in conjunction with black foxes. They hope to utilize the flesh of the hare to feed the foxes, and at the same time receive a handsome profit from the skin.

Let us now compare the black Siberian hare with the black fox:—

The black Siberian hare is as large if not larger than the black fox. The black fox is a carnivorous animal and each one eats about \$25 worth of meat in a year. The black Siberian hare, being a herbivorous animal, can be fed for a year at a cost of 80 cents.

The black fox is a monogamist and a male must be kept for every female. Even then they sometimes fail to mate. The black Siberian hare, however, is a polygamist and one male will do twenty or more female.

The black fox breeds but once a year, and even this once is very uncertain. The black Siberian hare, with good management, will breed almost every month in the year, and in each batch there are more young than in one batch of the black fox.

Therefore, it can be readily seen that although the fur of this hare is not so valuable as that of the black fox, still, breeding the black Siberian hare for its fur gives the owner far more satisfaction and has many advantages over breeding black foxes.

Besides, all thinking people now realize that the vast prairies of the North-West, that pastured thousands of cattle and sheep free of cost to their owners, have been claimed by human settlers and used for other purposes. This has raised the price of beef and mutton until now they are almost beyond the reach of even the well-to-do people, and they are still soaring in price. But, this problem must be solved, because people accustomed to eating meat cannot exist without it. Here, then, is a substitute for both cheap meat and cheap fur, namely, THE BLACK SIBERIAN HARE.

B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

42743 IS THE GRAND TOTAL of the EXPRESS SHIPMENTS of B. C. FRUITS and VEGETABLES received by THE DOMINION EXPRESS CO for Calgary, from week ending May 31 to week ending Aug. 24. Of this total shipped to wholesalers, retailers, institutions, hotels, private citizens, THE VERNON FRUIT CO., LTD., received 16626 or just a trifle under 39 per cent. of the whole.

THE VERNON FRUIT CO., LTD., is the only company handling B. C. fruits and produce exclusively. Head distributing office, Calgary, Alta.

Record of Shipments of B. C. Fruit Received at Calgary 1915.

Week ending	Vegetables	Strawberries	Cherries	Raspberries	Gooseberries	Other Fruits	Total
May 13...	96	65				31	192
June 5...	237	469	17	19	66	66	808
June 12...	449	1429	105	48	73	24	2125
June 19...	444	1349	818	402	156	92	3261
June 26...	372	1313	632	804	285	196	3602
July 3...	835	1009	1146	1790	278	487	5535
July 10...	1104	547	1210	2647	164	569	6241
July 17...	939	646	901	1984	27	278	4775
July 24...	1037	96	559	1315	1	1065	4073
July 31...	700	183	343	499	1	2438	3964
Aug. 7...	964	457	165	172	3	2037	3798
Aug. 14...	841	149	32	29	0	1397	2448
Aug. 24...	800	110	0	9	0	1002	1921
Total							42743

MANY ACRES BEING DRAINED

Four Projects Under Way in Langley Under Ditch and Water Courses Act.

MURRAYVILLE.—At present there are no less than four separate projects under way in Langley municipality, where certain districts are being drained under the Ditch and Water Courses Act. Beside the Biggar Prairie scheme, comprising 1500 acres, which was started over a month ago, there are what is known as Councillor Devine's scheme at Campbell Creek, comprising 500 acres; ex-Reeve Poppy's scheme at Otter, which takes in another 500 acres, and Benjamin Norman's scheme on Brown's road. This latter proposition comprises 650 acres, so that at present a total of over 3000 acres are being reclaimed or drained.

Under the act the settlers are enabled to drain their particular section in a sort of co-operative manner, and any settler can start the project going. The owner of a piece of land requiring drainage calls at the municipal hall and files a request form with the clerk. His neighbors are then notified of this request and are asked by the applicant to meet him and decide what they intend to do in the matter. At this meeting, to make the proposition an amicable one, all neighboring owners must be represented. Should they not appear, the applicant files a requisition requiring the services of the municipal engineer. This official sets a date and at a place designated by him all owners of the affected district are notified to meet. The engineer then makes an award and specifies the amount of work for each property owner, and also the time in which his particular portion must be completed. If the work designated by the engineer is not started within the required time or the work not done, it is

undertaken by the municipality and the cost assessed to the property with the current taxes. If, in the opinion of the municipal engineer, the work in any particular district is required, and it is a benefit to all the neighboring property owners, even though the majority oppose the proposition, provided one property owner files the request, it must proceed, and there is no recourse from the decision. An appeal can be taken, but only through the courts.

In reference to the four schemes mentioned, however, no hitch whatever has occurred and the work will be carried through to completion as speedily as possible.

CULTIVATION IN THE ORCHARD.

There may be a few special cases where the crops from an uncultivated orchard compared favorably with those from an orchard which has been cultivated, but it may be put down as a safe rule that an apple orchard needs cultivation to make it a commercial success. Cultivation should be begun before the trees are set out—thorough preparation on well drained land. Plow shallow early in the spring and cultivate often until latter part of June. Then sow what is known as a cover crop along the tree rows extending a few feet on each side of the trees, increasing width each year, until it is six or seven feet on each side of tree when trees are about eight years old. In this way moisture is conserved in the early part of the season and conditions are made favorable for the development of the root system and good healthy growth of foliage. The cover crop around the trees makes harvesting easier and lessens the amount of injury to any fruit that may

fall. The most important effect, however, is that the tree ripens its wood earlier and is in a better condition to stand the winter.

Crimson clover and red clover make good cover crops, as they add nitrogen to the soil and form a nice mat. Field peas and beans are also in this class, but do not make as good a mat, growing too high. Crimson clover lasts only one season and is easily plowed under in the spring. Vetch also may be used with good results. Rape makes a heavy succulent growth and seed is cheap, but it remains wet for a long time after a rain. Buckwheat is a good crop to smother out weeds. Wheat, barley and oats are less desirable, except when a greater quantity of moisture needs to be taken from the orchard.

Rate of sowing per acre:

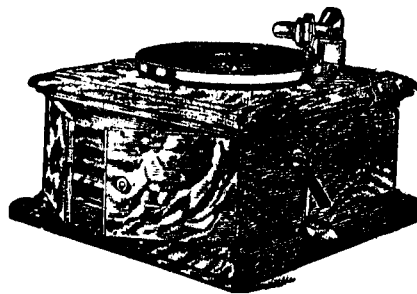
Crimson Clover	20	lbs.
Red Clover	16	lbs.
Vetch	1 1/2	bu.
Canada Field Peas	1 1/2	bu.
Soy Beans	1 1/2	bu.
Turnips	2	lbs.
Rape	4	lbs.
Barley	1 1/2	bu.
Oats	2 1/2	bu.
Rye	1 1/2	bu.
Buckwheat	1	bu.

Do not grow hay in the orchard.

The price of Phytrophiline in Holland has been increased 15 per cent. There will be no increase in U. S. and Canadian prices.

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Beecraft.

By WM. HUGH.

The mystery surrounding the business of beekeeping is now largely a thing of the past. Every facility is given those anxious to know how to successfully keep bees profitably and to become acquainted with the more advanced study of the anatomy of the bee, the proper care of honey and the best method of placing it before the public. Through the efforts of the Dominion government, apiaries are now established at all experimental farms, where information can be obtained by those interested. At the Central Experimental Farm experts are engaged in research work and the results of their labors are published from time to time in reports which can be had freely upon application. Every beekeeper should keep in touch with the department and have ready for reference the several bulletins already issued.

Bulletin No. 2, issued by the Division of Entomology, will be found useful by those who have recently commenced beekeeping, and are anxious to control bee diseases. There are various preventative measures suggested which, if followed, will place the beekeeper in a position to cope with one of his worst enemies, foul brood. Another useful bulletin is No. 213, "Bee Diseases in Ontario," issued by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Mr. Morley Pettit, who compiled the pamphlet, states:

"Much dissatisfaction with beekeeping as a business is caused by so-called bad luck, really due to infectious diseases, which every beekeeper can learn to control. Bees are quite liable to disease, as any livestock, and to be able to treat such disease intelligently is quite necessary to success."

Some of your readers may wish to go further into the study of bee diseases, and are willing to devote a little time during the coming winter to read the more technical series. They should procure price list 41, 5th edition, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. They will find a list of publications upon bee lore that will enable them to become well versed upon every phase of apiculture at an exceedingly small sum.

An interesting article by Mr. W. M. Smith, B.A., of Dewdney, B. C., entitled, "Experiences With Queens and Their Introduction," appeared in *Gleanings* of September 1.

An effort is being made to hold an annual festival in the United States, to be called "Honey Day." It is suggested the 25th of November will be a suitable day upon which to hold forth upon the practical virtues of honey. We in B. C. might imitate the idea by proclaiming every day in the year one in which we should hold forth, not only upon honey, but all B. C. products.

Those who winter their bees on summer stands without extra covering will find a cheap and effective protection can be made with tarred building paper. Begin with the paper at the bottom board, thence over the top of hive to the bottom on the other side, then turn the projecting paper at sides towards the front of the hive, and back now being down top projecting paper at front and back of hive, secure with string at top and bottom. The folding of paper, if correctly done, will

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cause all rain to fall clear of alighting board and the hive will be rain and wind proof.

BEEKEEPERS CONTRIBUTE TO RED CROSS.

Ontario beekeepers are putting into practice the "Freely as ye have received, freely give" attitude, according to an appeal just issued by their association. It states we "are rejoicing in a good crop of honey. Three hundred members of the association reported over one and a half million pounds. While there are, no doubt, the most extensive of the 10,000 beekeepers in the province, the total crop must be quite large. While we are enjoying abundance in this and other crops, I am sure that every beekeeper will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made with the Canadian Red Cross Society, whereby we may share our honey with our Canadian boys of the overseas contingents who are fighting our battles so bravely, or are lying wounded in hospitals."

The honey will be extracted and granulated and put up in 60-pound, 10-pound and 5-pound tins, and the railroad companies have generously offered to carry it free. I am sure Mr. Morley Pettit will receive a big response to his generous efforts.

ROBBING.

When the honey flow is declining or has ceased, bees will occasionally start robbing from another colony. The robber acts very like humans on the same unlawful business. It appears to hesitate before entering the hive. If the guards are at the entrance, watching, they will quickly grasp the would-be intruder and hustle it off the alighting board with very little ceremony. Some bees will, however, persist in robbing other hives. Frequently the robbers run riot, and a regular wrestling match follows. When this state of unrest exists, contract the entrance to one inch. This will usually enable the guards

to handle the trouble, but if the robbing has gone on for some time and the inmates have joined in and gone off with the thieves, place some hay at the contracted entrance. This will confuse the bees and the robbing will cease.

The beginner must not confuse the nurse bees washing baby bee on the porch for robbing. Three or four bees will engage in this operation of cleaning the fluffy baby, and the affair will have the appearance of all trying to dismember it. One will feed it; another tug at the wings, while a third is industriously trying to clean a leg. When through, baby bee will fan its wings, run round the alighting board a few times, then fly, with its head towards the hive, taking its first observation of the surroundings.

A PLEA FOR BEEKEEPING (And Some Pointers)

Did it ever occur to you that a piece of honeycomb is a thing of beauty? It has a flavor that is unsurpassed, telling, even in the cold winter time, of beautiful flowers, scented breezes and all the delights of God's out-of-doors. It is also said to contain evidence of profound mathematical calculation, inasmuch as the bees have solved the problem of raising their round-bodied young in cells which, while not being round—being six sided—are yet so nearly so as to serve the purpose perfectly and at the same time are suitable for the storage of honey without any waste space.

