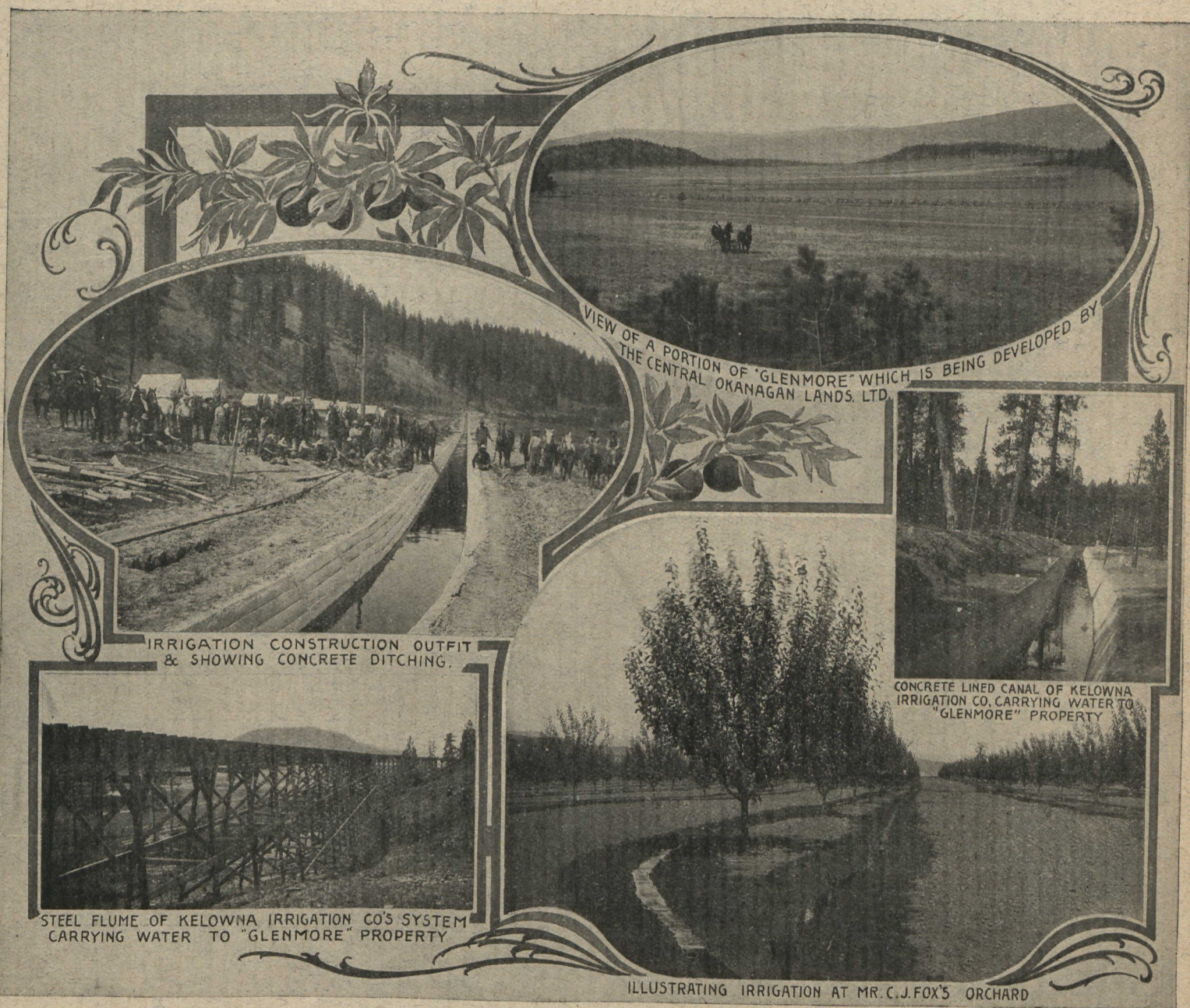


BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AND FARM MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII., No. 10

OCTOBER, 1916





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BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm Magazine

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

Vol. VIII.—No. 10

Vancouver, British Columbia

\$1.00 per year
in Advance

Agriculture and the War

Some of the Things Canada Is Doing in Preparation for the Period Following the Close of the War.

Hon. Martin Burrell, the minister of agriculture in the Dominion government, who was in Vancouver last month, in one of his speeches outlined some of the things the Dominion government were endeavoring to do in the way of getting ready for the great problems which the close of the war will bring. The following is a brief resume of the speech:

Dealing with his own department in the Dominion House, he emphasized the great importance of agriculture to the whole natural structure. If it had been important before the war, how much more important was it now when the increase of production would be needed to offset the tremendous financial obligations.

There had been a great change of attitude towards agriculture in Canada during the past few years. In 1911 when he took office, only \$1,200,000 a year was devoted to that purpose. The work had just been expanded and enlarged to include the whole Dominion and in spite of curtailments due to the war, over four millions of dollars a year was now being expended.

Experimental and Research.

In one line of work only, the experimental farms, a vast amount of valuable experimental and research work was being done, the expense of which to the individual farmer would make it impossible. As an instance of the great benefits being derived from the experimental work, he mentioned the improvement of wheat. A few years ago the famous Red Fife had been the standard wheat, but it was found to be subject to damage from early frosts. After a great deal of labor an improved variety had been evolved, the "Marquis," which had all the good qualities of the Red Fife, but ripened a week or ten days earlier, thus escaping the frosts. In one district alone several million dollars had been saved in one season by planting this new variety.

The health of animals branch employed a staff of some 300 officers who were safeguarding the export of animals and keeping up the national reputation for freedom from disease. In the case of the terrible outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the States, the government of Canada had placed a rigid embargo on all animals likely to carry the disease. In spite of great difficulties this had been so successful that though the States had lost millions of dol-

lars through the ravages of the disease, there had not been one single case in the whole of Canada.

Another direction in which the department had performed good service was in the matter of egg production. It had been found that Canada was importing fourteen million dozens of eggs, while practically exporting none. The department of agriculture had taken the problem in hand, and by an energetic campaign of education amongst farmers and poultry keepers, had so increased production that Canada was now actually exporting more eggs than she was importing. Canadian eggs had also been firmly established on the British market.

Similar beneficial work had been achieved in connection with the wool industry; and in several other matters coming within the scope of agriculture.

Fruit Marks Act.

All matters relating to fruit-growing had been organized into a separate branch, and much had been accomplished for the encouragement of the industry. Amongst other things, the Fruit Marks Act had been strengthened so as to compel American competitors to live up to the stringent requirement placed upon the Canadian growers.

The Agricultural Instruction Act, which Mr. Burrell himself had had the honor to place upon the statute book was briefly outlined. Under the act, a sum of ten million dollars spread over ten years was set aside by the Dominion government to assist the provinces in the furtherance of agricultural instruction. Under this arrangement, British Columbia received last year \$47,000 to supplement the appropriation of the province, this year the amount would be \$63,000, next year \$69,000 and for five years succeeding a like amount. The term "agricultural instruction" was given a broad interpretation, and included not only schools, which was receiving close attention, but also the work of demonstration farms, several of which had been established in the Okanagan.

He praised the tendency in the Okanagan to develop in the direction of dairy farming, and believed the day would come when dairying would be the main industry of the valley. In this connection he recommended that farmers adopt modern methods of cow testing and weeding out of unprofitable "boarders."

He was glad to see that the provincial government were giving more attention to

agricultural matters, and had decided to devote a separate portfolio to the industry.

At the present time he said the war overshadowed everything and made all other subjects look trivial in comparison. He was happy to feel that when the test of nationality had come, Canada had not been found wanting, and the government and the people were fully prepared to carry on to a successful finish no matter what the sacrifice might be. He referred especially to the noble self-sacrificing devotion of the women of Canada.

The war had placed enormous burdens upon the financial resources of the country. It was a magnificent achievement that an army greater than that of Napoleon or Wellington had been raised and sent over the sea without the loss of a single life. Not only that but the whole cost of equipment and every gun and every horse had been paid for by the loyal people of the Dominion. It was a striking testimony to the genius of the minister of finance that this had all been done without any inflation of the currency or any great dislocation of national business.

Will Develop a Great Port.

The Canadian Pacific has plans for wharves at Vancouver which will cost \$1,500,000. These plans will dovetail into those which the city contemplates to carry out at the port. The latter is growing in value and bigness all the time. There is great complaint from shippers of congestion, for Vancouver is becoming a great port. The city is going to spend \$5,000,000 on wharf extension in the immediate future, and the railway company, on its own account, has plans for a further extension of the wharves which it will use for its own business. Both east and west the Canadian Pacific Railway has now for its shipping interests facilities which render it absolutely independent—this independence making for better and more efficient service in the ocean carrying business, which the company has notably extended during the past few years. The fleet of the company now numbers, all told, over 100 vessels; but it has especially strengthened its Atlantic and Trans-Pacific service in latter years—recognizing, as it did, the possibilities of increased exchange between this continent and Europe and Asia, an intimacy and largeness of communication which, somewhat hurt by the war, are resuming their urgency and importance from day to day.

Hog Raising a Profitable Business

Returns Money Faster Perhaps Than Any Other Farm Animal.

The hog should be and is usually a profitable animal for the farmer to raise. The prices have been for quite a period uniformly good and will likely go higher. This statement appears to be warranted by the fact that the scarcity of beef and mutton is becoming more pronounced. The hog requires less labor less equipment less capital reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers and is ready for the market faster than any other animal. If he isn't a money-maker it is not his fault. In fact there is not a doubt that with reasonable care and attention to a few of the fundamental principles underlying the business the hog will help to lift the mortgage for his owner as well or better even than the boasted cow. But like most animals he needs to be looked after.



A British Columbia Hog Ranch

To begin with, the best can be made of a poor market by having the hogs ready at the time when they are most wanted by that market. This normally occurs during the spring and again during early fall. The September and October market is usually the highest. How can the farmer take advantage of these facts to the greatest degree? In the first place the hog wanted by the market usually runs between 175 to 225 pounds. Fortunately this is the most economical weight at which to dispose of the hog. Up to this point his gains are made very cheaply. Beyond 300 pounds it is doubtful if under general conditions feeding can be made a profitable business. The hog, if properly fed, can readily be put upon the market at 200 pounds in six or seven months. Therefore, have the pigs for the September market dropped in the latter part of February or during March. This will require that the breeding of the sows begin about the latter part of October or November or during the first week in December. The pigs for the April market should be dropped in early September. These pigs can then be weaned before the November breeding season starts. To have the pigs dropped in September it will be necessary to breed the sows during May or early June. Under certain conditions it may

be impossible to bring hogs to the 200-pound mark at six months; however, a great effort should be made to attain this goal, as time means money, and the longer hogs are held the greater will be the labor and overhead charges. The cost of feed for maintenance also will be increased.

Valuable to Hog Raiser.

Further, in connection with the relation of markets to hog raising, it will be noticed in going over the history of some of the leading markets for the last ten years or so that there is a recovery every two to four years. It might be well, therefore, to remember that this is a poor time to close out, as a reaction may be expected, and the wise farmer will be ready when it arrives.

all the fresh, clean water that she may desire should be accessible. The water should have the chill taken off. The first feed after farrowing should be very light, preferably a bran mash. The best indicator of the amount of feed necessary for a sow and her pigs is her condition and the condition of the youngsters themselves. The sow should receive enough to keep her and her pigs in a fair condition (not bony), and yet she should not be overfat. Overfeeding of the sow often causes scours in the pigs.

The pigs should be weaned at six or eight weeks of age. By this time they should be eating readily and should be continued for two or three weeks on the same mixture that their mother was receiving, after which the feed can be changed gradually to a growing, fattening ration if the pigs are intended for market. The addition of a little sweet skim milk to their ration at weaning time is especially helpful to young pigs. Castrating should be done a week or ten days before weaning. Spaying does not pay.

Supply Good Suggestions.

The best information on the feeds available in the farmer's locality can be readily and accurately had from the experimental station. Pigs make best use of concentrates. These can be fed in a self-feeder and can be supplemented by various slaughterhouse, bakery or table by-products, etc. A by-product to be economical should be fairly concentrated, should be moderate in price per 100 pounds of nutriment, and should be fresh and free from taint. During the winter leguminous hays fed in addition to the concentrate help reduce the cost of production. In the summer, pasture crops such as rape, alfalfa, bur clover, crimson clover, rye, etc., make very economical and efficient supplements for hog feeding. In practically every farming district cheap and efficient forage and grain crops are available for hog production. These should be diligently studied by the farmer, and used in the most profitable manner.

Self-Feeder Saves Work.

The self-feeder is greatly reducing the labor cost in hog production, and the principles governing its use should become a part of every hog grower's equipment. It is especially useful in feeding growing, fattening stock, which is the largest part of hog production on most farms.

Hogs require continually mineral supplement to their feed. These have been furnished in some places by allowing them free access to the following mixture:

Charcoal, 1 bushel; hardwood ashes, 1 bushel; salt, 8 pounds; air-slacked lime, 3 pounds; sulphur, 4 pounds; pulverized copperas, 2 pounds.

Mix thoroughly the lime, salt and sulphur, and then mix with the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in two parts of hot water and sprinkle over the whole mass, mixing it thoroughly. Keep some of this mixture before the hogs at all times.

The prevention and cure of disease are always more readily accomplished where cleanliness and sunshine prevail. Probably the commonest and worst troubles of hogs are hog cholera, internal parasites and lice. The farmer should make a thorough study of the methods of preventing and treating these troubles. This study should be made by consulting provincial and federal author-

Care Yields Good Results.

This probably runs between seven and eight to the litter. The hog raiser can prevent losses, other than those caused by disease, by providing proper shelter for the sow at farrowing time. The farmer should always be present at farrowing time, but should not interfere with the sow unless necessity calls for his assistance. The raiser should always cultivate the confidence of his animals by quiet and humane handling; this care and attention in times of necessity will pay big returns. The pigs upon arrival should be rubbed dry with a gunny sack and quietly removed to a place of safety. For this purpose it is well to provide a covered basket or hamper containing gunny sacks. In cold, damp weather it may be well to warm a brick, wrap it in a gunny sack and place it in the basket to warm up the new arrivals. If the sow is very long in farrowing it may be well after two or three hours to place the little pigs carefully and quietly where they can get some nourishment and then replace them in the basket until the mother is through.

Overfeeding Dangerous.

For twelve hours before farrowing and for twenty-four hours afterwards the sow should have no feed. During this period

ities, who will gladly give information on the subject.

If the hogs are already wormy, turpentine can be given in the slop each morning for three mornings at the rate of one teaspoonful for each eighty pounds of live weight. Turpentine, however, is not very efficacious, and is liable to injure the kidneys.

Santonin, which was formerly widely used as a remedy for worms in hogs, is practically unobtainable at the present time, owing to the foreign trade conditions. The following treatment has been found to be very effective in experiments by the department of agriculture: Withhold all feed and water for twenty-four hours then give each pig a tablespoonful of castor oil to which has been added oil of American wormseed as follows:

Small pigs two to three months old, 35 drops; pigs weighing 50 to 100 pounds, 50 to 100 drops; larger pigs, 1 teaspoonful.

Each pig should be dosed separately if the best results are to be obtained. In case separate dosing is impracticable, on account of lack of assistance or other circumstances, the pigs may be sorted out into lots of half a dozen each, according to size. Thoroughly mix the castor oil and wormseed oil in proper quantities with a small quantity of milk or mash, and give it to the pigs, watching them carefully to see that none gets more than his share. Attempting to dose too many pigs at a time in this manner will result unsatisfactorily, as some will get more and others less than they should.

"GAME BIRDS"

Tested Fighters But Not For Show.

"I bet you \$5 that's a turkey, not a chicken," said a visitor at a recent agricultural show.

The bird in dispute was a chicken fattened and dressed by "disabled" soldiers at one of the convalescent institutions of the Military Hospitals Commission. All sorts of occupations are provided at these places, and do much to hasten the men's recovery as well as to make them more capable of earning a good living when they come out.

"Why don't you show some of your live birds?" asked another visitor. "Haven't you got any good birds?"

"Yes," said one of the staff, "we have some very fine specimens; first class fighters, too, as they showed in France and Flanders. But they don't crow or flap their wings about it, and they don't want to be put on exhibition. All they want is a chance to get back among their fellow citizens and earn a decent living. That's what we are helping them to do. Have you got a few jobs to offer them when they come out?"

Have YOU?

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

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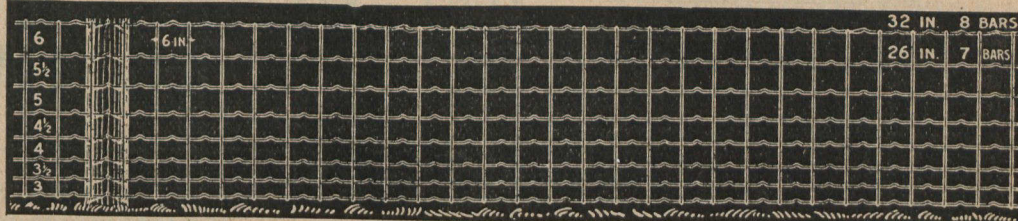
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THE SOLDIER AND THE HEN.

From cities as far apart as Victoria and Quebec come reports of an interesting development in the training of our disabled soldiers.

Variety, of course, is always aimed at in their training by the Military Hospitals Commission. What one man is fit for another is not. That is true even among able-bodied men. It is much more true among the disabled; for they are disabled in all sorts of different ways. A large number of subjects are taught, so that every man, whatever his trouble may be, can pick out the trade or occupation offering him the best assurance of success.

One healthy out-door occupation, fit for men who cannot do general farm work, is poultry-keeping. It is interesting to notice, therefore, that at Savard Park, Quebec the

men at the convalescent hospital have started an incubator; while 100 young birds are being fattened for the market by different methods. A group of the men have been on an excursion to the Dominion Government's Experimental Station at Cap Rouge, where they spent a day in the poultry department.

At the Esquimalt Hospital, Victoria, a Poultryman's Club has been organized and is making very satisfactory progress. At the same place rabbit-raising has been undertaken, and a correspondent describes "three men busy erecting a house under the direction of a fourth, who is so badly paralyzed that he cannot work. They reckon it pays to keep rabbits, and I am sure they are right."

Bee-keeping also is being taken up at Victoria; and there is talk of homing pigeons also to appear on the scene.

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British Columbia Fall Fairs

Many Successful Exhibitions Held in Province During September

Interest taken in the numerous fall exhibitions held throughout British Columbia this year has been of the keenest character. Reports from many quarters have come in, and in practically every case the showings made have been a decided improvement on that of other years. Only a brief reference can be made to a few of the more important fairs.

The Chilliwack Exhibition

The Chilliwack Agricultural Association held its forty-fourth annual exhibition on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14 and 15. That is a significant statement to make in the new province of British Columbia, and speaks well for the Chilliwack Valley, but better for the public-spirited men, who, during all these years, have kept the fair going. This year the weather was perfect, but the first day was election day and the attendance was considerably lessened in consequence.

The chief centres of interest were doubtless the Horticultural Building, including the ladies' department and the school exhibit. No comment need be offered at present on anything excepting the fruit exhibit. This year's display has, perhaps, been excelled in some former years as regards both quantity and quality, but never has there been greater interest taken in the exhibit than was done this year.

It is a well known fact that 1916 has been on the whole the most unfavorable for tree fruit production in this valley for many years. The very heavy rainfall up to nearly the end of July, along with low summer temperature, made it very difficult to secure clean fruit, well colored; in fact with some varieties it has been impossible to obtain these results in any general way. The mean temperature of May, 1916, was four degrees less than in 1915. June was about the same, July was more than three degrees less, and August nearly two less. When these facts are considered, the quality and color of the exhibit were remarkably good. The writer has read and somewhat thoroughly studied the opening pages of that most valuable Bulletin, No. 51, prepared by Mr. Winslow two or three years ago. But, after the experience of this year, it would seem that some additional qualifying paragraphs are necessary, for the trees appear to say to the grower, "You give us proper cultivation, pruning and spraying, and if we fail to get the normal heat, we'll do the best we can without it."

The horticultural department of the association is exceedingly fortunate in retaining the confidence and practical co-operation of most of the early fruit men of the valley, some of whom are well known over the province. Among the number may be mentioned John A. Coatham, Wm. Knight, Henry Kipp, the Higginson Bros., and Jos. Arnold. The secretary's record shows that this year some 475 fruit entries were made by 38 growers from all parts of the valley. Among these were two boys just in their 'teens, Lyle Knight and Howard Johnston, who frequently succeeded in winning the blue card from the old veterans, much to the enjoyment of the latter.

It is now an established fact that there are certain varieties of both apples and pears which can be grown very successfully

THE

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in the Chilliwack Valley, and now that we have direct transportation to the prairies, the marketing problem can be more easily solved.

It is the aim of the directorate to encourage if possible the cultivation of those varieties. We have at present too many varieties in our orchards for commercial purposes. The prize list cut out a few this year; more should be eliminated and the prize list strengthened around those varieties which, in this valley, can be made a commercial success. A mere start in this direction was made this year by approaching some of the local merchants for special prizes (first and second) for 25 lbs. fall apples and 25 lbs. winter apples, and a sweepstake prize (first and second) for the best box of apples on exhibition—quality 75 per cent, packing 25 per cent. This was not intended to disparage the importance of correct packing, rather to promote it. The idea was that if a grower could show 25 lbs. of good fall or winter fruit and win on it, the next thing would be a desire to know how to pack that fruit so as to get the best price for it. The plan was only a fair success this year, but we hope to do better with it another year.

Reference has been made to the heavy rainfall this season. This was, and will be, favorable to the development of the two great fungus pests of the valley, viz., apple scab and bark canker. A more thorough and general system of spraying must be adopted by our growers if we are going to produce a reasonable percentage of No. 1 fruit. The following paragraph was added to the horticultural section of the prize list this year, with the hope that the publication of some local experiences would lead to a more careful study of the spraying bulletins issued by the department: "Exhibitors of

WALNUT TREES

Seven hundred English and Franquette, from 3 feet to 8 feet, 15c to \$1.00 each, as to size. Laburnum: from 10c to 50c. Filberts, all sizes and prices. Chilliwack grown seeds in season, berry plants, currants, perennial flowering plants for fall planting. Price list free.

TOMS BROS.

Chilliwack, B. C.

CHILLIWACK

FOR SALE—House and large lot in Chilliwack, "the garden of British Columbia"; seven-room house, electric light, city water, garden full of flowers, fruit and vegetables; five minutes' walk to postoffice and cars; fishing the year round; shooting in season; fifteen swarms of bees in Langstroth hives, producing hundreds of pounds of honey. See owner on the place. M. J. Henry, Chilliwack.

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

boxed apples are required to accompany their exhibit with a written statement of their methods of culture, including spraying, which may be published by the horticultural department of the association."

Regard the other fungus trouble, viz., bark canker, we have a very serious problem to deal with. The double strength Bordeaux spray for fall use, recommended by the department, might be effective, but at the time specified the tree is in full leaf and the spray cannot properly reach the limbs. With fall and spring spraying and careful surgery added, it appears impossible to control the situation. There is need for a more thorough investigation into this trouble and in the meantime it might be well for the government to carry on a careful inspection of all orchards in the valley, including those in the Reserve, where, in too many instances, almost every pest known to the science flourishes ad lib.