To many folks the sight of a simple piece of honeycomb has produced the inspiration to keep bees, thus making life fuller and richer by reason of added inducement to study nature when seeking the source of the honey flow or of the bright many-colored pollen pellets which the bees are continually bringing into the hive.

As a hobby beekeeping is not expensive. Usually a hive bought in the Spring will repay its owner in the Fall by honey and increase and it will add vastly to the attractiveness and perhaps considerably to the productiveness of the garden, ensuring

a crop of fruit in seasons which would otherwise prove failures, for with the first gleam of sunshine you will find the bees are out and into nearby blossoms, doing "their bit" toward pollenization even when cold winds forbid long flights. A modern hive of bees containing frames filled with worker comb in which are eggs, brood and pollen, with honey enough to last until the next honeyflow is worth from \$17.50 to \$20. You can get bees cheaper by buying them in box hives, wherein the combs have been built crossways and unevenly and where everything is stuck fast, but unless you have had experience you will not profit much because you cannot open the box, and to transfer them to a modern hive means much time or much risk, this last involving the breaking up of the old box and cutting and fastening all good comb into frames. This is, at best, a sticky job and entails some stings, the crushing of many bees and possibly the loss of the queen. A better way would be to buy a swarm which has just come out—it might be worth \$2.50 or more. You would then need a hive full of foundation, which will cost about \$5 and even then the chances are that you will get little or no honey the first season. A beginner will do better to buy a hive of bees complete.

Now you have your hive, it is a mild day in April, the bees are flying freely and fruit bloom is just coming on. Put on a veil of dark mosquito or other netting and with smoker well alight raise the cover of the hive and puff a little smoke over the top of the frames. This is notice to the bees that you will not stand any nonsense and they will respond quite readily by running down. Now you have a clear field and an occasional puff may be required to keep them in order. With a screwdriver or similar tool take out the division board from the end and pry the frames apart. Now take out one of the centre frames and you will probably find eggs (like little bits of white thread about an eighth of an inch long) and brood in all stages. About five frames should be thus occupied and there should also be a rim of honey over the brood and in the corners and perhaps some in the other frames. You should examine your colony once a week, and when it contains seven, or at most eight, frames of brood and eggs (in a 10-frame hive) it is time for a second story to be put on. This also will need frames of drawn comb—if you cannot get these put on frames of full foundation. But the trouble is that often during May and early June very little honey is coming in and the bees cannot work the wax under such conditions. In this case you will do well to feed some syrup made of one part sugar and two parts hot water, stirred till clear. Put your syrup in a quart or half-gallon sealer, tie a piece of cheesecloth over the mouth and quickly invert this over the frames—scarcely a drop will run out—stand it on the frames mouth down, put on a third story and a bit of burlap or something similar over the bottle and the frames will keep the warmth down. This feed should be given about three times a week and besides enabling the bees to work the wax into cells it will stimulate the queen to greater efforts.

Soon clover blossoms begin to appear and one watches the bees more closely till one warm morning, along in June perhaps, you notice that they seem more eager to get out to the fields and there is no loitering around the entrance—your harvest has begun. The second story is beginning to fill up with nice white combs and is boiling

over with bees. Now the third story will need frames. These should be filled with foundation, as before, if you intend to extract the honey; but if you prefer comb honey a thin strip of foundation in each frame will suffice and it will be built out into delicate drone comb which is just as good as worker comb for this purpose.

Now, let us see what this has cost and what the returns are likely to be: Hive complete, \$17.50; second story with frames of full foundation, \$2.60; third story with frames of starters, \$1.50; smoker, \$1; sugar, \$1. Total \$23.60.

Four or five months later your little investment should show up something like this: Hive complete, \$17.50; second story (now full of worker combs), \$7; third story of frames (only as originally), \$1.50; honey (more or less according to season), \$14. Total \$40.

The figures will vary according to management. For instance, if you run for all extracted honey you would need full foundation in the third story and this would be drawn into worker combs and so be valuable for next season's work.

If you use starters of foundation only you will have much drone comb and it will be necessary to watch this as the queen may lay in it and a foot of drone brood will mean enough drones to materially reduce your crop, since the drone does not bring in any honey and is a detriment to the hive.

You would do well to procure a good book on bee culture for reference and a periodical for new ideas from brother beekeepers, also you may need an extractor.

The management outlined above will usually prevent swarming and you end the season with one hive but with experience and drawn combs sufficient to enable you to increase your stock very economically the next year should you so desire.

Don't stand in front of the hive—you are apt to be ordered away.

Don't make any quick moves when working with the bees as these will annoy them.

Don't breathe on the bees when examining combs—it's bad manners and will be resented.

Don't be afraid of a few stings.

Don't neglect the bees—attention at the right time may give you a crop of honey.

CLEAN CARS.

Clean cars for the shipment of fruit and vegetables to the prairies is a matter which has come up for the attention of W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, and R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, in conjunction with J. Forsyth, Prairie Markets' Commissioner. Assurance has been given by the C. P. R., with whom the matter was taken up, that they will give the maximum attention to securing the cleanliness and most sanitary conditions of cars employed in shipping fruit and vegetables.

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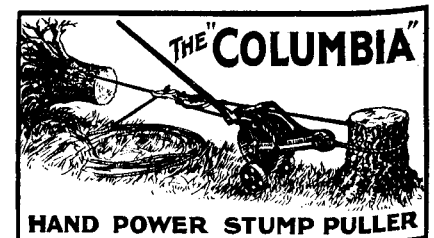
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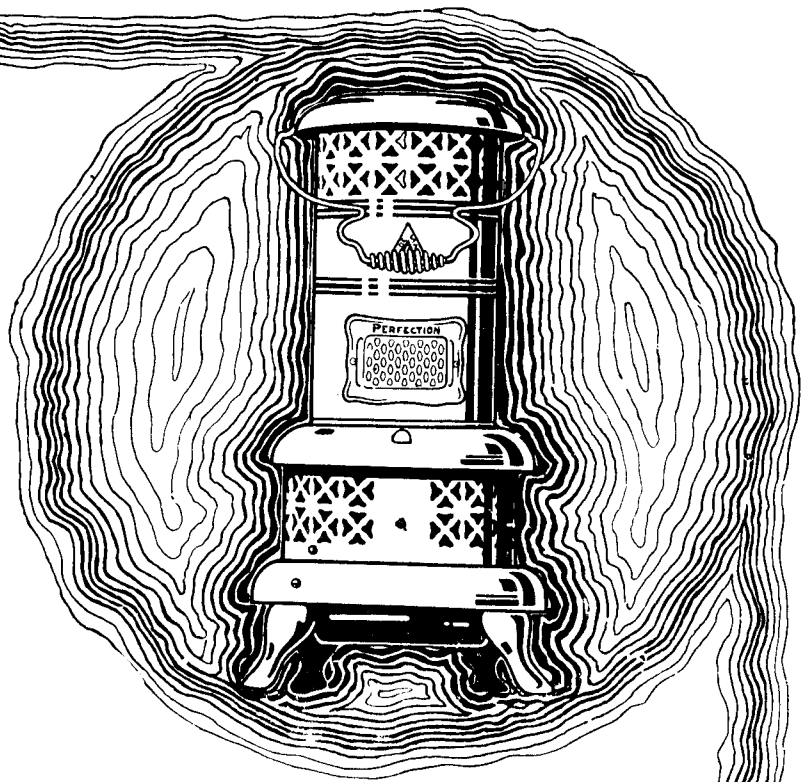
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EXPERT TO TEACH FRUIT PACKING.

**Hon. Martin Burrell Appoints Official to
Aid Ranchers by Visiting Points in
British Columbia.**

It was stated by Robert G. L. Clark, Dominion government fruit inspector, that as the result of a request forwarded to Hon. Martin Burrell, M.P., minister of agriculture at Ottawa, B. T. Boyce has been appointed to the duty of traveling about the communities and isolated ranches, where packing schools are not practicable and giving instruction in the commercial packing of fruit. He has been judging at the Nelson fair, and will be present at the Grand Forks fair, after which he will spend most of the month of October traveling through the Arrow Lakes district and the Boundary country.

Mr. Clarke drew attention to the great value to the producer of proper knowledge of how to pack apples and other fruits, according to size, in order to fill the boxes

so that the buyer will get full weight and the boxes will make a good appearance. The packing of fruit, he said, had a great influence upon the saleable possibilities of the fruits packed. The grower, he said, who packs light boxes or shows carelessness in putting up his fruit will be the sufferer after the dealers have discovered the faults. It always pays, he declared, to give the buyer full value, both in weight and in the quality of the fruit shipped.

The proper packing of fruit, he said, is of such great importance in a fruit growing community that he feels that a course in this work should be added to the school curriculums in such districts. He pointed out the value of a young lad, on leaving school, being able to grade and pack fruit properly and intelligently. He felt that this matter was such an important subject that all communities should make an effort to have a government packer give periodical instruction along these lines.

In speaking of the demonstration of packing apples given by B. T. Boyce at the Nelson fall fair, he said that several fruit growers from a distance had assured him that the points they had gained from Mr. Boyce's explanation and demonstrations were alone worth more than the expense of coming to the fair.

TREAT COWS WELL

Cows to do their best must be fed and milked at regular intervals. They are creatures of habit and are very sensitive to any change from the regular routine. So sensitive are they that the effect of a change in milkers may be readily noticeable by a decrease of milk flow. Where the keeping of cows is considered to be of secondary importance and they are fed and milked at any time that happens to suit the convenience of the owner, dairying will never be a howling success. "Regularity" should be the watchword of the dairyman. If cows are fed at stated intervals they will not worry for food until the time for feeding arrives. If it is then given to them in proper quantity they will eat and lie down, chew the cud and sleep or rest contentedly. And cow contentment helps to fill the milk pail.

The importation into Great Britain of insecticides, etc., containing nicotine is prohibited on account of the danger of blood poisoning.

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.

C. M., Rapid City, S. D.—1. How would you interpret the "Migratory Bird Law?"

Ans.—As near as I can figure it out, the Federal Migratory Bird Law permits the shooting of ducks in South Dakota from September 7 to December 1, that is, shooting may be done on September 7 and thereafter up until December 1, but not on December 1. According to the law of South Dakota, the season is from September 10 to December 1. This includes September 10 and does not include December 1.

2. Will it be lawful to shoot ducks in the fall. If so, at what time?

Ans.—I can see no reason why you should not begin planning a duck hunt sometime during the above mentioned season.

A. E. W., Temple, Texas—I have just purchased a 20 gauge repeater 28-inch full choke. Will thank you to advise me by return mail if shells loaded with 22 grains of Ballistite and 7-8 ounces 7½ chilled shot will be too stiff a load for this little gun. Also, advise me as to 20 grains same powder and 7-8 ounces same shot. These to be loaded in 3-inch shells. I have just been out and tried the gun for shooting, but did not have the ammunition I wanted. The shells I had were loaded with 18 grains Infallible and 3-4 oz. No. 6 shot, 170 pellets to the load. Shooting at 15 yards at an old catalogue (about 20 pound paper) 11x7 inches 127 of the 170 pellets struck the book, eight of them penetrating 200 pages (100 sheets) and the balance lodging within ten pages of back. Shooting at 35 yards 110 pellets struck within the 30-inch circle, but seemed to be a little low. Upon cleaning the gun, I noticed the sight protruded about 1-32 or 1-16 inch inside the barrel. Would this tend to affect the accuracy or pattern of the gun, the wad catching on the end of sight and causing the load to go a little low, or make an uneven pattern? I have removed the sight and filed same down so the end comes flush with inside of barrel, but have not shot any more since I did this.

Ans.—The heaviest load supplied in the 20 gauge shell is 20 grains of dense smokeless powder such as Ballistite or Infallible and 7-8 oz. of shot. This load costs extra from the different manufacturers. It would seem to me it would be a wiser thing to secure a gun of larger gauge such as 16 or 12 gauge if you wish to do heavier work. You cannot expect a 20 gauge gun to do the work of 12 as it is mechanically impossible for it to do so. A gun made with

a sight protruding into the barrel is an evidence of very sloppy workmanship and would be likely to have an effect on the pattern. If you have filed this projection down level with the inside of the bore on the barrel, there should be no further trouble.

L. N. E., Youngstown, O.—I am writing you to ask a few questions regarding a recently purchased .22 S. & W. Bekeart Model Target revolver purchased several weeks ago, and I am having the following trouble with it: Holding the gun the way it naturally fits into my hand, when I lower it onto the target, I find the sights always out of line, with the front sight always away off to the left. Then to get the sights lined up, I have to twist the gun around so that the muzzle is twisted to the right and then the sights are in line. I have to hold them there by keeping my mind on it, as if I forget it, they slip back—that is the front sight slips over to the left. Have tried many different ways of holding the gun, but always have this trouble. Holding the gun strained away, it naturally does not make good shooting. Sights are set correctly for twenty yards. Can you advise me if you have ever heard of any such trouble with this gun? I have a rather large hand with long heavy fingers. Am inclined to think it is the grip, but would like to have the benefit of your experience. I would certainly be very much obliged for any information or advice you may be able to give me.

Ans.—I have never had the trouble you experience, although I hold a revolver in such a way that my wrist is naturally twisted around somewhat in the way you say. I would suggest that you try building up the back of the grip and then use the second instead of the first joint to pull the trigger. It is of course very difficult to tell you just what to do without actually seeing you hold the gun. Try this any way, and if it does not produce results, write again.

A. C. M., Boston, Mass.

I have a Hopkins & Allen revolver, Safety Police, 5-inch barrel, .38 S. & W. calibre. 1. What makes it break open when it is fired.

Ans.—I would take this up with the manufacturers. Probably the spring which holds the locks is weak, or the locks do not sit properly.

2. What has the most power, smokeless or black powder?

Ans.—In revolver ammunition smokeless powder cartridges are loaded to produce the same results as black powder.

3. What is the range of the S. & W. .38 calibre?

Ans.—If you mean accurate range, that is, distance at which good target work can be done—about 50 yards.

4. Can a H. A. shoot as good as a Colt?

Ans.—It would not be fair to draw direct comparisons between makes.

W. J. W., New Hambrugh, N. Y.

1. Will a .32 S. & W. New Departure revolver shoot .32 long S. & W. as well as .32 shorts.

Ans.—No.

2. Can a revolver or rifle be reblued after the blue finish has once worn off?

Ans.—Yes, the factory who made the revolver or rifle will do this.

3. How much do you think this revolver is worth second hand, .32 S. & W. New Departure 3½-inch barrel, perfect inside, but the finish is worn off. Is a revolver like that worth \$9?

Ans.—It is rather hard to say without seeing the revolver. This model usually sells for about \$14.50 new.

H. S. R., Wallace, Idaho—I wish you would advise me of the accurate shooting range of .25-35 Winchester carbine and also the extreme range of same. Is the .25-35 large enough for deer, bear and elk?

Ans.—The accurate shooting range of the .25-35 cartridge is about 500-700 yards. The ultimate range would be in the neighborhood of 10,000 feet. A number of these rifles are used for deer and bear, and also for elk, but if you are going after this game particularly, it is best to use a heavier cartridge.

E. H., Punxsutawney, Pa.—A few months ago I came in possession of a gun the calibre of which I have been unable to find so I am sending you a few of the markings to see if you can help me out any. It is a bolt action; model 1876, has a 24-inch round barrel, a box magazine for four or five cartridges. This name is on the breech of the barrel, "P. Stevens, Maastricht," and below it is 202, and I do not know whether this is the calibre or not.

Ans.—I do not identify it from the markings. I would suggest that you make a cast of the chamber. This can be done either with paraffine wax or better with a mixture of sulphur and graphite, sulphur three parts, graphite one. Send the cast to one of the ammunition manufacturers and see if they cannot identify the cartridge.

H. W., South Marlboro Village.

1. Will a .32 S. & W. cartridge fill the place where a .32 Colt is supposed to be used?

Ans.—No.

2. What kind of game are there in the mountains near Hazard, Ky.?

3. I have an 1894 32.40. What kind of game is it good for?

Ans.—It should be good for game up to and including deer.

4. Do you have to have a license to hunt in Kentucky? If so, what is the cost?

Ans.—Kentucky hunting license, non-resident or alien \$15, resident \$1. They expire December 31.

5. Can a person go into the mountains near Hazard, Ky., and build a shack and trap; if so, what kind and how many fire-arms are needed?

6. About how much would it cost to go from Weehawken, N. J., to Hazard, Ky., by train?

7. When does the hunting and trapping season commence in Kentucky?

Ans.—I cannot answer this as you do not say what game you are interested in. The season is different for each kind of game.

For answers to 2, 5 and 6 write to Mr. O. S. Lawrence, Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Alf. S. Lane

THE ANGORA GOAT

"Most parts of Canada where live stock production prevails are suitable to the raising of Angoras, especially if the land is high and dry the greater part of the year. They will withstand the rigor of even the coldest winter and do not require any greater shelter than a shed to protect them from wind and storm, providing a sufficient quantity of nutritious food and pure water are supplied. The Angora goat performs a two-fold service in the Canadian scheme of farming. It produces a high grade of mohair and at the same time may be used for the destruction of underbrush on lands to be broken for subsequent cultivation. Such is one of the opening paragraphs of Pamphlet No. 12 of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch devoted to the Angora Goat and a general discussion of methods of management, feeding and breeding, and of mohair production, by T. Reg. Arkell, B.S.A., B.Sc., and Horace V. Bent, B.S., that can be had at no cost whatever by application to the Publication Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The pamphlet gives a brief sketch of the origin and history of the Angora, which from being a native of Turkey in Asia has traveled somewhat extensively into South Africa, is fairly well known in the United States, and not as well known in Canada as desirable. Mohair, of which Turkey, in times of peace, supplies 10,000,000 pounds annually, South Africa 15,000,000 pounds, and the rest of the world 6,000,000 pounds, is the technical name given the hair of the Angora goat. The word is derived from the French "moher," and, primarily, from the Arabic "mukhayyar," meaning mohair cloth. This with a vast deal more informa-

tion about a particularly useful goat, is furnished in the pamphlet under notice. Nature and the necessary treatment for breeding and raising are set forth with details of market possibilities, of shearing, of grading and of preparation for shipment. Extracts from letters written by successful breeders in Canada and the United States telling of their experience are printed, as well as some account of the complaints to which the animals are occasionally subject, with advice as to preventives and remedies. Illustrations of types and the fleeces carried at various ages lend impression, expression and interest to the pamphlet.

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Gardening for the Home

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

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

Although bulbs may be planted with varying degrees of success until well into spring, October is really the month when planting ought to be done.

The beds and borders that have been occupied with summer annuals are getting a little ragged now and need have little compunction in rooting them out in favor of the spring flowering bulbs. One may be excused for hanging on to our summer flowers as long as possible, but in view of the enhanced results obtained from early planted bulbs it is really hardly worth while, and an effort ought to be made to get them in by the end of the month anyway. If the beds were well manured in the spring, it will not be necessary to give an additional supply, and in this case the simplest way to plant hyacinths and tulips is to remove four inches of soil from the surface of the bed, smooth the bottom well and arrange the bulbs on it, giving the hyacinths 6 inches each way and the tulips 4 inches. By arranging the bulbs according to color, the gardener may work out schemes and designs according to taste.

If it is thought necessary to give manure to the soil, only that which has been well rotted ought to be used and dug well into the full depth of the spade.

Besides for planting en masse in beds and borders all bulbs lend themselves well for grouping in the perennial borders, amongst shrubs and in the grass. The sites in the perennial and shrub borders ought to be well prepared before planting, and if the bulbs be snowdrops, crocus, tulip, lillium or others that remain and multiply in the ground, a lasting fertilizer like bonemeal ought to be dug in as well. It is wonderful what an improvement is made in the herbaceous border by the introduction of some scattered groups of bulbs, and some may be had in flower from early spring to late fall.

To begin with, we have the chionodoxa or glory of the snow, closely followed by the snowdrop and crocus, then the scillas, grape hyacinth and Star of Bethlehem, hosts of narcissi, early and late tulips, that particular group of tulips known as Darwins being especially adapted for the herbaceous border. They have a wide range of exquisite and delicate colors and as they grow quite tall, from 2 to 3 feet, they are most valuable for house decoration.

Although not, strictly speaking, bulbs, but usually included under this heading, the St. Brigid anemone and French ranunculus are hard to beat for brightness and variety of color. They are dwarf growing and suitable for the front of the border, and look well in specially prepared pockets in the rockery. They are both partial to humus, which may

be supplied in the form of leaf mould or the material from a spent hotbed.

In early summer we have the Spanish and English irises, and for decorative effect in the garden or in the house, when cut, they have scarcely a rival. The form of the flower and its delicate coloring gained for it the name of "the poor man's orchid." The lilies have a long period of flower, commencing in early summer with P'elegans, followed by croceum (the true orange lily), candidum (the madona lily), tigrinum, speciosum, auratum (the golden rayed lily of Japan), and the various forms of lancifolium. Probably the latest flowering bulb is hyacinth candidans, which would scarcely be recognized as a hyacinth. In good moist soil it will reach a height of 4 feet, and is suitable for planting in the herbaceous border or shrubbery.

From observations made in various cities in British Columbia, ivy appears to be, and with good reason, a favorite subject for covering sloping banks, and I often think what an improvement a few snowdrops or daffodils would make on such a bank, if planted underneath they would easily push their way through the carpet of ivy and their white or yellow flowers would relieve the sombre green of the ivy during the dull days of early spring. As an alternative for covering shady banks that do not dry out or which can be watered, I would recommend the periwinkle, vinea minor. Its leaves are a rich glossy green and the plant does not grow so coarse as the ivy, making it easier to keep it within bounds, and, besides, it has the advantage of producing myriads of pretty little indigo blue flowers in spring, and its finer growth makes it an excellent carpet for snowdrops, crocuses and daffodils.

Besides bulbs for spring flowering there is another class of plants for the same purpose, chief among which being wallflower, forget-me-not, daisy and polyanthus, which ought to be planted now; also to get the best results next spring.

Wallflowers are best planted in solid beds or borders, and as the plants have finished their growth, preparatory to flowering they ought to be planted fairly close together; the distance apart will depend on the size of the plants, small ones requiring to be planted closer than large ones; in both cases, however, the tops of the plants ought to be within six inches of each other to give a solid mass of bloom next spring.

Forget-me-nots, daisies and polyanthus are suitable for edging beds of bulbs, filling small beds or any suitable corner in the garden which may suggest itself to the gardener. Forget-me-nots and polyanthus prefer moist shady positions if planted permanently. The daisy is not very particular and will thrive in most soils and situations, sunny in preference to shady. In clearing

away the summer bedders, there are some which must be saved and stored for another year.

Dahlias and cannas may be cut over six or eight inches above ground, carefully lifted with a spade and stored in some cool, dry, airy, frostproof place for the winter.