The Chilliwack Valley needs, in the interests of both cultivation and marketing, a vigorous local horticultural association. Possibly one reason why it does not exist is found in the fact that very few men make fruit their main business. It has been a side issue and, generally speaking, considerably aside.

Until very recently the lack of facilities for transportation fully accounts for the inferior place given to this industry, which the recent annual fair clearly shows can be made one of the most successful of the many industries for which this valley is famous.

F. B. STACEY.

THE LANGLEY FORT FAIR.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition held by the Langley Agricultural Association at Langley Fort September 20th was attended with the usual good weather and the usual success. The quality of the exhibits in field produce, dairy produce and fruit perhaps somewhat excelled even the high standard set at Langley in previous years, the roots and vegetables especially being if anything even finer and more uniform, and not tending too much to the extra large, overgrown type. In the flowers division there was a beautiful display of cut flowers and pot plants, and even those flowers which ought to have passed their season of bloom appeared to be in the full glory of their summer splendor. That Langley ladies are skilled with the needle was well proven in the ladies' work division.

The children, too, have been busy, and, judging by their exhibits, the girls bid fair to attain to the skill of their mothers in sewing and knitting, even the work of the little girls of tender years being of a high standard. The boys also have done well. In the school exhibits Belmont (Murrayville) carried off the honors among the graded schools, Langley Fort being second, while Springbrough School headed the list among the rural schools. The live stock exhibits were comparatively few in number, and perhaps not a fair representation of the stock throughout the length and breadth of Langley. An explanation of this may be found in the fact that harvesting operations are late this year and labor not so plentiful, with the result that many of the farmers could not afford to leave their farms at the present time. There was, nevertheless, a fair showing and some fine animals were brought into the ring. The poultry section also was rather disappointing. There was room for a much bigger exhibit, although the prize chickens, turkeys, geese, etc., were all worthy winners. The exhibit for educational purposes from the Dominion

Experimental Farm at Agassiz attracted much attention. Models of many useful and novel devices for the stock farmer and the poultry farmer were shown and many a farmer went home from the show with new ideas about his farm buildings and apparatus.

NORTH VANCOUVER.

As in the case of the fruit and vegetables exhibited at the North Vancouver Horticultural Show, Friday and Saturday, September 21 and 22, the ladies' work and domestic science was excellent in quality, but limited in quantity. In the domestic science division Mrs. Grahame won the majority of the prizes, and although her exhibits were worthy of first prize honors she was according to the rules of the show only awarded second prizes because of no competition in many of the classes. In this division Mrs. Grahame won for the third year first honors for the best collection or preserved fruits, and is now the proud possessor of the beautiful B. C. Electric trophy—a large silver challenge cup.

There was quite a large attendance at the show on Saturday from morning until evening when it closed.

SOUTH VANCOUVER.

This show was just organized this year, and the enthusiasm manifested by the exhibitors gives promise of the growth of the fair. In all lines the number and quality of the exhibits were a surprise to every visitor, who had expected a very modest beginning for this suburban fair. In fact it was said by many of the visitors that the quality of the exhibits of fruit, vegetables, etc., were very much superior to the exhibits in similar lines at the big sister exhibition in Vancouver. The exhibit of ladies' work was large and comprehensive, while the displays of flowers would be difficult to surpass. Displays made by Messrs. Brand & Co., Ritchie Brothers, and by William Rennie & Co. were especially notable and created a great deal of comment.

The outlook for this fair is very promising. Many people who attended as visitors were so pleased with the exhibition that they expressed their intention of entering the competition themselves next year.

CENTRAL PARK

Lovers of flowers who attended this exhibition saw what the judges describe as the best dahlias ever shown in British Columbia. They formed part of exhibits, staged by Mayor McBeath of Vancouver, and by Mr. W. F. Nimmo of South Vancouver, which were of unusually excellent quality.

"Dahlias have this year experienced exceptionally favorable weather and have consequently attained a degree of perfection that is unusual," remarked Mr. J. Renton, the judge of the flowers section, "and the exhibit entered by Mayor McBeath excels all of his previous exhibits, as it includes four of the best dahlias ever shown in the province."

The annual blooms generally were also exceptionally good for the time of the year, in the opinion of Mr. Renton, who also directed special attention to the table decorations.

Another feature of the exhibition of fruit, flowers, vegetables and poultry, was an exhibit of grain, flowers, vegetables and fruit from the Carleton School gardens, Collingwood East. Okalla Prison Farm also had good display of agricultural and horticultural



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of 21 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease may be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

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

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

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

The lease shall include the coal mining rights only, fescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

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J. E. HUGHES, Manager.

tural products, while individual exhibits were numerous and of fine quality, and were staged for the most part by members of the Central Park Agricultural Association and Farmers' Institute, under whose auspices the show was held.

Among the exhibits which attracted considerable attention was that of the school boys attending the Burnaby manual training classes. The display staged by the boys includes many useful and ornamental articles and specimens of Red Cross splints such as have been supplied by the Burnaby boys sufficient for 1000 wounded soldiers. There was also a complete model of a man-of-war, made by a student at the Edmunds Street School, and models of anti-aircraft guns, etc. A large bob-sleigh made by the boys was another feature of the manual training exhibit.

Women's work was also represented in the domestic arts section, including needlework, home cooking, etc., by members of the Central Park Women's Institute.

Having regard for the fact that many of the local poultry fanciers and breeders have gone to the war, the exhibition of poultry, which was staged in the basement of the hall, compares well with other years and included some very good birds.

Mr. J. A. Thurston is president of the association under whose auspices the show was held, and Mr. Wm. Kirham is secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF KENT.

There were more than 600 entries at the annual fall fair of the Kent Agricultural Association held at Agassiz on Wednesday, September 12th. All previous records were broken both in the matter of the quantity and quality of the exhibits. Mr. Joseph Walters, the recently elected Liberal member for Yale riding, formally opened the fair in a brief speech in which he congratulated the association on their excellent fair. The newly erected live stock building was filled and the association are planning building horse sheds for next year's fair. During the afternoon the large attendance was entertained by a baseball match between Agassiz and Chilliwack teams, Agassiz winning by a score of 7 to 5. Keen interest was evinced in the drawing for the pure-bred bull donated by Captain J. J. Logan for patriotic purposes. Mr. M. Huff was the winner.

KAMLOOPS.

The great Kamloops fair was held on September 20, 21 and 22, and demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the wonderful potentialities of that district as an agricultural, dairying and stock-raising section. The standard of the exhibits displayed would have convinced the most confirmed pessimist that the "dry belt" with its sunshine, is indeed a most hopeful spot in this wonderful province. The display of grain, fruit and vegetables was a marvel to all who saw them. In livestock over 200 entries were made, while hogs, poultry and other general exhibits were splendidly represented.

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ADVANTAGES OF GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF CO-OPERATIVE FARMING ENTERPRISES

An interesting illustration of the advantages of governmental administration of those co-operative enterprises which have been formed in connection with farming today is given by Mr. S. M. Logan, assistant dairy commissioner for Saskatchewan, who spent a day or two in Vancouver recently. Mr. Logan is well known in farming circles here, having been prominent in one or two attempts to establish dairying on a large scale in British Columbia.

Speaking of the province of Saskatchewan in these matters, Mr. Logan points out that the creamery industry in that province made little or no progress until taken over by the government. There were 13 co-operative creameries there, but these went out of business until the government stepped in and took up the matter under the direction of Mr. Motherwell, with the result that to-

day there are seventeen state-owned creameries in Saskatchewan.

During last year two million pounds of butter were manufactured and marked with the government stamp and guaranteed, ensuring good returns to the farmers. Ninety thousand cheques were issued to farmers in return for supplies, amounting to \$600,000.

Came to British Columbia.

Of the butter produced, some 60 per cent. found its way to British Columbia, the marketing agents at the Coast being Messrs. Robertson & Morris.

An advantage which Mr. Logan says he finds in the governmental, rather than the co-operative system of dairying, is that under the latter there are so many difficulties that it is hard to get a unity of sustained action on the part of farmers, owing to the many features of production and marketing with which they are confronted. On the other hand the government is able to hold its products till markets are favorable, and is able to pay the farmer for his supplies, thus obviating the possibility of his selling his products at a loss.

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and Crates.
All Kinds of Fruit
Boxes.

Fruit Prices Not Too High

Assertion That Fruit-Growers Are Taking
Advantage of Duty to Boost Prices
Not Warranted.

A correspondent writing from Penticton recently to The Vancouver World says that a careful investigation into the prices being charged for apples this year and the prices charged at the same period last year would appear to indicate that the growers and shippers are not trying to take advantage of the extra duty levied on apples last winter, as alleged by Winnipeg dealers in a dispatch from that city a few days ago, so stated a prominent apple man the other day.

To be definite. A local organization that last year handled forty-four cars of fruit and this year will handle about the same number, forwarded to their customers on the 16th of August a circular in which they quoted, f.o.b. Penticton, exactly the same prices as they quoted at the same period last year. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, a portion of the circular is copied herewith:

Apples—Wealthy and McIntosh Red apples No. 1, put up in standard boxes, wrapped and packed, \$1.20.

Wealthy and McIntosh Red apples, No. 2, put up in standard boxes, wrapped and packed, \$1.10.

Wealthy or McIntosh Red apples, No. 1, put up in standard boxes, not wrapped, jumble pack, 90c.

Peaches—Crawford, Elberta, Freestone, put up in 20 lb. boxes, wrapped and packed, No. 1, 70c.

Tomatoes—In 20 lb. boxes, packed, No. 1, 65c.

Blue preserving plums and Italian prunes, in 20 lb. boxes, 55c.

Crabapples—No. 1, in 38 lb. boxes, \$1.25.


Pears—No. 1, in 40 lb. boxes, \$1.80.

This circular went to all the firm's regular customers with the information that the prices would hold good as long as the supply lasted. As a matter of fact all fruit not sold in this way on September 1 was subsequently sold in one of the largest brokerage firms in Calgary at the prices quoted.

Price Exactly Same

Now in face of the fact that the price is exactly the same as the firm's offerings at the same period last year, what grounds have Winnipeg wholesalers for alleging that the British Columbia No. 2 price is based on the Washington price, plus the duty? the appleman asked. It may be stated that the local branch of the Okanagan United Fruit Growers state that they are selling No. 1 apples for \$1.25, or just five cents per box more than the price quoted above, so that it may be accepted as a fact that the prices named in this circular are fair average prices.

It is possible that there is a very reasonable explanation which has nothing to do with the B. C. fruit grower or shipper fixing prices, he said. Wenatchee and Yakima have an unusually heavy crop of apples. One report states that the Wenatchee valley will have 1,800 carloads more apples this year than last. Just what this means can easily be imagined. If they sold their or-



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Whether for \$250 or \$1,500,
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We have all kinds of pianos when measured by price—from \$250 to \$1,500—but we sell only one kind of quality—dependable quality.

We have had customers who needed only one piano in their lifetime, but the quality, the dependability, has been such that the second and third generations of that family have also come to us for their pianos.

Some day you will want a HEINTZMAN & CO. piano—the STANDARD of Canada. We will sell you a less expensive piano now and agree to take it back later as part payment towards a new Heintzman & Co. piano.

Moderate terms on any piano, even the Heintzman & Co.

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dinary output last year at fair prices, they have to look far afield to find a place to put this large surplus. What is more natural than they should look at the Canadian Northwest, and if possible dump them in that territory? A market must be found somewhere and this is the largest market close at hand, aside from the domestic market in the States.

Only Small Margin

And it must be remembered that not until last year did the B. C. grower get a fair living price on the average. It may be that the consumer paid just as much before last season, but the grower did not get the same net return, largely on account of the lion's share taken by the middleman.