Tuberous rooted begonias, when frosted down, may be lifted and placed in a dry, airy shed for a week or so until they have dried off, when the tops will drop off with a light touch. On no account cut the tops off; in a little while they will come clean away at the base and the wound on the tuber will have healed over. Shake the loose soil carefully off the roots, and when perfectly dry, store away like dahlias.

Lobelia cardinalis, although fairly hardy, is best lifted and planted closely together in a cold frame for the winter.

Towards the end of the month is a good time to plant all kinds of herbaceous plants; there is enough energy in the plants and growth in the soil to give them a good root-hold before winter. Herbaceous borders have usually to stand for an indefinite term of years and ought to be well prepared by deep trenching, two feet deep at least, and liberal fertilizing with good stable manure and something lasting like bonemeal or basic slag. Putting the fertilizer in at time of digging is much more preferable to the method of putting it in the holes at the time of planting.

HYDRANGEA.

As all know, the flowers of the Hydrangea have wonderful lasting properties, and being also very easy to grow, and extremely effective, they are typical plants for the amateur. Seeing how cheaply they may be bought in the market, it does not repay the trouble of raising one's own plants. Those who wish to do so, however, will find that young growths, taken off in July or August, inserted singly in small pots, and placed in strong heat, will quickly take root, and if potted on, will make good flowering specimens by the spring. The potting soil should be composed of equal parts loam and leaf-soil, or a little old dung may also be included. They are gross feeders, and are appreciative of a good stimulant when the pots are full of roots. The usual color of the flowers is rose-pink, but by mixing iron filings in the soil, or using soil impregnated with oxide of iron, the flowers may be induced to come blue or nearly so. The plants may be grown on for many years if they are rested in the winter and pruned well back as soon as they pass out of flower.



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NOVEMBER.

In the Kitchen Garden.

Outdoors—Advantage should be taken of the conditions prevailing for much useful work. At frosty periods all wheeling operations should be performed; manure taken to the respective plots for which it is intended, and at once spread over the ground, by which means multitudes of worms and other pests will be suddenly exposed and almost as quickly destroyed. Mild weather will afford opportunities to look over the winter crop of cabbage and lettuce plants and replace all those which are destroyed or so impaired as to be useless. If the condition of the soil will admit, it will be of much benefit to the crops to stir the surface soil between the rows of lettuce, onions, cabbage, spinach, etc. Parsley should be freed from all decayed leaves, and the plants which are placed in sheltered positions protected from frost, should it come severely. Prick out a row or two of the onions sown in September, and if they survive the winter they may grow very large by the following summer.

Frames—Parsely for winter use should be looked over and all decaying leaves cut away, and all other crops grown under similar conditions, as the drip from the glass will soon spoil the strongest plants.

Forcing—Where early vegetables are required there will now be plenty of work in this department with the first plantings of Early Victor or Ashleaf potatoes, French Horn carrot and French breakfast radish. Tomatoes for winter fruiting will be throwing out stronger growth and require trimming in. Sow successions of salad plants in boxes.

In the Flower and Ornamental Garden.

Outdoors—Lift dahlias and bulbous plants such as gladiolus that have done their flowering, and clean up beds and borders; finish planting bulbs of all kinds.

Conservatory and Greenhouse—A nice display of blooming plants will now be at hand, with chrysanthemums in their various colors, bouvardias, cyclamens, camellias, abutilons, veronicas, Roman hyacinths and the different kinds of autumn flowering salvias. Strong growing conservatory climbers, that are of such a nature as to admit of their shoots being shortened without its interfering with their future flowering, should now have their heads reduced. The best time to pit lilies is soon after their tops have died down, as their roots, which do not bear injuring, are then mostly at rest. All that have bloomed in the autumn, including the longiflorum, speciosum and auratum varieties should be potted forthwith, not letting too many bulbs remain in a pot. In all cases the small bulbs that are formed each summer on the stems above the parent bulb should be taken off and potted by themselves, and it will very often be found that only these remain, the original bulb having withered away.

In the Fruit Garden

Outdoors—Continue planting, and give manure and fresh soil to trees already established and that appear to require it. Pruning and training can now be commenced. Currants are the first to lose their leaves and should be first taken in hand; plums and cherries come next.

Under Glass—As most of the permanent trees will be dormant, now is a good time to paint and clean up, the body of the orchard house can also be made useful for holding plants brought in from outdoors and required later on in the conservatory or for stock plants.

PHYTOPHILINE is the safest and most effective insecticide known for all plant diseases and pests. IS ABSOLUTELY NON-POISONOUS and acts as a tonic, strengthening the plant, beautifying the foliage. Can be sprayed right on the bud, blossom, fruit or vegetable. Does not burn nor stain and is ideal for everything that grows, indoors or out, including hot house plants, vegetables, blooming plants, palms, ferns, etc. Also for fleas on dogs, lice in chicken houses, etc. Booklet with testimonials on application. Grade No. 1 for general use for insects; No. 2 for spider and woolly aphid on extremely delicate plants; No. 3 for spider, woolly aphid, 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, Vancouver, B. C.**
1493 Seventh Avenue West

MANY USES FOR LEMONS.

Few people realize the value of lemons, which cannot be overestimated. In the warm, debilitating weather their tonic effect is excellent, and in cases of fever, sore throat or torpid liver the medicinal qualities are splendid.

1. Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of hot, strong tea will cure a nervous headache.
2. A teaspoon of lemon juice in a cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.
3. The juice of half a lemon in a cup of hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective and successful substitute for calomel and other alterative drugs.
4. A dash of lemon juice in plain water makes a cleansing tooth wash, not only removing the tartar, but sweetening the breath.
5. A lotion of lemon juice and rose water will remove tan and whiten the skin.
6. Lemon juice with olive oil is considered by many as far superior to vinegar for salad dressing.
7. Lemon juice and loaf sugar are good for hoarseness.
8. Outward application of the juice allays irritation caused by insect bites.

9. A refreshing drink is made by adding a freshly beaten egg to lemonade.

10. The same mixture when frozen makes a delicious ice.

11. If when boiling sago or rice a teaspoon of lemon juice is added, the kernels will be whiter and a delicate flavor added.

12. An old fashioned remedy for croup is lemon juice, honey and alum.

13. We all know the value of lemon juice and salt for removing rust stains from white goods.

14. After the juice is extracted the rind dipped in salt cleanses brass beautifully and conveniently.

15. It also removes unsightly stains from the hands.

16. For flavoring cookery lemon juice is unexcelled.

17. After the pulp is removed the skins make dainty receptacles for serving salads, ices, etc.

18. Tough meat may be made tender by adding a teaspoon of lemon juice to the water in which it is boiled.

19. Slices of lemon garnish fish of all descriptions.

20. Tea is greatly improved by the addition of a slice of lemon, either iced for summer's use or as Russian tea on a winter's day.

The House of Quality

is constantly on the alert for new and improved varieties of fruit.

"THE YAKIMENE"

—a cross between a peach and an apricot—is earlier than the average apricot—is reasonably hardy and a strong grower. The fruit resembles both the peach and the apricot in appearance, with an apricot pit. It is mellow, juicy, rich and aromatic.

IT IS VERY FINE—YOU WILL LIKE IT

Another new fruit is the "PATAGONIA" STRAWBERRY, originated by Luther Burbank. Space is too limited to tell you all about this famous strawberry here.

Write us for further particulars about these two valuable novelties.

CAROLINA POPLARS are fine trees for planting as screens, shelter belts or on boulevards or in parks. We have a great number of these at a CHEAP RATE. FINE STOCK.

We offer a COMPLETE HORTICULTURAL COURSE consisting of 19 booklets, bound in one volume, paper cover, for the small sum of \$5.00. Do not fail to write us for a copy of our prospectus on this work. A postcard will bring it.

British Columbia Nurseries Co., Ltd.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

ALL ABOUT HOTBEDS.

The Soil—This should be light, rich and friable. If possible it should be quite dry when put into the bed, for this reason it is much better to prepare it in the autumn before and cover it over with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

Making the Bed—This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away all obstacles, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture; unless this is done one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season, and kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will give a quick, sharp heat, and soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but will continue much longer. For general purposes a bed about three feet deep, that will afterwards settle down to two feet will be the best. The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on, and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles.) The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth may afterwards be put in and carefully levelled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes.

Heating Material—The best heating material is fresh horse manure mixed with a liberal quantity of bedding, which may be straw, shavings, or best of all, leaves. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold; what is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this the manure should be forked over and thrown into loose piles, which should remain undisturbed for a few days, and then be forked over again, piled, and allowed to heat a second time, when after a few days more it will be ready for use. The object of this repeated forking over and piling is to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation.

Management of the Bed—The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture, keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful hardening of (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transferring into the open air. Simple as these seem to be, there are many difficulties in

the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little; besides, such a rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, a bed will go several days without watering when kept closed during cloudy weather, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may easily be acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given.

Transplanting—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots; planting firmly so as to enable the plants to take a secure hold on the soil; reducing the top air to prevent evaporation, and shading, to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is likely to be most successful if done just at evening, when rain is commencing.

How to Make a Hotbed for Raising Annuals

Long stable litter, if available, mixed with freshly fallen leaves—especially oak and beech—makes the most satisfactory hotbed. If leaves only are to be obtained, the heat arising from them will not be very strong,

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For Winter Flowering in the House
and Spring Flowering in the Garden

Exquisite colors and fragrance—EASILY GROWN—Must be planted this Fall.

COLLECTIONS

No. 1, indoors	25 bulbs, postpaid	\$0.70	No. 3, indoors	100 bulbs, postpaid	\$2.60
No. 5, outdoors	25 " "	.70	No. 7, outdoors	100 " "	2.60
No. 2, indoors	50 " "	1.30	No. 4, indoors	200 " "	5.00
No. 6, outdoors	50 " "	1.30	No. 8, outdoors	200 " "	5.00

Each of these collections contains HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, LILIES, NARCISSUS and other bulbs.

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ARSENATE OF LEAD
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BLOSSOMS

In The Spring Garden and The Home During the Winter Months. Catalogue and Guide Free on Request.

JAMES BRAND & CO., SEEDSMEN, 723 ROBSON ST., VANCOUVER, B.C.

but it will last a long time in the bed. Select a dry, open position for the hotbed, but one which is sheltered from the north and east winds. When using litter and leaves together mix well in a heap loosely. The hotbed should be built up evenly and firmly to a height of four feet at least, and 18 inches wider each way than the frame which it is intended to place upon it. Fix the frame on the top firmly, half fill it with the same kind of material, and upon the surface a layer of soil eight inches deep if the seeds are to be sown on the bed. Leaf soil and loam in equal parts, and a small quantity of sand added, being the best. The surface of the bed, when finished, should be within nine inches of the glass. If pots, pans or boxes be used a few ashes should take the place of the soil, whereon to stand them. Boxes with holes in the bottom for drainage, four inches deep, 14 inches wide, and two feet long, are a suitable size. Fill these, or the pots, with soil to within one inch of the top.

A NEW FRUIT

We hear of new varieties of the different fruits quite often but the introduction of something entirely new in fruits is not such an everyday occurrence. The newest thing in the Yakimene, getting its name from the famous Yakima Valley from which it sprang and is no more or less than a cross between a peach and an apricot. It has a handsome appearance, well in keeping with its parents, and its taste suggests both. It is earlier than the average apricot, is reasonably hardy and is a very strong grower. For home use and for the market it cannot be too strongly recommended. The pit is the same as the apricot.

A POEM.