At the prices quoted above the grower is only getting a living price. On the No. 1 stuff he nets only 74c a box after the cost of packing, boxing and selling has been deducted, which is only a little more than a cent and a quarter a pound. And the question arises, were it not for the protection that the present duty gives, would not the price be forced away down below cost of production and the B. C. grower ruined thereby.

James K. Armsby, one of the largest shippers of fruit in California and a Republican, recently made the statement that if the threatened railroad strike had taken place it would have made bankrupt many of the fruit growers of that state. He said it would have caused a loss of not less than \$20,000,000 to the fruit industry.

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Immensity of of Western Canada's Grain Trade

Winnipeg Largest Cash Grain Market in the
World—American Shipping Handling
Over Half Western Canadian
Grain Crop.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 28.—Western Canada's new wheat is flowing in a vast stream down the lakes these days, with the Lake Shippers' Association using every facility to get the maximum quantity in eastern depots before the close of navigation. Last year, with some 312,000,000 bushels of all grain to move, 174,591,545 bushels had been cleared from Fort William and Port Arthur to the close of November. That was the record, of course, and probably represents nearly the maximum quantity that present storage and transportation facilities can start down the lakes after the new crop begins to move. It is not wholly a question of cargo space, for rail and sail must co-operate and grain moves out of the producing zone to water as through the neck of a bottle. Therefore the maximum the vessels can handle can obviously be in no greater volume than can pass through this congested highway. The Lake Shippers' Clearance Association can inspect and clear through this port a carload a minute. In fact this maximum was reached during the rush last fall, and maintained for months. This speed can scarcely be exceeded. In fact Grain Exchange men assert that if the sample market had been permitted to clog the movements of the grain-moving machinery, the 1915 crop could not have been sent eastward at nearly so high a speed. This point, however, is in dispute.

The fact remains that Retiring President Sidney T. Smith of the Grain Exchange devoted his annual message last year chiefly to urging the establishment of the sample market, which has been authorized. The great common carriers, the railroads, don't want a sample market however, but the farmers do. Railroad men base their objection to this new device purely upon what they claim would make difficult rapid handling of the crop. The Grain Growers' Association is on record repeatedly in insisting on a sample market. The head of one of the great railroad systems in Winnipeg estimated that it would cost his company a million dollars in initial investments if the sample market were enforced. Thus this innovation has not, and probably will not, be established in this, the largest cash grain market in the world. It is in effect in Minneapolis, but Winnipeg handles ten times as much small grain as Minneapolis moves, and the authorities opposed to the scheme assert it is feasible there because there is not the volume nor the congestion of traffic under which Winnipeg labors during August, September, October and November each year. For these four months in 1914 the shippers from the west were able to get 58,579,911 bushels of grain to the lakes before navigation closed. In 1913 they did better, getting down 92,796,796; in 1912, 86,732,437; 1911, 47,463,639.

Cannot Reach Record.

With less than 200,000,000 bushels of all grain to send down the lakes, it is unlikely this fall the records of last fall will be approached. Last fall some 35 boats usually in the lake service had been commandeered for ocean traffic, as they were small enough

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British Columbia Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

New Westminster, B.C.

CRATES

"STANDARD"

VENEER

to get through the canals. Mr. Fred. Young, manager of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, asserts that they have ample facilities for moving by sail practically every bushel the railroads can get to the lake terminals before the close of navigation. The railroads mobilized vast resources in the way of motive power and box cars to handle what early in the season resembled a crop approaching last year's, but when it became apparent that the black rust blight had reduced the yield probably one half, this equipment was again distributed over the country. There will not be the same inducement for getting fast action this fall as last year, because the transportation companies realize they have a much less volume to move. Even last fall the shipping season closed with some 45,000,000 bushels in storage at interior elevators and 22,000,000 in terminal storage elevators at the head of the lakes. The quantity of grain which moves east via the all-rail route after navigation closes is comparatively unimportant, the expense being doubled.

For instance only 22,869,547 bushels of the great 1915 crop went to tide water via the all-rail route during the winter of 1915-16, while the balance went east via the lakes. And this was a record haul, which could not have been accomplished previously to the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern completing their transcontinental lines. In fact the large rail shipments would not have been attempted even last winter if wheat had not been in demand with the cash article around \$1.65. The similar condition this winter will probably be responsible for a very considerable portion of the western grain which does not flow eastward

before navigation closes, going all rail to tide water.

Alien Boats Get Traffic.

But here is a problem of the grain situation that touches the vitals of the industry, and the writer questions that the public generally is informed on this subject: Very much more than half of all the wheat, oats, barley and flax pay heavy tolls to alien transportation systems in reaching the ultimate European consumer.

In other words, many boats move grain from the head of the Canadian lakes to ports in the United States, from which it is transported over American railroads to tide water, from whence it is shipped to Europe in ships that do not fly the British flag. And this is not a condition incident to the war, but occurs in normal times.

The record, however humiliating to the progressive captains of industry in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, and the lovers of "Canada first," bears out this statement. Ex-President S. T. Smith of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has figured out that \$328,746,089 was distributed to the producers, banks, railroads, merchants and others in assisting in the movement of the 1915 crop throughout Canada, but he has no figures on the costly toll exacted by U. S. lake shippers and U. S. railroads. Unquestionably it is large.

Improve Canadian Channels.

In view of the campaign of thrift, the basis of which is the slogan, "pay a profit to no man or company outside Canada, when it is possible to keep the wheels of industry moving and the money at home." The big slice of the Canadian grain industry is distressing. But it will not always remain so. The western business men are

alert. That is one very strong argument for the early completion of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, and the improvement of Pacific Coast shipping facilities and storage at Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The enlargement of the Niagara Canal to permit large boats to continue on down the Canadian waters to Montreal, and even to Europe, will remedy this serious defect in this vast industry.

The record of the Canadian Lake Shippers' Association on the 1915 crop shows that in 1915 there were 988 boats operating to Canadian ports and 854 to American ports from the head of the Canadian lakes. Though the number of boats in the American carrying traffic was less than the Canadian, 180,844,021 bushels of this Canadian grain went to lake ports on the U. S. side, while only 131,528,660 bushels reached Canadian depots. Does this raise no serious questions in the minds of the average British subject? This is the record, and it is a condition that obtained as well before the war. Here are the figures of the Lake Shippers' Association as to where the grain of 1915-6 went from the head of the lakes: Goderich, 12,747,665 bushels; Kingston, 1,949,102; Montreal, 12,549,991; Port McNicoll, 34,292,932; Port Colborne, 27,275,343; Port Stanley, 142,000; Tiffin, 29,487,109; Dept. Harbor, 4,286,922; Buffalo, 152,220,406; Duluth, 262,000; Flarport, 13,559,814; Chicago, 289,416; Erie, 4,701,509; Port Huron, 5,104,376; Toledo, 2,517,587; Cleveland, 625,395; Detroit, 328,000; Sandusky, 97,000; Quebec, 125,000. To Canadian ports, 131,528,660; to American ports, 180,844,021. The west wants to see every bushel of this wheat pass to the ultimate consumer through an all-red route.—Special correspondence from Q. C. Porter, Winnipeg.

British Columbia Fruit Growers Should Show at Calgary Fair

The City of Calgary a few years ago organized a Vacant Lots Garden Club, for the purpose of tilling the vacant lots scattered throughout the city. The movement "caught on," has spread rapidly, and now it is one of the most important economical institutions in the city. It has done not a little in helping to keep down the high cost of living, for fresh vegetables "from our own garden" are being served with real housewifery pride in hundreds of homes throughout the Prairie City.

The idea has grown so rapidly and the club has met with such success that it was decided to branch out somewhat and hold a larger and better show this season. Vegetables as well as posatoes are important, and so the Calgary Soil Products Exhibition is to be held on October 17, 18 and 19, when all the biggest potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and cabbages will be shown in the big Horse Show building in the hundreds of classes drawn up by the exhibition officials.

British Columbia fruit growers have been asked to make a display, and all the Calgary fruit brokers and jobbers were appointed a committee, headed by W. T. McTaggart, B. C. fruit markets commissioner, with offices in the Prairie City, to look after this part of the display.

This committee is the most aggressive and enthusiastic of all, and already has completed preliminary arrangements for the display. Big rosy-cheeked B. C. baked apples, served with pure Alberta cream, will

Continued on page 1055

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Vol. VIII. OCTOBER No. 10

EDITORIAL

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

The Liberal sweep of the province in the recent provincial elections was a distinct surprise to everyone. Both of the political parties claimed, of course, to be confident of victory. The Conservatives were free to admit that they figured on a reduction of their majority, but expressed every confidence that they would have a working majority in the new house. The Liberals, too, pointing to the result of the by-elections of last winter in Vancouver, said that they would be easily victorious, but even the most optimistic were not bold enough to predict more than a reasonable majority.

The net result of the civilian vote is that out of 47 seats the Liberals have carried 33. Every minister with the exception of Hon. W. R. Ross, have lost their seats. The soldier vote, which will be between fifteen and twenty thousand, may make some slight difference on this result, but it is not anticipated in any quarter that it will be great, the general opinion appearing to be that the change which swept over the opinion of the civilian vote of the province will also affect the soldier vote. There are a number of narrow majorities, and Conservatives express the opinion that these are sure to go to their side, when the soldier vote is received.

What the farmers of the province will be particularly interested in will be the change in the head of the newly-organized Department of Agriculture. Mr. A. D. Patterson, who was elected by a narrow majority in the Delta, is mentioned as a possibility for the portfolio, but it is usually admitted that the old war horse, Mr. John Oliver, who was returned for Dewdney, will be given the preference. He is undoubtedly one of the most experienced parliamentarians in the province, and his knowledge of the needs of the farming industry is undoubted.

VALUE OF CANADIAN CROPS.

On the basis of current prices the value of the chief cereal products wheat, oats, and barley, in the Dominion of Canada will this year be 37.6 per cent above the average of the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive. The estimated production of these grains this year is 567,411,000 bushels, the value of which is \$455,647,633, as compared with an average for the same products in the last six years of \$330,647,633. At present threshing operations are proceeding under favorable conditions and the returns are slightly better than was anticipated. In the southern sections of the western pro-

vinces except Alberta, rust during August materially damaged the wheat crop, reducing both grade and yield below the average, but the values are much higher. The hay crop generally is very heavy and has given a stimulus to dairying at a time when its products are bringing unprecedentedly high prices.

A FELLOW'S BEST FRIEND.

There is an old mother with withered brow and patient smile and hair streaked with grey, who watched him grow from the tender baby to the brawny man, who taught him to talk and to walk, then taught him how to work and play; who praised him when he was good and punished him when he was bad; who toils for him when he is at home and prays for him when he is away.

Then there is the sweet girl wife, who goes half and half with him in plenty or in want, and gives to him the biggest half of the plenty and claims for herself the more of want; who smiles for joy when he is happy and smiles with courage when things go wrong; who helps him make and save, and keeps his home a pleasant place of rest; who is alike his servant and his queen.

There too is his dog—a faithful beast, that seems to sense his mood and sympathies, that waits for his return through the long day and watches over him by night.

These three are a fellow's best friends.

DAIRYING BACKBONE OF AGRICULTURE.

In a recent publication issued by the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture at Victoria, attention is very forcibly called to the advisability, in fact necessity, of the farmers of British Columbia going more extensively into the dairying branch of their calling.

It was pointed out that owing to the fact that the urban population of the province has increased in much greater proportion than the rural, British Columbia is a large importer of dairy products, and that, in spite of the fact that in the last few years our farmers have been gradually working into dairy lines, it will be many years at the present rate of increase, before production in these lines can overtake the demand. From these facts it was urged that for many years a market right at our doors for all dairy products is assured, and that dairying is therefore not a speculative industry, but is essentially safe farming. The opportunities for the dairy farmer are undoubtedly good. That dairying is and should be the backbone of agriculture is shown by the fact that the most prosperous agricultural communities in the world, where intelligent farming has reached its highest level, depend largely on dairying for their profits. The dairy cow is the most economical producer of food of all farm animals. A cow giving an average of 7,500 pounds of milk in a year will produce four times as much solid food as a well fed steer during the same time.

Other striking statements made are that the selling of dairy products takes away very little from the land; that the manure of a well fed cow is worth \$15 per year; that any food stuff bought by the farmer adds to the fertility of the soil, and that an important consideration in dairying is the saving in freights in the shipping of the concentrated dairy products, as compared with other agricultural products. Labor in connection with dairying is also distributed evenly throughout the year.

DEMAND FOR APPLES.

Reports from prairie markets indicate that the demand for apples this year will exceed the supply. Ontario and eastern province crops are short, and while in British Columbia the yield is fully up to the full crop of last year, and the quality of a high grade, prices are almost sure to rule higher than they were last year, though a few days ago growers in the Okanagan were quoting apples at 15c less per box than last year's first quotations.

Ontario has always been a large exporter of apples, and the fact that she is practically out of the market this year means that British Columbia will ship, not only to American markets but that England, Australia and New Zealand will be buyers of our apples. Eastern provinces and prairie buyers are now visiting British Columbia and many of the growers have already sold their entire crop. Another thing which will help the situation so far as the B. C. growers are concerned is the fact that the Washington crop was badly hit by the hard weather of last winter.

SHIPPING GRAIN EAST.

For the first time in the history of British Columbia grain is being shipped eastward from this province, several shipments having been received recently at the government elevators at Calgary from Vernon, Enderby and Armstrong, where it is estimated that over two hundred cars will be available for shipment as soon as threshing is completed.

Commenting on the fact that this grain is going east instead of, to the coast, its natural outlet, a Penticton paper says that, while there is a market for milling grain on the coast, it is a spasmodic one, and that there is not the premium there that is obtained on Fort William shipments. Enquiry in Vancouver scarcely substantiates this statement, dealers declaring that even with the unfavorable freight rates Vancouver can take all British Columbia wheat at equally as good a figure as could be secured at Calgary or Fort William.

And then, as the paper admits, if the shipping facilities at the coast in the way of ocean transportation was normal, there is no question that the coast could easily compete and would get the grain not only from British Columbia, but from points much farther east.

The Canadian Pacific has just issued a supplementary tariff in which for the first time the possibility of grain shipment eastward from Interior British Columbia points has been taken into consideration. From points such as Vernon, Enderby and Armstrong there is a rate of 41½c charged to Fort William. At present grain is being sent in sacks down as far as Calgary and reloaded there. Shippers at northern Valley points are handicapped by the lack of elevator facilities, and apparently are also lacking in loading platforms, otherwise they would not go to the trouble to have all their grain sacked. But with their wheat grading No. 3, they can afford to go to a little extra trouble and still do very well.

A GOOD SCHEME.

To provide for continuous rather than scattered settlements, and to end speculation in farm lands, are two of the important objects of which Mr. W. J. Black, the recently appointed commissioner of agriculture for the Dominion is endeavoring to attain.

With this end in view he proposes that settlement boards, appointed jointly by the

federal and provincial governments, be organized in the various provinces; that these boards have legislative power to take over any unoccupied lands suitable for agriculture, paying for the same at a fair price based on the present values, plus fair interest. On the land taken over it is proposed that men with families shall be allowed to settle, and that such settlers be given a long time, possibly thirty years, in which to pay for the land located upon.

It is further proposed that settlements so framed shall be continuous; that is that there shall be no "spreading out." It is also contemplated, as a means of preventing speculation on the part of those taking up holdings under this plan, that they shall not be allowed to dispose of their holdings until a certain proportion has been brought under cultivation.

The propositions should and doubtless will meet with the heartiest approval and co-operation of all interested in the development of the province in an agricultural way.

The conclusion of the war is almost certain to bring a big influx of settlers to this country, and the importance of uniting on some comprehensive scheme of placing these people cannot be overestimated. It is perhaps the most important problem which faces the authorities at the present time. The haphazard opening up of non-agricultural lands for settlement has produced some of the most far-reaching and pitiful tragedies in the history of the Dominion. Every province has communities which have been permitted to make the fatal error of a bad location, and inevitable loss, suffering and human demoralization has followed. Every province has made these errors. There seemed to be no need for the guidance of settlement, and little guiding was done, in fact in many cases the governments concerned scarcely knew to what kind of land they were sending the people. They had no really accurate and detailed knowledge of the properties they were placing on the market.

There is undoubtedly an awakening to the necessity for more careful selection and classification of the lands opened for settlement. With such quantities of good land available and well situated, there is no reason why anyone should be sent to poor stuff miles and miles from any settlement.

AMERICAN LAND VALUES.

The average value of land in the United States has shown a steady increase since the year 1900, the rise being at about the rate of 5 per cent per annum, or approximately \$2 per acre.

In 1910 the average value was \$15.57 without improvements. In 1910 the values had risen to \$32.40; in 1912 to \$36.23; in 1913 to \$38.10; in 1914 to \$40.31; in 1915 to \$40.85 and in 1916 the estimated value is \$45.55 per acre.

In the far western states the percentage of increase has been much greater than in the east or the middle west. For instance the north Atlantic states the increase has been 17 per cent in the last four years, in the middle west 28 per cent, while in the west the rise has been equal to 34 per cent.

SCARCITY OF SHEEP.

"The world's wool supply is used up, with overproduction impossible for many years to come," and "prices of mutton, now high, because of the European war, will go still higher even after the war closes," are statements made by a recognized American

expert, and close students of the situation everywhere confirm the view. The new census it is stated will show a shortage of thirty per cent in the flocks of the world. A two years' drought in Australia and the inroads of agriculture in South America and New Zealand will prevent relief from those sources. The moral for our people is clear.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The winning of the suffrage by the women of British Columbia in the recent election has been lost sight of to some extent in the greater interest of the general public in the legislative and prohibition campaigns, but is nevertheless an event of exceeding importance. There is little reason to doubt that women will take a real interest in politics. Wherever they have been admitted to a participation in the affairs of the country, the proportion of women voters has always been equally as large as that of the male voters.

Figures now available showing the registration of voters throughout Saskatchewan finally dispose of the notion which some may have entertained that the women apart from the few enthusiasts, would not show any great eagerness to avail themselves of the privilege of the franchise. Of 7,921 names registered in the city of Regina no less than 3,582 were those of women. In Saskatoon 6,670 names were registered, a little more than half this number being women. Moose Jaw shows a similar record, women comprising approximately fifty per cent of those who registered, while in Prince Albert 1,200 women registered, as compared with 800 men. Smaller centres show similar results.

There are many questions in which women are especially interested in this province, and there is scarcely a question that their influence will secure the passage of much useful legislation.

Correspondence

A prominent B. C. veterinary surgeon has written us as follows:

Sept. 15th, 1916.

To the Editor "B. C. Fruit and Farm,
Vancouver, B. C.:

Dear Sir,—I wish to protest against an article in your September magazine on page 1032 re the treatment of milk fever.

You state that it is good practice to give Epsom salts, carbonate of ammonia, etc., if the air treatment is not available. Such treatment is much worse than none at all and almost invariably leads to a fatal termination in three or four days, even if the cow recovers from the milk fever.

The cow dies of mechanical pneumonia, for the reason that during milk fever, especially at the onset, a cow has paralysis of the tongue and pharynx, and so is unable to swallow, and the liquid medicine goes down through the larynx onto the lungs.

AT STUD

Full blood Nubian Buck (Buster Brown), sired by "Holly Lodge Shingle" from Bonanza Ranch, Los Angeles, California. Services reasonable. Does called for and delivered if necessary.

D. MOWAT,

Red Feather Ranch,
McKay, B. C.

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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.

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ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Beekeeping in British Columbia

By WILLIAMS HUGH

THE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A meeting of directors will be held Monday, November 6th, at 7:30 p. m., in the office of Messrs. Hamilton, Read & Mather, barristers, 21 Leigh-Spencer Building, Granville Street, Vancouver, to receive reports of committees on Exhibition, labels, hives, and consider questions and subjects for annual meeting, viz., revision of prize list, the Foul Brood Act of B. C. Members intending to present papers of interest are asked to send to the secretary the titles, stating the length of time required for reading, as soon as possible in order that the programme may be prepared.

Mr. J. Kingsmill, formerly honorary secretary of the Ripon Beekeepers' Association, Eng., recently joined our association, has generously sent me two large diagrams of the physiology and anatomy of the honey bee and its relation to honey plants; this with the aid of a stereoptican lantern and slides showing the life history of the bee, will enable our association to be of use to those desiring lectures during the winter months.

According to Bulletin No. 26, "Bees and How to Keep Them," the Beekeepers' Association of B. C. stands next to Ontario in point of numbers, and let us hope stands equal with the best in its advantages to its members. Kootenay Association has 78 members, Quebec District Association has 60 members, New Brunswick 48 members. Our association now numbers 130, not including honorary members, and we are still growing. The following have recently joined: Messrs. C. A. Jackson, A. A. Young, E. Stride, J. Blumenthal.

Will Kootenay Beekeepers talk over joining with us and make one organization for the province, we can still maintain our local autonomy; it will build up a B. C. bee industry quicker; we can encourage the production of local-bred queens and bees instead of having to send south, and there is no reason why we cannot produce our own foundation, thus building up an industry not at present in the province. I propose bringing this question before our members at the annual meeting in February.

THE BEE ESCAPE BOARD.

The escape board is as necessary to the apiarist as the smoker, and almost every



beekeeper can make his own escape board. A Porter bee-escape costs 25 cents each; procure enough 1-2 inch lumber to cover

the top of brood chamber; nail cleats all round the edge, 3-8 inch thick by 7-8 wide; cut oblong hole in the centre of board by boring two 1 1-8 inch holes, 2 1-2 inches from centre to centre, cut out the intervening wood; place the bee escape in the hole.

When adjusting escape-boards, pry up the rear of the super with a chisel or hive tool, as shown in illustration, puff a little



smoke gently to drive away the bees; then raise the super up, push the escape board under it, as far as it will go; let down the super on board, then push the escape board over the brood chamber; bring the super squarely on the escape board. If the escape is placed on during the day, the super will be cleared of bees in two or three hours; some beekeepers prefer to put it on during the afternoon, leaving it there until the following morning, when all the bees will have left the super. With the aid of a Porter bee escape board, taking the surplus honey is a pleasure, whether it is used with the deep super for extracting or for the shallow super with section honey, it prevents robbing while removing the super, and bees are not killed and the operator is not stung.

WINTERING.

Remember, the cause of so many colonies of bees dying out last winter was starvation, not the cold weather. See that your bees have a sufficient supply of stores to carry them well into next spring. If they have not, feed with a thick syrup made of B. C. Sugar; if possible, give all the stores necessary at one time. Protect the hives if in an exposed place from wind, rain or snow; cover the hives with tar paper, and when the bees have had what might be expected their last cleansing flight before staying in for the winter, shield the entrances from the sun's rays. This will help in preventing spring dwindling, a little attention now will give you a better chance of having a strong colony in the spring, ready to build up for the season's work.

SOME HONEY, THIS.

At the Windermere Valley Agricultural Fair, held during the first week in September, was a hive of bees from Dominion Experimental Farm, Invermere, on the C. P. R., Columbia Valley branch, that has broken

all records for honey production. The following quantities have been taken from the hive: July 17, 44 1-2 pounds; July 30, 48 pounds; August 1, 43 pounds; August 8, 55 pounds; August 28, 60 pounds; a grand total of 250 1-2 pounds. On July 16th the bees brought home 15 pounds, and on August 29th, 8 pounds. There were eight hives at the farm last year and the average production was 100 pounds of honey per hive for the season. Vid Press report.

BEEES AND HOW TO KEEP THEM.