It is not often that our thoughts turn to poetry. Especially at this time of year. Our fancy has been caught by a little ditty enough, at least, to pass it on. Perhaps it is the good common sense in it that appeals to us more than the form of verse. Read it, get your neighbors to read it. Tell your friends about it. It really is a sermon in a few words. The author was too modest to take credit so it goes unsigned:

"If you're feeling kind of blue—
 Eat an apple.
 It will cheer you through and through—
 Eat an apple.
 It will put your stomach right,
 Soothe your liver overnight.
 Operation? Calm your fright—
 Eat an apple.

In another section of this number of the Magazine will be found an advertisement of Encyclopedia of Practical Horticulture which contains a wealth of information invaluable to the horticulturists, fruit grower and farmer. The work has the endorsement of the most eminent authorities in the West and should find favor with those interested in horticulture, fruitgrowing and farming in British Columbia.

RENNIE'S BULBS

Now is the time to plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, etc., for early Spring bloom in the flower garden and for winter bloom in your home. Send for our new Fall Bulb Catalogue.

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Manufacturers of Everything in

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BOXES

WRITE FOR PRICES

CRATES

Messrs. Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd., have just issued a handsome Fall catalogue in which they have listed six collections of bulbs, which include the different varieties which yield the most satisfactory results in combination. These collections are offered at extremely low prices to influence a wider interest in bulbous plants.

POULTRY SECTION

EDUCATED HENS.

An esteemed city resident was rambling through the country when he came across a farmer busily engaged with a hammer and saw and a can of paint.

"Another building boom, I see," jovially remarked the city man, halting. "Is it a garage or a miniature bungalow?"

"Wrong on both counts, mister," answered Uncle Josh, continuing his work. "This here thing is a chicken coop."

"A chicken coop, eh?" returned the city man, with a closer look. "Why do you paint the inside of it?"

"Have to do it, mister," solemnly declared Uncle Josh. "That's ter keep the hens from pickin' the grains out o' the wood."

MATING BREEDING PENS.

The mating of breeding pens should be done very carefully. Only hens that show great vitality and are known to be good producers should be chosen. The hen that scratches industriously for her food, is off the perch at the first streak of daylight and seems loath to enter the roosting room at night, is the hen that will transmit vigor to her offspring. If the farmer chooses none but those that display great activity, no mistake will be made. Activity denotes vigor, and vigor is the quality the farmer wants to be transmitted to his flock.

Many farmers make the mistake of selecting and incubating eggs selected from their entire flock. This is a great mistake,

incubated from hens possessing low vitality can only result in poor hatches and weak chicks.

All lazy, inactive hens and those possessing low vitality, as indicated by pale, drooping comb, rough, ruffled feathers and dull, lusterless eye, should be penned, since it is desirable, if possible, to give the breeders free range. Perhaps the better plan would be to coop up these discarded hens and send them to market, or otherwise dispose of them, since it is certain that an inactive hen is always a poor layer.

In mating breeding pens, it should be remembered that the male bird is one-half of the pen. Some breeders assert that he is more than half. This being true, one cannot be too careful in the selection of the head of the pen. If both pullets and hens are to be mated, it is better to keep them in separate flocks. Good, vigorous, fully matured and well developed cockerels should be mated to the hens, and thrifty two-year-old cocks mated to the pullets. This will give better results than if the hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels are allowed to run together. However, if it is not possible to make a division, good results can be expected if one is absolutely certain that the cockerels used are fully developed and have extraordinary vigor. In selecting male birds, one cannot be too careful. The strong, vigorous male is the one with the bright alert eye, glossy plumage and red comb. The vigorous male crows loud and often. He is very attentive to the hens, calling them to share in any choice morsel of food that he may find. The best male is the one that is always ready to fight. If one is undecided

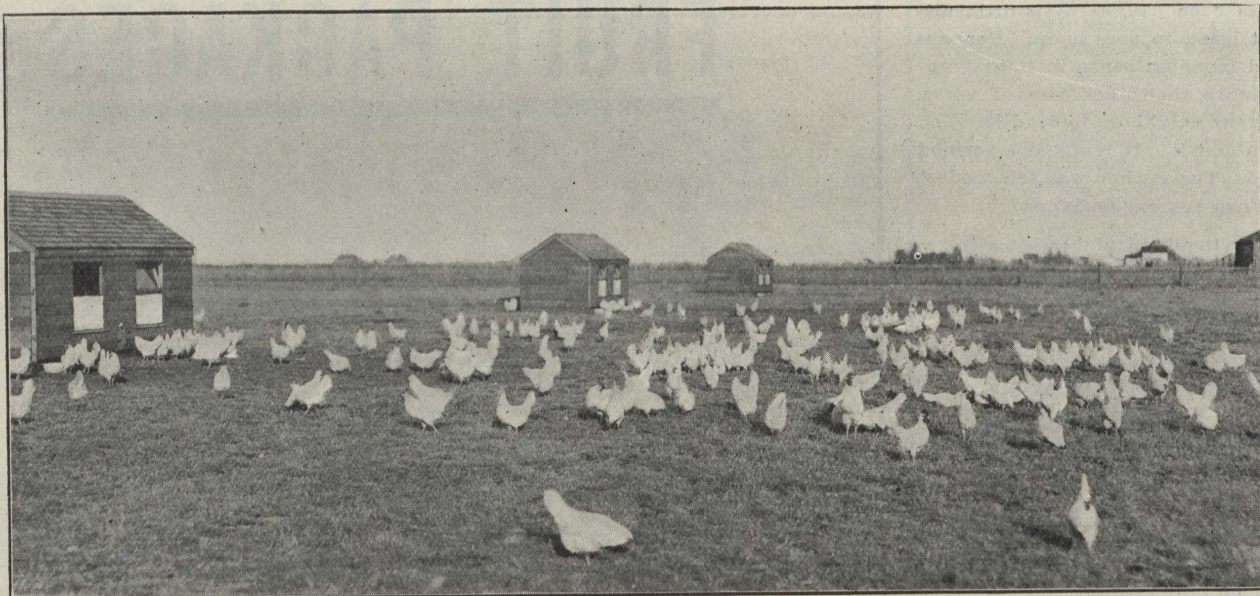
that the victor is the better of the two and will transmit strong vitality to his progeny.

One male should be used to fifteen hens in fowls of the Leghorn type. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, etc., should have one male bird to every twelve hens. The larger breeds, Cochins, Langshans, etc., require one male for every ten females.

ALWAYS NEEDED.

Green Food for Poultry Summer and Winter.

Green food in some form is absolutely necessary to poultry for the best growth and production. The first green food should be given soon after the chicks are put in the brooder. Continued feedings of green feeds will aid growth, increase production and decrease the cost of grain. The first green food for the little chicks may consist of mangels, potatoes or other vegetables cut up fine at first until the chicks learn to like them, and later stuck on nails driven in the walls just high enough for the chick to reach. Lawn clippings or lettuce may be fed with good result. Free range gives the best green food supply for the growing chick, but that is not always possible. A small yard may be greatly improved by dividing it in the middle and sowing each half alternately with oats. Some poultrymen scatter the oats very thickly. Spade them in and allow the chicks to scratch them out as they begin



LULU ISLAND CHICKEN RANCH.

and is responsible for a great mortality in young chicks. In all flocks of chickens there are hens, and there may be cocks and cockerels, that are unfit for breeding because of an inherited weakness or a weakness that has resulted from disease. Eggs

as to which is the better and more vigorous of two male birds, the question can soon be settled. Place the two male birds in a house or yard that contains ten or twelve hens, and watch results. In a few minutes a fight is on, and one may safely conclude

to swell and sprout. A few boards laid on the surface will allow the oats to get a start. When the boards are removed the chicks will have the time of their lives and are not satisfied until roots and all are consumed.

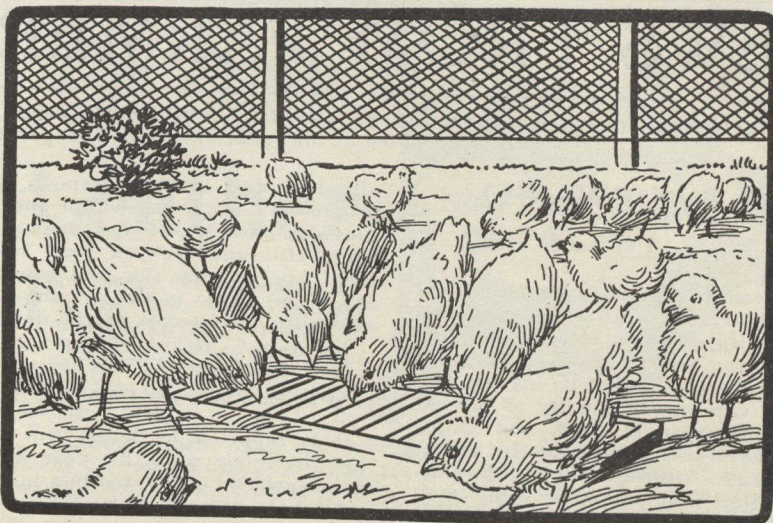
STRANGE INCUBATOR.

Chickens Were Hatched in a Case of Eggs.

It is not at all strange for a hen to steal her nest in the spring and summer months and hatch a brood of chickens. It is less common for egg cases to hatch eggs, but it is possible and has happened. Last June, one of the produce dealers in northern Kansas opened a case of eggs which was purchased from the surrounding country and found eight little chicks. These chicks were cared for and six of them grew to maturity.

Fertile eggs are incubated whenever they are kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees, says Ross M. Sherwood, poultryman in the extension division in the Kansas Agricultural College. This accounts for the chickens hatching in a case of eggs. At 90 degrees eggs will incubate one-half as fast as if set under hens. To prevent the loss of fertile eggs they must be kept at a temperature below 70 degrees. It is almost impossible for the average farmer to keep eggs at such a temperature. His only remedy is to "swat the rooster." Infertile eggs will not incubate and will, therefore, keep better if allowed to become warm than fertile eggs. However, infertile eggs are of better quality when kept cool.

Eggs are usually purchased from the farmer to get rid of the roosters, without regard to quality and it would seem that it is of no advantage to the farmer to get rid of the roosters. Yet if every farmer in the community were to sell infertile eggs, the retail dealer would be enabled to pay more for eggs in that community.



Send today for FREE SAMPLE of ROYAL STANDARD Chick Food

Thousands of successful poultry raisers have found ROYAL STANDARD CHICK FOOD and ROYAL STANDARD GROWING FOOD to be ideal in every respect. We know these products are the very best and we want you to know it—to try it at our expense. These products are free from dust and screenings and are mixed in correct proportions. ROYAL STANDARD CHICK FOOD and ROYAL STANDARD GROWING FOOD contain all the HIGHEST GRADE ingredients which build tissues and produce fat, healthy chicks. Cost no more than some experiments—most economical.

Fill out and mail the attached coupon—today—for a FREE SAMPLE. Sent to any address at our expense.

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COUPON

GENTLEMEN:—
Please send me FREE SAMPLE of Royal Standard Chick and Growing Foods.
Name
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HOW TO GET RID OF MITES.

Poultry Division, Experimental Farm.

In the warm weather there are frequent inquiries as to why hens stop laying. In some cases the hens have laid very well all season, but suddenly the egg yield begins to fall off and sometimes ceases entirely.

It is needless to expect a flock to lay equally well at all times. A flock that has laid heavily during the winter will generally slow up towards the middle of the summer and when they begin to moult, but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without any apparent reason, suspect vermin.