An instructive Bulletin of 56 pages has just been issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and should be in the home of every beekeeper, as it states: "It points out the advantage of beekeeping and gives reliable advice to the beginner, and shows those who are keeping bees in an old-fashioned way how their profits may be doubled or trebled, by the adoption of modern methods. It deals with location, races of bees, how they develop, management, at different seasons. There is a list of some of the principal honey plants and the diseases of bees are mentioned in a comprehensive manner, so that every one can recognize disease, almost as soon as it makes its appearance, and if the treatment is followed every beekeeper will be in a position to control American Foul Brood." Write the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of Bulletin No. 26. Second Series. You need not put a stamp on the envelop.

VICISSITUDES OF BEEKEEPING.

Beekeeping is a risky business! Why? I'll try and give some reasons.

You have, we will say, 100 colonies, and you depend on them for your living. Each of these hives is headed by a single bee—the queen—without which the colony cannot exist. In other words, you are depending on 100 flies for your bread and butter—and honey. Risky! Isn't it? Wonderful, too.

Let's look at it a little further. In a town of 100,000 inhabitants—Vancouver, perhaps—you find yourself fairly well looked after. Many dangers from fire, robbers and other evils are eliminated by careful watching, planning, co-operation or whatever it may be, and the result is that you go unconcernedly about your business. Just so. So does the queen in the hive, but, to carry the simile a little further, you weren't always in Vancouver. Neither was the queen always in the hive; and there lay the danger. How many old queens have you in your 100 colonies? If all are young, your risks are greatly reduced. If this matter has not been attended to, you will probably have from 30 to 50 old queens. Many of which will be on the down grade, which means supercedure. Supercedure, during the summer months entails swarming, and this is likely to lead to loss of crop. We will say that you are "up against supercedure—not swarming. The old queen is done, or nearly. She may linger on for a while, tolerated by the bees, if she keeps out of the young queen's way. The latter tries her wings some warm afternoon, preparatory to a wedding trip, and does not return. Perhaps a bird picked her up—the wind may have been too strong for her, or she may have gone into the wrong hive. Good-bye, crop. Good-bye hive too, if the old

queen is done or gone, unless you act quickly. That is about what may happen to any or all of those colonies with ancient queens at any time during the spring or summer. Nor are they any safer during the colder months, for, should the bees raise queens in cold weather, they labor in vain, for there are no drones, or it may be too cold for queen and drones to fly. Hence it is very advisable to requeen a fair percentage—either one-third or one-half—every summer.

Now it is a fairly easy matter to requeen in the summer during a light honey flow, for this is the natural swarming time. Try it early in the spring or in the fall and note the difference. Bees are fussy and queens get balled. Early spring queens are apt to be blest with short lives only, for some reason or other, and late fall queens may not be fertilized, as drones are scarce. You cannot tell, very well, as they may not start laying until the early spring, and then if they only produce drones, you lose your hive.

Yes! You had better attend to this little matter in the right season. It does not take much skill to raise a few queens, but you must give the necessary attention at the exact time, if you want to be successful. If no honey is coming in you must imitate a flow by slow feeding until your cells are capped. Otherwise you will have inferior queens. Aim at about twice the number you need. Some, per chance, will be damaged in handling the cells. Some will be lost in mating trips, and some will be rejected by the bees. If you buy your queens you will still have some losses. Some are damaged in transit, and in spite of long introductions by the cage method, are immediately balled or, later superceded. Others are nervous or frightened, and when smoked in are rejected—but those that do get a good start. Well, they are in their right place and for a couple of years, anyway, will head their respective colonies, for, don't you see, each has got past the danger point and is, once for all, in the city of 100,000 souls, and mother of them all.

Other risks and dangers there are. It has been well said that, in the bee industry, the first thing that counts is the weather; the second is the queen and the third, last and least is the beekeeper. We cannot do much with the first; it is a permanent risk which in B. C. probably means one bad season in about fifteen. You can not find a perfect climate. You must take these things as they are. A crop of honey may be rushed in in a very few days, which again points to detail and timely attention and brings us to the last of the three mentioned above—the beekeeper. He will stand some watching and must not allow that tired feeling to come between him and his honey crop. Should he make a little mistake in the spring or be a bit careless during the late summer the result will likely be disaster, and during the whole season there is the same need for care and watchfulness to ensure success.

Much depends on the beekeeper—look to yourself.

More depends on the queen—requeen every second or third year.

Most depends on the weather—keep everything in readiness for any kind of a season.

Watch your source. If you have not got a good location, go after one.

Finally, your motto—"do it now."

FRED E. WHITE.

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SUPPLIES

ONTARIO DARK HONEY CROP REPORT.

The crop report committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Friday, September 8th, to consider the crop of dark honey. It was found that 89 members had reported 91,325 pounds from 5,091 colonies, being an average of 18 pounds per colony. This is about the same as last year's average, but owing to high prices prevailing in all similar lines, the committee advises members to ask 8 1-2c to 9c per pound wholesale, depending on the size of the package, and the quantity sold in one order. No buckwheat honey should be retailed for less than 10c per pound.

In issuing this report a year ago, the statement was made that the local demand for white honey was exceedingly good. The situation this year is, if anything, better than a year ago, and the very large crop of white honey is moving out rapidly. Many

of the members have sold out entirely at prices as good as, if not better than, those recommended by the committee. When it is remembered that nearly a year must go around before another crop is harvested and weather conditions have not been the best for next year's clover, beekeepers need have no worry about selling their honey at good prices.

Of course dealers have been able to secure a certain amount of cheap honey. It is always this way and while the beekeepers who sold cheap are the losers, it is good for the honey trade that dealers are able to make an extra good profit on some of the honey they handle. The secretary frequently has enquiries for names of beekeepers having honey for sale, and while responsibility is not assumed he is willing to put dealer and member in communication if so requested by any member.

MORLEY PETTIT, Sec-Treas.

Sept. 9, 1916.

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Vancouver, B. C.

Gardening for the Home

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

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

The summer occupants of beds and borders are beginning to look a bit ragged and shabby, and it will cause little straining of heartstrings now to turn them out in favor of spring flowers.

Before turning them out, however, ascertain if those kinds propagated from cuttings last month have rooted good, and if not put in another batch.

Cut the tops off dahlias, lift carefully with a spade and place in a cool, dry, airy shed to dry off before placing in their winter quarters. Lift cannas and gladiolus, cut part of the tops off the former and pack closely in boxes with a little earth around the roots—they like to be kept fairly dry through the winter, but not dust-dry like dahlias. Lift gladiolus carefully and tie in bunches, leaving the whole of the tops on; hang up in a cool, airy, dry place and when thoroughly dry, remove the covers from the tops and store in a cool, dry, frost-proof cellar. Dahlias and gladiolus must also be stored somewhere safe from frost.

Planting Bulbs

In preparing the beds, remove all the remains of the summer flowers and turn the surface over with a spade or digging-fork. It is not advisable to use manure at this time, but if it is thought that the soil is very poor a little fully decomposed manure may be dug in deep enough so that the bulbs do not actually come in contact with it; their roots will soon find it.

The depth to plant varies with the different bulbs; hyacinths ought to be planted not less than four inches and not more than six inches deep; tulips about four inches; narcissus about the same, and smaller bulbs like crocus and snow drop two to three inches deep, the above depths being that at which the crowns of the bulbs ought to be placed. When a whole bed is to be filled with the same kind of bulb, say hyacinth, it is a good plan to throw out the whole of the soil to a depth of six inches, arrange the bulbs on the bottom and return the soil, pressing it down fairly firm with the back of the spade and finishing off with the rake.

The distance apart to plant varies also with the different bulbs, but generally speaking twice the diameter of the bulb apart will be about right.

Very pretty effects may be obtained in spring by having the beds or borders carpeted with dwarf forget-me-nots. In this case the bulbs are planted first and much wider apart; then the forget-me-nots planted so close that they will make a solid carpet in spring, say about six inches.

Their Culture in Grass

Snowdrops, crocuses and narcissus are very suitable for planting in grass, and, as their growth is completed early in the year,

RITCHIE'S BULBS

Plant Now In Bowls and Pots for Christmas Flowering.

ROMAN HYACINTHS, white, 75c and \$1.00 per dozen.

ROMAN HYACINTHS, pink or blue, 65c per dozen.

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS, sweet scented, 40c per dozen.

FREESIAS, RITCHIE'S PURITY, pure white, 30c per dozen.

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it will only be necessary to forego the mowing of that part of the lawn for a few times because of them.

Where the soil is fairly rich, all that will be required is a dull-pointed dibber to bore holes the proper depth, drop the bulbs in right end up and cover with some fine soil; but if the soil is poor, it will well repay the extra labor involved in lifting the turf carefully in squares, removing the soil to the depth of the spade, say twelve inches, and filling in with good soil from another part of the garden, replacing the turf and then planting the bulbs.

House Culture

The above-mentioned bulbs are all suitable for house culture and ought to be attended to at once to get flowers at Christmas.

Choose the size of flower pot that will best suit the position it is intended to occupy when in flower.

Place a shallow layer of small rocks or other rough material over the hole in the bottom of the pot for drainage, then a layer of turfy material, and fill up with good soil.

The tips of the bulbs ought to be on a level with the soil and the soil ought to be at least one half inch below the rim of the pot to allow for watering. When all are potted up, place in a cool dark cellar or bury in clear ashes outdoors to encourage root growth and retard the foliage.

When the pots are well filled with roots and the tops have started, remove to a position where they will get more light and air, and in a week's time place in the warmest and sunniest position you can find. By bringing into heat successive lots a considerably longer display may be had; but an essential point to bear in mind is, never to attempt to force in heat until once the pots are well filled with roots.

The Maximum Yield

of each and every acre is demanded by present conditions. The use of our Chemical Fertilizers will aid you to meet this demand. If you think it over you will see that ten tons of potatoes from one acre is much more profitable than twelve tons from two acres. Our fertilizers will improve the **Quality** of your products as well as the **Quantity**, and thus you have a double advantage. The intelligent use of our fertilizers increases the fertility of the soil from year to year.

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Water must be carefully given at all times, never allowing the soil to become too dry nor yet sour with over-watering.

Cultivation in Moss Fibre.

While drainage is one of the first essentials to successful bulb culture still paradoxical as it may seem, they can most successfully be grown in receptacles without drainage. This is an artistic use for antique china bowls, etc.; but at the same time a method of growing bulbs which requires the most careful attention. Instead of soil, moss fibre or sphagnum moss is used, and only enough water given to keep the moss moist without having it collect at the bottom and turn sour. Otherwise the treatment is the same as outlined above for pot culture; only, that the cellar is preferable to the outdoor treatment when newly potted.

Other Spring Flowers.

This is the best time to transplant hardy annuals, biennials and perennials raised from seed last summer, such as wallflower, Canterbury bells, sweet William, etc. If these were pricked off into nursery beds as recommended a couple of months ago, they will have made nice stocky plants and will lift with good balls of soil at their roots. The sooner these are attended to now the better, so that they may take a fresh hold of the soil before winter sets in.

In the Vegetable Garden.

It is time now to lift carrots and beets and store in sand in a cool, frost-proof cellar. Leave one inch of the tops on the former and two inches in the latter. Parsnips preserve their nutty flavor best when left in the ground and dug as required. Pick all green tomatoes and place in the house to ripen.

Cut and store in a frost-proof cellar all remaining fruits of citron, marrow, pumpkin and squash. It is wonderful how long these will keep fresh if well matured and properly stored. When the tops of asparagus become yellow they may be cut off three or four inches above ground, and the bed given a good dressing of stable manure.

GROWERS ORGANIZE FOR PURPOSE OF ADVERTISING B. C. FRUIT.