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl the Red Mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the ordinary hen louse, they are not as a rule found on the fowl, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is. These pests breed very rapidly, especially during the hot weather, usually in cracks containing filth or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in color as is popularly supposed, but gray; it is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and have become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs, but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs. The cast skins may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this often being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without animal food, the first food of the young probably being filth or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark dirty houses, and have been found to exist in houses the following season after the

fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at night, but are sometimes found on laying hens and they frequently drive broody hens from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle-like jaws and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests or other parts of the house. They will bite man or other mammals, causing severe irritation, but they never remain on them for any length of time.

If the fowl are not doing well and on examination are thinner than they should be, a sharp lookout should be kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl or running along the perches; in the day time examine the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls closely, or lift the roosts and examine the places where they come in contact with the supports. If mites are found to be present, the first step in banishing them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and old nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it. Then, if you are fortunately situated that you have water pressure at your command, turn on the hose with as much pressure as you can get, forcing the water into every crack; if, as is the case on most farms, you cannot use this method, it is advisable to scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom, but in any case they should be thoroughly sprayed or painted with a good strong disinfectant. This wash should be repeated in a few days to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. The disinfectant may be applied with a hand spray pump or if such is not available, a brush will do, but in either case

the fluid should be used liberally and every crack flooded.

Fresh air and sunlight are wonderful disinfectants and combined with cleanliness are preventives against most of the ills of the poultry yard.

One of the very best disinfectants to use against mites is made as follows:

Dissolve one pound and a half of concentrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. It will be necessary to do this two or three hours before it is required as the lye should be cold when used. Put three quarts of raw linseed oil into a five-gallon stone crock, and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring meanwhile. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid soap is produced, then gradually add two gallons of either crude carbolic acid or commercial cresol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is a clear dark brown. Use two or three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to a gallon of water.

The foregoing is offered as a most effective remedy against mites; but those who regard the mixture as too much work, may use a good strong solution of "ZENOLEUM" or any other creolin preparation.

Ordinary coal oil will kill mites, but as it evaporates quickly the effects are not so lasting. An excellent "paint" to apply to the roosts and nest-boxes is composed of one part crude carbolic to three or four parts coal oil.

Even after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roosts and nest-boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer either with the forementioned "paint" or with coal oil.

Concluded on page 755

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

CENTRAL PARK FAIR GREAT SUCCESS.

The fourteenth annual exhibition of Central Park Agricultural Association and Farmers' Institute, which closed on Saturday, Sept. 18th, will go down in the annals of the society as one of its biggest successes. The variety and quality of the exhibits were surprisingly good, and amply illustrated the productiveness of the soil of Burnaby, South Vancouver and Burquitlam, the latter municipalities being well represented in the show.

In the vegetable department the quality and number of exhibits were never surpassed, and in this section, according to the secretary, the society scored its biggest success, while the poultry display stood almost as good.

In the poultry section the Surprise Poultry Yards, of Collingwood East; J. A. Thurston, of Central Park; Wm. Walker, of Burquitlam, and H. Wilkenson were heavy winners. In the vegetable section the Surprise Poultry Yards again stand prominently, with Wm. Coulter Co., G. & C. Thurston, J. S. Sinclair, Wm. Walker and W. T. Wilson running close behind. Many of the honors for the various exhibits of apples and plums were captured by the Surprise Poultry Yards. A. Holland, Jas. Walker and E. F. Leibly are also close contenders, while in the line of pears the honors were divided among the Surprise Poultry Yards, Alex. Magee and Wm. Coulter Co.

In the horticultural division W. F. Nimmo, showing in the professional class, captured the majority of the prizes. R. J. Taylor and Mrs. H. J. Bethel figured well in this division, while Mrs. McBeth was a foremost exhibitor, winning the blue ribbon event for Cactus Dahlias, which attracted much attention. In the amateur class the prizes were won by Miss Ava Colburn, Edith Wilkenson, Miss Lillian Cole and Mrs. T. W. Seivers.

Mrs. M. J. Kirkham and Mrs. A. W. Richardson were handsomely rewarded for their displays of ladies' work and awards were also made to Mrs. G. Glover, Miss Gillies, Miss G. M. George, Miss Eva Colburn and Mrs. W. H. Courtenay. The Misses Nellie Murray, Beatrice Murray and Marion Fisher were awarded the honors for children's work. In household arts, Miss B. Summers, Mrs. F. Perkins, Mrs. M. J. Kirkham and C. W. Griffiths were large winners.

In the manual training section, Oscar Borjesson and Tom Westhead were the best exhibitors, while Mervyn Mawhinney of the Edmonds school and Donald Gough, of Alta Vista, were first for drawing. A special prize was given Stanley Borjesson for the best display of models upon a frame made by himself.

STRAWBERRY HILL NEWS.

The flower and vegetable show held on Wednesday, Sept. 8, was successfully carried out under the auspices of the Women's and Farmers' Institutes. The day,

although dull in the forenoon, turned to bright blue sky overhead for the afternoon sports. The tug-of-war between Strawberry Hill and Newton road school children was among the best events of the day. The dance in the evening was in accord with the success of the day.

APPLE SCAB IN FRASER VALLEY.

It is reported by local fruit authorities that the apple scab this year is the worst experienced in many seasons in the valley, and that prompt action is required to ensure against repetition of the trouble next year. Bordeaux spray is strongly recommended for the elimination of the scab, but to be effective the trees must be sprayed before the leaves fall. The Chilliwack Farmers' Institute is ordering from the Provincial government a supply of bluestone, which is the principal constituent in the making of this particular spray and all growers who intend using this preventative are requested to hand in their orders to Secretary Galloway at the earliest possible date. The institute secures bluestone at a very nominal price. The scab trouble should receive the prompt and vigorous attention of all growers of apples, if they wish to grow marketable fruit.

TYNEHEAD NEWS.

A meeting of the Women's Institute was held at "Rosemound," the home of Mrs. C. Plummerfelt, ten members were present. A most interesting report of the convention of Women's Institutes was given by the two ladies who attended, Mrs. Bothwell and Mrs. G. W. Atcheson. Several letters were read and the usual business disposed of. After which Mrs. C. Plummerfelt gave a very interesting and instructive talk on turkey raising, from the care of the eggs for hatching to the full grown bird, after which Mrs. Plummerfelt served delicious turkey sandwiches and other dainties.

The secretary announced that the government were sending a Miss Mary Kennedy to lecture on "Practical Nursing," first aid to minor cases and in emergency cases, also maternity nursing, and other points of interest. The lectures will be given in the Public hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 16, 17 and 18 inst., in

the afternoons and evenings, beginning at 2 o'clock and 7:30 o'clock, respectively. The lectures are free to all and it is hoped a good many will attend as they are very instructive.

The secretary brought the yarn for the socks for the soldiers, and all the members took some home with them for more socks.

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CALVES THAT COME IN THE FALL.

In many sections most of the cows freshen in the spring. The more observing and careful dairymen, however, having found that winter dairying has many advantages, are breeding their cows to drop the calves in the fall. The following are some of the advantages of winter dairying:

First, higher prices are obtained for milk and cream. As the usual season for cows to freshen is in the spring, milk has always been plentiful during the early summer, and scarce and higher during the winter.

Second, cream and milk can be handled in the cold weather with less danger of souring, so there is little loss on account of milk returned from the creamery.

Third, the amount of labor on the farm is better distributed throughout the year.

Fourth, the lactation period is lengthened and the amount of milk given during the year increased. Cows that freshen in the spring milk heavily while the grass is good but as the pastures dry up the flow of milk falls off and with the approach of winter the cows are nearly dry. If they freshen in the fall they should at once be started on a good winter ration, and when they have been milked six months it is time to turn them to pasture and for a time the flow of milk will be nearly as great as that from fresh cows. Recent investigations by experimental stations verify this observation.

Fifth, fall calves can be raised better than those born in the spring. Young calves should be fed on milk for several months, after which they must be weaned and fed on solid food. If they are born in the spring they will be tormented by flies all summer, they may be neglected because of the farm work, and when it is time to wean them they must be put on a dry winter ration. Fall calves come at a time when the dairyman can give them the closest attention, and when weaned they can be put on grass at an age when an easily digested and nutritious food is most needed.

THE RIGHT KIND OF FARMING

Napoleon Simard has the best developed farm in the Mabel Lake Valley. It is ideally situated, four miles from Mabel Lake, and on the Spallumcheen river at its prettiest point. He has water power installed, and water piped into the house and barns. Mr. Simard began at the beginning to make farming successful—he raised a large family of boys of the right sort, and he taught them how to work. Now he is the most independent farmer in the valley, and the next thing he is going to have is an automobile.

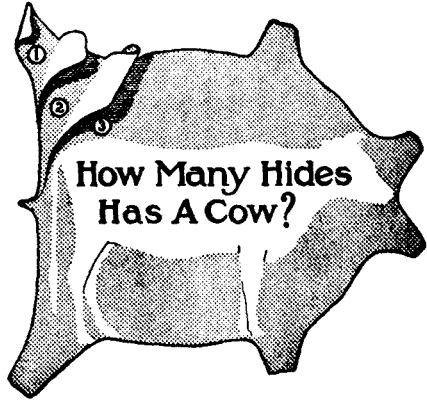
How to Get Rid of Mites.

Continued from page 753

This will go far to keep the pests in check, but it must be regarded simply as a check and the thorough or annual cleaning described above put into effect as soon as possible.

To facilitate the ease with which this house cleaning may be done, all fixtures such as roosts or nest-boxes should be made moveable. If they are stationary at present advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to change them. It will be time well spent.

The Truth ABOUT Leather



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

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



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

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

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Domestic Science Department

Edited by KATHLEEN FERGUSON

The Tomato or Love Apple, although a fruit, is generally used as a vegetable. It comes originally from the tropical part of America, but is extensively grown in the United States and the south of Europe, and its use in Britain is yearly increasing. In Italy it appears in almost every dish and there is no other fruit capable of being served in so many different ways. It may be boiled, fried, baked, roasted, stewed, pickled, preserved in various ways and may enter into sauces, soups, ketchups, salads, etc.

The unripe fruit makes one of the best of pickles. Itself the prince of salads, the tomato is never better than when eaten fresh and raw. If cooked at all, it should be in a plain manner so as not to destroy its natural flavor, and it may be served hot or eaten cold, with salt and pepper or sugar. Raw tomatoes should not be sliced for salad or such purposes until the last moment, since the juice speedily drains off, leaving simply a cellulose framework.

The tomato owes its pleasant sour taste to oxalic acid and on that account, like rhubarb stalks, it is generally forbidden to those of gouty tendency, since oxalic acid forms insoluble salts with lime and magnesia. There was an opinion current that tomatoes encouraged cancer and somehow a report spread that patients at the London Cancer Hospital had been forbidden to use tomatoes. This report was promptly contradicted by the superintendent, who, so far from condemning the tomato, extolled it as a wholesome article of food, particularly so if cooked. Some epicures disapprove of stuffing tomatoes with onion, parsley and shallot, calling it mischievous meddling.

The above notes are from no less an authority than Professor James Knight of Glasgow, therefore most reliable, and we should fully realize what a valuable food we have in the tomato.

Cream of Tomato Soup (1).

Take four or five ripe tomatoes or $\frac{1}{2}$ can of tomatoes, 2 teaspoons (level) of sugar, quarter level teaspoon of carbonate of soda, 1 quart of milk, 1 sliced onion, 4 level tablespoons of flour, one-eighth level teaspoon of pepper, one-third of a measuring cup of butter.