The executive committee of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association met last month at Kelowna and ratified the proposal to raise an advertising fund for the promotion of the sale of British Columbia fruits throughout the west. It is the intention of the organization to become self-sustaining as far as advertising is concerned in a few years by every fruit shipper in the province contributing \$1.00 for every car of fruit shipped. In this way a fund of no small proportions will be at the disposal of the growers for the further establishment of markets by the use of printers' ink.

Every fruit shipper in British Columbia is contributing his share to the fund and this year will see the first campaign waged on behalf of the fruit from this province in the prairie provinces.

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.

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for all insect pests and diseases, and for lice on chickens, etc., etc. Three grades; state trouble. Cans postpaid 55c, and double sizes 85c, \$1.55 and \$2.80. Cash with order.

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Booklet with full details and testimonials on application. Agents wanted everywhere. Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good".



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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.

FREE—Send for our 32 page illustrated catalogue of Bulbs, Plants, Seeds, and Poultry Supplies etc. NOW READY.

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Those present at the conference were Pres. Thos. Abriel, of Nakusp; C. E. Barnes, of Walhachin; J. E. Reekie, Kelowna; Geo. Heggie, Vernon; L. E. Taylor, Kelowna; G. A. Chick, Kelowna; W. E. McTaggart, markets commissioner, and R. M. Winslow, secretary.

The executive gave its hearty support to the Calgary Soil Products Exhibition and deemed it an excellent opportunity to se-

cure some very valuable advertising for B. C. fruit.

What the Cricket Needed.

A three-year-old miss became interested in a peculiar noise, and asked what it was. "A cricket, dear," replied her mother. "Well," remarked the little lady, "he ought to get himself oiled."

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POULTRY SECTION

FACTS ABOUT HENS AND EGGS

Michael K. Boyer, Hammonton, N. J.

While heavy laying is as a rule desirable, phenomenal egg records are not a guarantee of strong, rugged offspring. There must be a limit.

The hen that lays 150 eggs in a year is doing mighty good laying, and she is not so apt to break down in life as is the one which is trying to "break the record."

Pullets and yearling hens that have done such remarkable work in their first season are not so apt to do heavy work in the second year.

As a rule, hens that lay steadily during cold weather are indifferent hot weather layers.

Extreme cold and extreme hot weather affect hens alike.

The regular layers give the best sized eggs, while the spasmodic layer generally produces an assortment of sizes.

The size of the egg becomes smaller as the hen increases the number of her product. So also does the color gradually change from a dark brown to a light color towards the close of the litter.

The majority of eggs are laid between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

There is not very strong fertility in the eggs laid by a hen that will produce from 30 to 50 eggs in succession.

Pullets that delay laying until February are not profitable birds to keep. Those that start in November or early December are the ones to be relied upon for winter laying. On a large egg farm near my home it is a rule that all pullets that have failed to lay an egg by New Year's Day are killed and sent to the market.

An egg laid in November and December will bring as much money as the one laid in March or April.

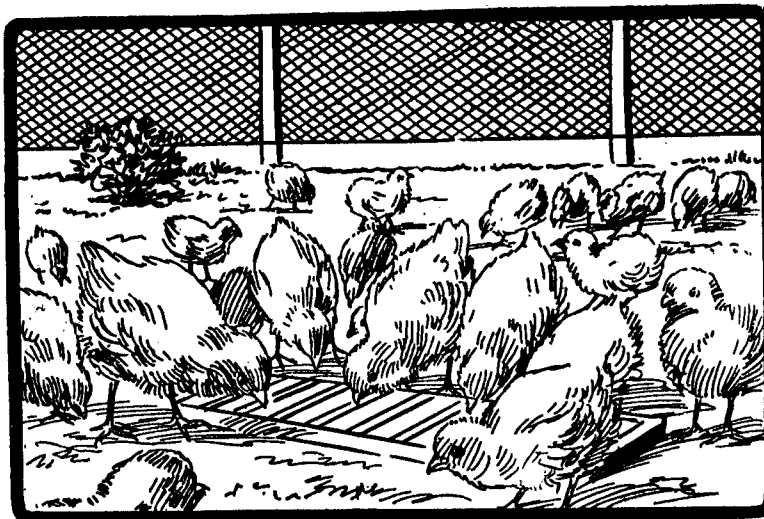
There is no such thing as an egg-laying type. There is but one true test of the layers, and that is by the aid of trap-nests.

Hens forced for egg-production by high feeding and stimulants may give the desired number of eggs, but the future generations will show the effect in weak constitutions. Food judiciously given is the only material the hardy, working hen needs.

Provide good, comfortable houses, keep them clean and in a good sanitary condition, and there will be no trouble about winter eggs, provided, of course, that the fowls are kept strong and vigorous. They must have regular care, and the food must be of the purest kind. Egg growing rests not solely with the hen—much depends upon the man in charge.

In handling a goose, it should always be taken by the neck, and when lifted from the ground should be turned with the back towards the person handling it. In that position it cannot strike, and will remain quiet. Partly support the body by seizing the first joint of the wing with one hand. If the goose is held facing one it will strike hard blows with its wings or scratch with its feet.

It becomes quite a study to keep pullets laying regularly. System in feeding has much to do with it. When pullets begin to lay they seem quite uncertain. Some



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Ask for **DARLING'S HIGH PROTEIN MEAT SCRAPS**; it is an ideal food in that it possesses more digestible protein and less fat, moisture and waste than any other brand of meat scraps.

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HIGH CLASS, ECONOMICAL POULTRY FOODS

will lay regularly every other day, and some only twice a week. Moving layers from coop to coop simply upset their habits, and they begin all over again to study the new situation, and during this time they usually stop laying.

According to a large number of analysis made of American eggs at the various agricultural stations, an egg on an average weighs two ounces, and has the following percentage of compositions: shell, 10.5; centage of compositions water, 6.6; fat, 9.3; and ash, 0.9. A side of beef contains on an average about the same percentage of protein but a larger percentage of fat. Eggs belong to the nitrogenous group of foods, and would naturally and quite properly be combined in the diet with material supplying carbohydrates (sugar and starch) such as cereals, potatoes, etc.

It is said that a plan for supplying the public with fresh eggs is being tried in Germany in the hope that it will increase the demand for a strictly fresh article. Egg depots are established in the principal cities at which the quality and freshness of the eggs are guaranteed. For every bad egg the purchaser is entitled to get fifteen good ones. Every poultryman has to mark all eggs which he sends to one of these depots, in such a way that they can be traced back to him, and if it is found that he furnished

bad eggs as fresh ones, he will not be allowed to sell to the depot.

The hardest task in maintaining a constant and continuous egg yield is to keep the laying stock in prime condition, says Col. E. O. Roessle. This means such a condition of perfect health that the eggs will not only be laid regularly, but that they will be uniform in size, according to the breed laying them. Under such conditions we should have large eggs from Minorcas, White and Buff Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Brahmas. When such breeds lay small eggs, abnormally large eggs, with perhaps double yolks, or soft-shelled eggs, the stock is out of condition and usually over fat. The eggs will thus be laid irregularly and many times laying will stop entirely. Layers should be kept active, and activity is induced by short feeding. A hungry hen is usually a good layer.

It is hard to fatten a stunted chicken.

There is always a good market for good stock, so it pays to keep in the front ranks. The market is never overstocked with good goods.

For the city market there is nothing between the broiler and roaster.

Fall chickens find a good market as roasters during January, February and March.

Poultry commission merchants say that one reason why a great many shippers are

disappointed in the prices they receive for good poultry, is that they persist in shipping stock of sizes which are not in demand.

New York will take poultry either scalded or dry-picked. Boston wants only dry-picked stock. Chicago wants, for its own trade, only scalded stock in chickens, ducks and geese, but prefers turkeys dry-picked.

The price is not fixed by the commission merchant. He can only obtain what his customers will pay. When the market is well supplied the customers have a larger stock from which to select, and they always choose the best, leaving the second-class stock to be sold at hazardous prices.

The most important egg foods—mixed with exercise—are grit, bran, charcoal, cornmeal, middlings, pure water, clover or alfalfa hay, vegetables, green cut bone, cracked oyster shell, ground oats, scalded oats, sprouted oats, linseed meal, meat scrap or meal.

Study conditions. Don't feed too rich a mash. Feed according to appetites. Active fowls are always hungry. It is just as important how you feed as what you feed. Wholesome food is always a source of economy. A very important point in feeding poultry is to feed regularly.

Some poultrymen do not believe in cutting a fowl's wings by clipping off the quills, as it makes them look unsightly. Instead, they spread out the wing and cut the feather portion from the quill. This leaves bare quills, and when the wing is closed it rarely shows that the wing has been tampered with. Only one wing is thus cut.

Frozen eggs are sold by weight, and are in demand in cities with the large bakers and cracker makers. In certain classes of restaurants frozen eggs are used for scrambled eggs and omelets.

In testing eggs by lamplight the object is to discern the size of the air space in the eggs. When the egg is perfectly fresh, the space is very small and can just be seen at the broad end. Each day this space increases in size, and when it becomes very large the egg is ranked second-class. Cloudy eggs, or those which rattle, are suitable only for cheap cookery or manufacturing purposes.

A very successful egg farmer once said that in winter he always had something in his coops for his hens to pick at—scattered grain, a cabbage hanging up, and even bones with a little meat on them, always something to find in order that his flock should not contract lazy habits. In this he was humoring the natural instinct of the animal. A hen let run at large is almost always hunting, picking and scratching—first at a blade of grass, then a bug, then a worm, and next a seed.

WHITE ROCKS, WHITE & DARK CORNISH

A large number of dandy Cockerels for sale from \$3.50 up.

If you want to put meat into your young stock next year try a Cornish Cockerel to cross with your breeding hens. Cornish are the BEEF birds in poultry. I have just the right bird at \$3.50.

J. A. THURSTON, Box F.
Central Park, B. C.



GUILD'S BRED-TO-LAY

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. White Leghorns and R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Have been winning in the recent laying contests. One of our pens averaged 220 1/4 eggs per hen in 365 consecutive days. Another averaged 218 eggs per hen in 355 consecutive days, and still another, in the hands of one of our customers, at an International Laying Contest, averaged 207 2-3 eggs each in twelve months.

Plenty of individuals of our strain have records of 220 to 236 eggs in one year. No. 73 laid 103 eggs in 109 consecutive days. Her daughters laid 42 eggs in 43 days, 52 eggs in 54 days, 47 eggs in 50 days, and 47 eggs in 53 days.

Eggs for Hatching—\$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 per 30; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 1000. Baby Chicks a specialty.

Our new 1916 mating list, beautifully illustrated with photos from life, containing feed formulas, tonics, etc., is yours for the asking.

L. R. GUILD

Box 16,

ROCKWOOD, ONT., CANADA

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The allotments of the different provinces under The Agricultural Instruction Act, passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1913, have been made for the year ending March 31st, 1917. It will be remembered that by the terms of this act ten million dollars spread over a period of ten years was to be divided between the nine provinces of the Dominion, according to population, for the encouragement of education in agriculture and domestic science. In the initiatory year, 1913-1914, \$700,000 was to be divided. Each year the amount was to be increased by \$100,000, until 1917-18, when the grants under this arrangement will have reached a total of \$1,100,000, at which they are to remain until 1923, when the ten million dollars will have been exhausted. The sums received by the different provinces for the year ending March 31st next will be as follows:

Prince Edward Island	\$ 30,443.75
Nova Scotia	74,859.28
New Brunswick	59,209.60
Quebec	243,212.23
Ontario	301,158.45
Manitoba	70,767.21
Saskatchewan	74,869.76
Alberta	61,747.22
British Columbia	63,732.50

By the aid of these grants agricultural education and domestic science knowledge has been greatly benefitted and extended all over the country. School buildings have been erected, college buildings have been extended and increased in number, experienced teachers of a high class have been engaged, district representatives and country agents' expenses have been met, demonstrations in all branches of agriculture and short courses have been liberally arranged, agricultural instruction on both public and high schools has been extensively promoted, much useful literature has been circulated, veterinary science has been benefitted, knowledge and practice of domestic science extended, manual training received an impetus, competitions of many varieties helped and initiated, and school and home gardening greatly developed. In short the beneficial influence of the act is making itself felt in every direction that agriculture and home-making take.