Scald the milk with the onion in it (that is, just bring it to boiling point). Then thicken the milk by stirring in the flour, having first blended the flour in cold water until no lumps remain. Cook the flour and milk for twenty minutes, stirring constantly at first so as to avoid lumps. Cook the tomatoes with sugar in another saucepan for fifteen minutes; add soda and rub through a strainer or sieve. Have a hot soup tureen or jug, place at the bottom the butter, salt and pepper, mix the contents of the two saucepans together and pour into the hot soup tureen. If the soup is not a good color add a little cochineal or carmine or any good red coloring, but add it carefully not to have a too highly colored soup.

The above soup is very delicious and where cream can be used half the quantity of milk will suffice and the cream added at the very last moment, makes a very rich soup.

A more quickly made soup for the busy housekeeper is as follows:

pint of cold water, 12 peppercorns (or ordinary peppers), a little bit of bay leaf if convenient, 4 cloves, 2 teaspoons sugar (level), 1 level teaspoon salt, one-eighth level teaspoon of soda, 1 slice of onion.

To bind:—2 tablespoons (level) of butter, 3 tablespoons (level) of flour.

Cook tomatoes, water, peppercorns, bay leaf, cloves and sugar twenty minutes, strain, but do not rub through strainer, add salt and soda and bind the soup by placing the butter in the saucepan in which the soup was cooked, adding the flour to it, stirring them together until well blended, then pouring the soup slowly over the butter and flour and boiling for three minutes.

Surprise Tomatoes (Savoury).

Take one pint of tomato pulp, 3 ozs. of gelatine, pepper and salt to taste, and a few drops of coloring (red).

Put all the above over the fire until melted, rinse some egg cups in cold water, do not dry them, pour the jelly into the egg cups and allow the jelly to become cold. When cold, with a small knife scoop a hole in the centre and put in pate de fois or other paste or any mixture liked, remelt the jelly which was scooped out, pour it over the filling and allow to get cold, then for serving have some cress or lettuce if possible on a dish, dip the egg cups in boiling water for a second, turn out the jelly and stick a clove into the top of each little mould. They look like red tomatoes cut in half and make a very dainty dish.

Mixture for Filling.

Take three teaspoons of very thick white sauce, 3 tablespoons of pounded chicken or fish, 1 tablespoon of ham, 1 teaspoon of lemon juice, a little grated lemon rind, pinch of mace, ground pepper and salt to taste. Mix all well together in a bowl and fill up the jelly moulds as above.

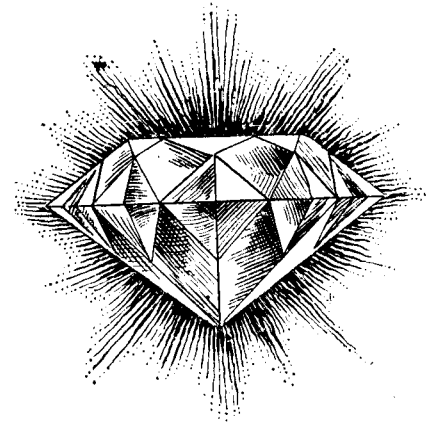
To obtain the puree, put some ripe tomatoes through a sieve, pressing well, or canned tomatoes if fresh ones cannot be had. Any kind of gelatine may be used, personally I like the leaf gelatine, but this is quite a matter of individual taste and habit.

Green Tomato Pickle (1).

Slice thin one peck (two gallons) of green tomatoes in a dish, sprinkle each with a layer of salt, slice 12 or 14 large onions in the same way, let all stand two days and two nights, then pour fresh water on and let it run off until it does not taste of the salt; have pounded these spices: 1 oz. of black pepper, 1 oz. of mace, 1 oz. of celery seed, 2 nutmegs, 1 oz. of mustard, 1 lb. of white mustard seed (soaked over night), 2 lbs. sugar.

Put a layer of the tomatoes squeezing them in your hand), then sprinkle a little of the spices, then some sugar, and so on until all are in the kettle or saucepan, cover well with good vinegar and cook until perfectly done. Leave out any seasoning you may not like, or add any you do like.

Above is an old Virginian recipe and well worth a trial. The spices can now be had ready pounded, which saves trouble. A fourth of the quantity can be made.



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This hat is easily worth \$5 the way hats are sold here, but I will send them anywhere by post, all charges paid, for \$4.

If the hat is not just what you want, for any reason, wrap it up and send it back. I will refund all you have sent me and the postage you use to return the hat.

The supply of some colors is limited, so please order soon if you intend ordering. I hate having anyone disappointed.

ELSIE M. BROWN

911 Robson St.

Vancouver, B.C.

Green Tomato Pickle (2).

Remove a thin slice from the the blossom ends and the hard portion round the stems of 1 peck of tomatoes, slice the tomatoes, sprinkle with 1 cup of salt and set aside overnight. In the morning drain and boil 15 minutes in two quarts of boiling water and one quart of vinegar, then drain again.

Cook together ten minutes 1 gallon of cider vinegar, 2 lbs. of sugar less sugar may be used if liked), 3 red pepper pods cut in strips, 1 tablespoon of white mustard seed, whole, and 1 cup of cinnamon bark, ginger root, mace and whole cloves, mixed in such proportions as desired. Add the tomatoes and simmer gently nearly one hour, stirring occasionally.

Remove the spices, which, with the exception of the red pepper, that is to be left in the pickle, have been tied in a piece of muslin or cheese cloth. Store in fruit jars and let the syrup completely cover the slices of tomato.

Note—If you cannot obtain cider vinegar use ordinary vinegar, diluting with water in the proportions of half water and half vinegar.

Above is a large quantity to make at first try one-fourth of the recipe, and if you like the pickle it is easy to make more. It is also foolish, until very experienced, to make large quantities of any pickle, one gets so disheartened at a big failure, whereas a small failure often leads to great success, as it ensures more than ordinary care.

Ripe Tomato Pickle (1).

Scald and skin small red tomatoes, to every two pounds of fruit put one pound of light brown sugar, put in a preserving kettle until the syrup is reduced more than half, and the fruit clear, then take the fruit out of the syrup with a perforated skimmer, add to the syrup half a pint of vinegar for every pound of sugar, add 1 level teaspoon of cloves, mace, ginger, powdered, 1 tablespoon of allspice; allow to boil until it begins to be a rich thick syrup, pour over the fruit and cover close.

Ripe Tomato Pickle (2).

3 pints of tomatoes, peeled and chopped, 1 cup of chopped celery, 4 tablespoons (level) of chopped red pepper, 4 tablespoons (level) of chopped onion, 4 tablespoons (level) of salt, 6 tablespoons (level) of sugar, 6 tablespoons (level) of mustard seed, half level teaspoon of cloves, powdered, half level teaspoon of powdered cinnamon, 1 level teaspoon of grated nutmeg, 2 cups of vinegar.

Mix all these ingredients in the order given, put into a stone and cover.

This uncooked mixture must stand a week before using, but it may be kept a year.

Above recipe will appeal to many as there is no cooking required and it is very good, well worth trying.

Remember in cooking, when a cup is mentioned it means a measuring cup, that is in Canadian or American recipes, in English recipe books, by a cup is generally meant a breakfast cup unless a teacup is specially mentioned. In above recipes use

a measuring cup which can be bought from five cents up at most general stores.

Green Tomato Jam.

Wash and wipe the tomatoes, slice and weigh them; to each pound of tomatoes allow 14 ozs. of sugar, to every three pounds of tomatoes the grated peel and strained juice of a lemon and two level saltspoonfulls of ground ginger. Boil all together until the jam is thick and will jelly when dropped on a cold plate.

Tomato Catsup.

Scald half a bushel of ripe tomatoes and remove the skins, add one-half a measuring cup of salt, one pound of sugar, one level tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, three level tablespoons each of ground mace and celery seed, two level tablespoons of ground cinnamon and two quarts of vinegar.

Boil all slowly until reduced to one-half, then pass through a sieve, pressing all through with the back of a wooden spoon. Repeat and store in sealed bottles or in tight closed cans. A larger quantity of spice is desired by many.

Tomato Catsup (2).

To one gallon of skinned tomatoes add four level tablespoons of salt, three of mustard, four of black pepper, one of allspice, 8 pods of red pepper, all ground fine and well mixed.

Simmer slowly in quart of vinegar until it thickens and does not settle, sweeten to taste and bottle while boiling hot and seal.

Having given above recipes for pickling, etc., it may prove useful to some of my readers to have a few recipes on the cooking of tomatoes for dinners, etc. A very favorite dish is:

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Take 6 or 8 medium sized tomatoes, 9 mushrooms minced (bottled), 2 level tablespoons of minced parsley, a small piece of onion chopped, 6 level tablespoons of lean ham, tongue or chicken or any cold meat cooked, a dust of sweet herbs, pepper, salt, 1 egg, 3 ozs. of butter (or 6 level tablespoons of butter), half-pint of stock, brown crumbs, 2 level teaspoons of flour.

Remove the top from the tomatoes and scoop out the centre, taking care not to break the skin, season with salt and pepper. Put 1 oz. of butter into a saucepan with 6 of the mushrooms, parsley, onions, 4 level tablespoons of ham, herbs, pepper and salt, all minced, fry for six or eight minutes. Mix well and fill each tomato with the forcemeat.

Put the filled tomatoes into a baking dish with 1 oz. of butter, cover with buttered paper, bake gently for fifteen minutes.

Put the centres of the tomatoes into a saucepan with two or three mushrooms, 1 small onion, 2 level tablespoons of minced ham or chicken, 1 oz. of butter. Fry for five minutes, then add 2 level tablespoons of flour, salt and pepper, boil until reduced to half quantity, skim off the fat, press through a fine sieve, repeat and pour round the tomatoes.

Sprinkle the tops of each tomato with a few browned bread crumbs.

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WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

INSTITUTE "DORMICE" SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED.

Closing Session of Women's Institutes Conference Discusses Many Problems.

A most successful session of the Vancouver Island Women's Institutes terminated Sept. 8th with the final meeting of the delegates in connection with the second annual conference. The meeting convened at the Y. M. C. A., Miss Ravenhill, who made such a splendid chairman throughout the conference, making time and opportunity for the discussion of many of the outstanding problems which are common to all institutes, and for the outlining of some suggestions for their alleviation.

One of the principal matters debated in this connection had reference to non-attendant and non-working members, the "dormice" of the movement. The general expression of opinion was that such members, who paid subscriptions but took no further interest in the institute in their district, were a drag on the organization to which they belonged. Something had to be done to make them realize their responsibilities as members, and to encourage them to attend the meetings.

Miss Ravenhill was of opinion that in the first place the work must be organized so that there would be interest for women of all types. But in becoming members women should also have it made clear to them that they in their turn assumed a responsibility.

Finally, it was agreed, and a resolution passed to this effect, that the superintendent of institutes and the advisory board be asked to draw up a member's application form which would impose on the intending member some obligation toward the organization with which she was affiliating.

The matter of associate members was also brought forward, and the suggestion made that a recommendation be made to the advisory board that girls be eligible for membership of the Women's Institutes at the age of 18.

After a resolution favoring the methods of the Consumers' league, as set forth by Mrs. Kemp in her able paper of the previous day, the meeting adjourned, delicious refreshments being served in the Y. W. C. A. dining hall before the conference left the building. Miss Jones, Miss Steed and Miss Kennedy, who are to visit the Women's Institutes in the Island respectively to lecture and give demonstrations in home nursing work, were present at the meeting, a model equipment being demonstrated to the members.

Problem of Nursing.

"The Nursing Problem in Rural Districts and Its Solution" formed the topic of a very interesting address given at the afternoon session by Miss Ard MacKenzie, head of the Victorian Order of Nurses, who is at present visiting in the city. As the establishment of nursing homes in the rural districts was now one of the most pressing undertakings of the order, the opportunity

to address the conference of Women's Institutes was of mutual satisfaction. Miss MacKenzie outlined the rural nursing scheme which has been so favorably viewed in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, bringing to the isolated farming communities, as it does, a much-needed institution for the care of maternity and other cases.

One of the first things to be done, the speaker pointed out, was for any district considering the question of having a nurse to decide first whether the nurse was really required. The summoning of a public meeting to discuss the matter would be the best way to decide such a matter; if it was felt that there was an imperative need, then a committee should then be formed to debate further the question of ways and means. Victorian Order nurses in the country operated over districts up to twenty miles. Headquarters, therefore, had to be as central as possible, and in their work the nurse had to combine with her care of a continuous case very often district nursing as well, staying with the continuous case two or three weeks if need be.

"The district nurse is for the greatest use of the community," said the representative of the order. "The nurse is a public servant, and is intended for the greatest use of all the people in her district."

Financing of Nursing Home.

Referring to the expense of establishing a nurse in a district, Miss MacKenzie pointed out that the nurse's salary was \$45 per month. There would be in addition to this an initial expense to any district in furnishing the nurse's bag at a cost of \$17, in addition to which would be the cost of fitting out with bandages, dressings, etc. Roughly estimated, between \$700 and \$900 a year would cover everything. Transportation was not a heavy expenditure. Districts undertaking to establish a nurse should have a committee who would fix the nurse's fees for continuous or visiting cases, the scale to be fixed in accordance with the needs of the district. In cases where the people were poor, the fees should be remitted. Masonic lodges, Elks, heads of industries, the municipalities, and other bodies were nearly always ready to give something toward the establishment of the nurse.

In one place in Saskatchewan the nurse was supported entirely by the municipality, which had seen the great need for her services. Annual subscriptions among the settlers made one of the preferred means of raising the necessary funds. There was also the Duchess of Connaught's fund. The Victorian Order of Nurses was a mutual aid association. There was no charity about it. The Duchess of Connaught fund belonged to Vancouver as well as to any other parts of Canada, the Order being the guardians with the responsibility of seeing that the fund got back to the place where it was most needed. If any district feeling the need of the nursing home was faced with the problem of maintenance the Victorian order was ready to consider assisting from the Duchess of Connaught fund.

In concluding, Miss MacKenzie referred to the help which she had received through

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the Women's Institutes in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in sounding the needs of the communities with respect to nursing homes, and she had found that the scheme in general fitted in well with the local conditions all through the west.

Rural Recreations.

Mrs. Graves treated the subject, "Recreations for Young People in Rural Districts," broadly, emphasizing throughout the importance of the rural school as a social centre, and diversity of recreation in order to prevent over-indulgence in any one form of pleasure. The impulse to play was as natural and normal as the desire to eat. In the rural districts the worst problem was to find a common playground, where young and old could meet in a social way at the end of the day.

In order to make recreation in the country more ideal the programme of farm work must be re-arranged to allow reasonable time for such. The country school was the logical nucleus of the social life of rural communities, yet most rural schools were quite inadequate to serve as social centres. There should be well equipped playgrounds, tennis courts, gymnasia apparatus; if possible, a swimming-pool. Co-operation was needed in the rural communities—co-operation between the settlers, and co-operation between the school and the home, the teacher and the pupils, the parents and the taxpayers. The school house belonged to the people. It should not be closed up.

Speaking of the character of the social activities which might be carried on in a central hall, Mrs. Graves recommended the organization of social evenings opening with musical and dramatic entertainment perhaps, closing with dancing. The last was the most popular form of recreation; she advocated the combination of the other two to give balance. The school house should also be made the lending centre for a district library.

A message of regret from Miss Crease at her inability to attend the proceedings of the conference was read, and votes of thanks were passed to the following before the National Anthem brought the afternoon session to a close:

To the department of agriculture for use of their hall and for much valuable assistance given; to the superintendent of institutes, W. E. Scott, who had been present and had also given much time in helping with the work; to the secretary of the department of agriculture, W. J. Bonavia; to Westley Newton of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association, for the admirable exhibit arranged; to the speakers, for excellent papers; to the Red Cross Society, for the invitation extended to visit their rooms; to W. Ross Sutherland; to the Y. W. C. A. for courtesies extended; to the Alexandra club, and others.

W. E. Scott, at the conclusion of the applause, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, Miss Ravenhill, stating that he had never seen a conference conducted along more business-like lines than that just about to draw to a close.

HATZIC.

Hatzic Women's Institute met on September 16. The report of the conference held in Chilliwack in August was given by the delegate, Miss B. A. Ritchie. Miss Ritchie gave a very interesting and full report.

Hatzic members are enthusiastic over the patriotic work. A garden party was held in August and \$25.50 was raised and immediately spent for yarn for socks. One

of the members will give an afternoon tea on September 22 to raise more money for material to make up.

Miss Scharley P. Wright of New Westminster attended the September meeting and gave a very interesting talk on her work in the schools. She also told something of the work of the Columbian Hospital and stated that any good stuff in the neighborhood should not be allowed to go to waste because it could be used in the hospital to good advantage. The members planned to send fruit and vegetables in the near future.

ROBSON.

At the meeting of the Robson Farmers' Institute Sept. 2 a communication was read from the Slocan-Kootenay Farmers' Exchange inviting the co-operation of the local institute. It was decided to appoint a special committee to go fully into the matter and report at a subsequent meeting. The committee consists of Dr. A. P. McDiarmid, Gordon R. Brown and A. D. Clyde.

Complaints being made that horses landed from the lake steamers were tethered over night in the freight dock to the detriment of merchandise, it was decided to place tie rails at both ends of the dock.

The matter of summer pruning was discussed and it was considered advisable to negotiate for the services for a day of a member of the staff of the provincial horticulturists.

HARROP.

The Women's Institute met Wednesday. A report of the conference in Nelson was read by Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Ogilvie explained to the institute members her method of canning fish and vegetables. It was decided to purchase material for day shirts and socks and more wool for knitting socks.

Miss Steel will visit the institute next month and lecture on hygienics and nursing.

Mrs. Porter and Mrs. J. Mackereth served tea. The next meeting will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. Ogilvie.

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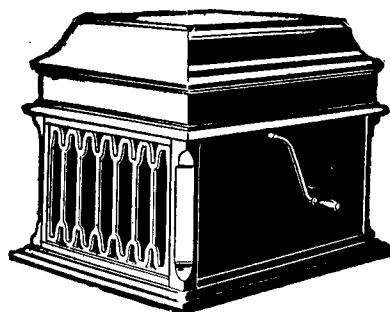
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Children's Corner

YOUNG KNIGHT THOUGHT.

All night long and every night,
When my mamma puts out the light,
I see the people marching by,
As plain as day, before my eye.

Armies and emperors and kings,
All carrying different kinds of things,
And marching in so grand a way,
You never saw the like by day.

So fine a show was never seen
At the great circus on the green;
For every kind of beast and man
Is marching in that caravan.

At first they move a little slow,
But still the faster on they go,
And still beside them close I keep
Until we reach the town of sleep.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE GOLDEN TREASURE.

Long, long ago a farmer had three sons who did not like to work. They were really very lazy, and although he tried his best to teach them to help him on the farm, they would only do the work that was absolutely necessary, and neglected all the rest. One day the father found he must go on a long journey, so he called his sons to him and said:

"My boys, I am going very far away, and may never come back. I leave you all my treasure, but you must find it for yourselves. It is hidden in my fields."

"Before we dig up another field," said one of the brothers, "we might just as well make some use of this one, so let us plant some corn in it."

His brothers were quite willing, and so it happened that while they slowly and carefully dug up another field, the corn grew in a most amazing fashion.

One day their mother said:

"I see the weeds are growing very fast in your corn, boys. Since you've gone to the trouble of planting it, you may as well cultivate it."

And as they cut the weeds they were so pleased with the way it grew that they took more and more care of it, and when it was ready for cutting, they found they had the finest crop they had ever raised. They sold it for almost as much gold as they had expected to find in the field.

One day as they were resting under the shade of a tree, the oldest boy said:

"Boys, I've been thinking of what father said about the treasure he left in the field, and I believe he meant we should find it in just this way—by cultivating the farm he left to us. I for one mean to keep on searching for it in the same way."

His brothers agreed with him, and after that there was no farm in the country that was so well cared for, nor one that brought its owners so much gold.—Western Home Monthly.

THE VOWEL GAME.

"Now," said Charlie when everybody was gathered around the table, "let's play the vowel game father told us he used to play when he was a boy."

"How do you play it?" asked everyone at once.

"It's very easy," replied Charlie, distributing pencils and paper impartially among the family group. "You take the five regular vowels, a, e, i, o, u, and, beginning with the first letter, each player writes as long a sentence as he can, using no vowel except a in any word, but repeating that letter as often as he wishes."

"I don't quite understand," said Cousin Lucy. "Please give us an example."

"You'll have to give me a few minutes grace, then," laughed Charlie, taking his pencil and paper. "Suppose I take 'a.'" He wrote industriously a few minutes and then read the result aloud:

"Ah, madam, Frank Farns, a tall, tasty, black man at Panama, has a cat that can catch all bad ants and bats at Nathon's pantry and barn."

"Bravo!" cried uncles and aunts and cousins, as Charlie finished reading the queen sentence.

"You see," continued Charlie, "you may give the players five minutes or any time you agree on beforehand, to make up the sentence. When the time is up, the sentences are read and the one having the longest sentence of good, plain, commonplace English has gained the first point. You go on this way for each of the five vowels, and when all the sentences are read and compared, the person who has gained the most points, wins the game."—The Comrade.

OH, YOU GIRLS!

Doris was gazing wistfully into the glowing coals which were burning in the grate, while her mother sat by engrossed in a book.

Suddenly the mother looked up and, noticing her daughter's unusual mood, inquired:

"Doris, how do you know that this young man loves you? Has he told you so?"

"No, mother, he hasn't," replied the young woman, with gladness in her voice, "but if you could only see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him!"

A certain clergyman asked a small boy: "Who is that elderly gentleman I have seen you in church with?" "Grandpa," was the reply. "Well," said the clergyman, "if you will promise to keep him awake during the sermon I will give you a penny a week." The boy agreed, and for the next few Sundays the old grandfather was made to hear the sermon. The clergyman was delighted at the success of his little scheme, and handed over the weekly penny according to the contract. One Sunday, however, the old gentleman went to sleep as before. Very much vexed, the clergyman accosted the boy at the end of the service. "I am very angry with you," he said. "Your grandfather was asleep as usual during the sermon today. I shall certainly not give you a penny this week." "It doesn't matter," replied the boy, coolly; "grandpa gives me twopenny not to disturb him!"

LANGFORD INSTITUTE.

The Langford Women's Institute met recently; the usual business disposed of, and a very interesting paper was read on the subject "Household Commodities, Freightage of Food Supplies," etc. in British Columbia. The topic evoked animated discussion.

Householders had been urged to buy only British Columbia goods whenever possible, it was stated, but nothing had been done to close out American cheap fruit. There was another trouble: the inability of the householder to buy quite small quantities of foodstuffs at a time on account of the use of the five-cent piece as the smallest coin in general use. This caused unnecessary outlay to the householder, it was urged.

It was suggested by the reader of the paper that if the United Women's Institutes of British Columbia were to make representation of the injustice of these conditions the government would take the matter up, and would do its part to see that all the money spent in the province should be circulated in Canada and not elsewhere.

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