Correct.

The class was having a lesson in punctuation. "Who can tell me how to punctuate the sentence, asked the teacher: "'A five-dollar bill flew round the corner'?"

"Please, teacher," answered James, "I'd make a dash after it."

WHITE and COLUMBIAN Wyandotte, Light Brahmans and S. C. White Leghorns. Over thirty years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale.
MICHAEL K. BOYER,
Box M, Hammonton, New Jersey.

PORTABLE LIGHTS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
write for catalogue:

MOR-O-LITE NO
three hundred WICKS
candle power NO
for CHIMNEY
sixty hours
on one gallon

MOR-O-LANTERN
Storm proof.
turns night into
day
no glass to break

J. M. Moore & Co.
LIMITED
WORLD'S BEST
VANCOUVER
B.C.

She Located It.

Little John came down to breakfast with a tired look in his eyes.

"Oh, mother," sighed the boy, "I had such a terrible dream last night! I dreamed I was having a dream with a great big bear bigger'n this house, and he tore me almost to little bits. Does a horrid dream like that mean anything?"

"It does, my son," returned mother in a voice of ominous calm, as she reached for her slipper. "It means that I know what became of that mince pie I couldn't find last night. Come here!"

Egg Laying Contest

Fifth International Egg-Laying Contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, B. C., from October 22, 1915, to September 21, 1916; 11 months.

FINAL REPORT—ELEVENTH MONTH'S REPORT FOR MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

CLASS I—Lightweight Varieties—Six Birds to a Pen

Pen No.	Name and Address.	Breed.	Month's Eggs.	Total Eggs.
Winner of First Prize, \$100				
19.	A. R. Lowe, Lakehill P.O., v. I., B. C.	W. Leghorns	130	1103
Winner of Second Prize, \$50				
2.	J. A. Hanson, R.D. 2, Corvallis, Ore.	W. Leghorns	120	1056
Winner of Third Prize, \$25				
11.	Miss E. Hart, R.M.D., Sidney, V.I., B.C.	W. Leghorns	111	1054
Winner of Fourth Prize, \$10				
8.	J. Graves, Saturna Island, B. C.	W. Leghorns	132	1049
Winner of Fifth Prize, "Canadian Poultry Review" Medal				
14.	W. H. MacConnell, Somenos, V.I., B.C.	W. Leghorns	101	1043
13.	H. A. Hincks, Langford Station, B. C.	W. Leghorns	104	1016
3.	A. V. Lang, R.R. 3, Victoria, B. C.	W. Leghorns	120	1004
7.	V. H. Wilson, Kokillah, V.I., B.C.	W. Leghorns	91	1001
*10.	G. O. Pooley, R.M.D. 1, Duncan, B.C.	W. Leghorns	77	992
4.	Norie Bros., Cowichan, V.I., B.C.	W. Leghorns	118	969
18.	L. M. Ross, Cowichan, V.I., B.C.	W. Leghorns	79	944
20.	J. C. Butterfield, Saanichton, B.C.	W. Leghorns	82	930
16.	A. Unsworth, Sardis, B. C.	W. Leghorns	91	899
1.	J. O. M. Thackeray, Chilliwack, B. C.	W. Leghorns	115	891
17.	Fletcher Bradley, Ottawa, Ont.	W. Leghorns	100	885
6.	J. A. McCallum, Grand Forks, B. C.	W. Leghorns	100	848
15.	L. F. Solly, Westholme, B. C.	W. Leghorns	59	843
5.	T. Livesley, Atcheltz, B. C.	W. Leghorns	73	757
9.	Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Thrums, B.C.	W. Leghorns	67	746
12.	O. P. Stamer, Cowichan, V.I., B.C.	Anconas	74	699
Total			1944	18,724

CLASS II—Heavyweights

Winner of First Prize, \$100				
37.	Dean Bros., Keatings, V.I., B.C.	W. Dottes	111	1126
Winner of Second Prize, \$50				
28.	C. G. Hamilton, Pt. Washington, Pender Island, B. C.	W. Dottes	99	1071
Winner of Third Prize, \$25				
*34.	E. D. Read, Duncan, V.I., B.C.	W. Dottes	92	1048
Winner of Fourth Prize, \$10				
27.	G. D. Adams, Box 840, Victoria, B.C.	W. Dottes	107	1020
Winner of Fifth Prize, "Canadian Poultry Review" Medal				
40.	D. Gibbard, Mission City, B. C.	Barred Rocks	130	1016
33.	P. S. Lampman, Law Courts, Victoria, B.C.	S. C. Reds	83	996
23.	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar P.O., Alta.	Barred Rocks	113	992
31.	Hall & Clarke, 215 Robertson Street, Victoria, B. C.	W. Orps.	58	952
26.	A. E. Smith, R.M.D. 2, Victoria, B. C.	S.C. Reds	107	949
35.	S. S. F. Blackman, R.M.D., Sidney, B.C.	S.C. Reds	104	941
x38.	J. H. Cruttenden, 237 Princess St. New Westminster	Buff Dottes	107	935
30.	W. S. Stewart, 1473 York St., Victoria.	W. Dottes	106	869
24.	R. B. Venner, Colwood P.O., V.I., B.C.	W. Dottes	89	849
36.	C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C.	Buff Orps.	81	824
29.	Jas. Wood, 1183 Caledonia Ave., Victoria	Buff Orps.	80	761
25.	Reld & Greenwood, Box 928, Victoria.	S.C. Reds	65	752
39.	D. Nicol, 1733 Bank St., Victoria, B. C.	S.C. Reds	100	730
22.	Rosecroft Poultry Farm, R.F.D. 2, Wenatchee, Wash.	W. Dottes	69	711
x21.	F. W. Frederick, Phoenix, B. C.	R. I. Whites	36	653
32.	Mrs. W. M. Higgs, Sooke Way, near Victoria, B. C.	W. Cornish	38	458
Total			1775	17,653

Five birds only.

*Winners of B. & K. silver medals for highest winter egg production in their classes.
Total number of eggs laid during contest—38,382.

W. H. STROYAN.

J. H. TERRY,
Director.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS.

Messrs. Jas. Brand & Co. were successful in securing gold medals for Sweet Peas, Gladiolas and Annuals and a diploma for their general collection at the recent Vancouver Exhibition.

Mr. H. A. Edgett, late manager Vancouver City Market, has formed a partnership with Messrs. Cameron & Gilland, and has gone into the wholesale fruit and produce business at 156 to 158 Water Street.

Weight Versus GAS

To offset the high price of gasoline, the best engineering talent in the world has perfected light-weight steels and scientific body construction. Despite its scarcity, aluminum is largely used. Weight reduction has been accomplished in every part of the car except the top.

All that is needed in a good top is found in

**DU PONT
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RAYNTITE**

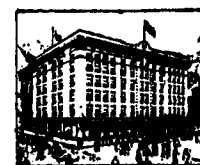
Single Texture Topping

It is guaranteed one year against leakage. No top has a finer appearance, and although light in weight, it has the required strength and is made to last as long as the car.

Specify RAYNTITE Single Texture Topping for your 1917 car or re-top your auto with this guaranteed, light-weight, long service top material.

Ask for free booklet "The Top Question" and samples of Rayntite Topping.

**DU PONT
FABRIKOID
COMPANY
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Hotel LOTUS

Corner
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Streets
Absolutely Fireproof
American and
European Plans
VANCOUVER, B. C.
THE LOTUS "Serves You Right"
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Room with detached bath, \$2.50 per
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GRILL Moderate Prices Unsurpassed

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FOR

Fruit Wrapping Papers

DUPLEX FRUIT WRAPS

Medium weight, glazed on one side

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Lightweight, strong, durable and transparent

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

We also carry **WHITE BOX LINING** in all standard sizes

LAYER PAPER

CORRUGATED STRAW PAPER

We carry stock of all these lines, and can execute orders promptly.

Mail orders receive special attention.


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Paper Dealers

VANCOUVER, B. C.

FOR SALE.

One imported prize-winning Hampshire ram, 3 years' old, \$30; one January Hampshire ram lamb, \$20; two Hampshire ram lambs, \$15 each, registered. Grimmer Bros., Pender Island, Port Washington P. O., B. C.



TRAPPERS
WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION

Highest prices paid—prompt returns, correct grading. Our success—44 years of fair dealing in America's greatest fur market. Means more money for your furs.

Before you send a shipment to anyone get our reliable fur report and price list. Supply catalog and shipping tags absolutely free—Summerfield's Animal Bait is guaranteed—\$1.00 per bottle. Traps and supplies at lowest prices.

SIMON SUMMERFIELD & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
Dept. 280 "One Reliable Fur House" Write Today

British Columbia Fruit Growers Should Exhibit at Calgary Fair.

Continued from page 1045

be sold at 10 cents each by pretty maids in true gingham dresses, while other visitors to the show will count how many apples are on display, for prizes are to be given to the persons guessing nearest to the correct number on display. Boxes of apples will be the prizes, and the Calgary housewife who can bake the best apple pie from B. C. apples will be able to compete in a competition with her neighbors.

During the same week the Calgary jobbers are holding their annual apple week and the accumulative effort will secure for British Columbia apples a great deal of advertising. It, therefore, behooves every fruit grower in the province to make a display at the show. The fruit committee will sell every box of apples for exhibition, and will remit to them the prevailing wholesale price of apples, less the freight.

Three classes have been made, so that the big and little shipper will be able to show his fruit to advantage. Diplomas and ribbons will be awarded.

One of the aims of the fruit committee is to educate the Calgary housewife to the varieties in season, so that she will order apples by varieties instead of just plain apples, and to make sure of this the three classes have been drawn up as follows:

1. Exhibits of fifty boxes or more to be made by shipping organizations; these displays to be made up of McIntosh, Jonathan, Yellow Newton, Spies, Wagners, Rome Beauties, Kings, Greenings, Winter Bananas and Canada Baldwin apples. Diplomas to be awarded for the displays.

2. Exhibit of five or more boxes of McIntosh, Jonathan, Wagener, Crimes, Golden and Winter Banana apples to be made by individual shippers. Ribbons to be awarded.

3. Exhibit of five or more boxes by individual shippers of apples of any variety. Ribbons to be awarded.

Every apple growing district in British Columbia should have a display at this exhibition. Alberta farmers will be in the city at the same time attending the Live Stock Sales, and this will afford B. C. growers a chance to show their wares to their best customer, the prairie farmer.

Growers should write at once to W. H. McTaggart, B. C. Fruit Markets Commissioner, Calgary, telling him that they will be making a display, so that arrangements may be made for the proper grouping of the exhibits in order to make the most attractive showing.

No, He Didn't!

A small girl of five was walking recently with her mother through the Public Garden in Boston. The Washington monument attracted her attention and she inquired what it was.

"That," replied her mother, "is a statue of George Washington."

The little lady regarded it critically for some moments, and then said: "Washington didn't take a very good statue, did he, mother?"

Perfect Teeth Mean Perfect Health

IN the past few years medical men have come to learn of the vital importance of good teeth to good health. The army surgeons have developed the fact that wounded men with good teeth recover much more rapidly than others and that the men with sound teeth and wholesome mouths have much more stamina than those whose teeth have been neglected.

MOST of the diseases are caused by germs which develop in the mouth and decaying teeth and spongy gums are ideal breeding places for the bacteria which afterwards are taken into the stomach. Even the deadly cancer has been found in eight cases out of ten to have originated in the mouth.

PERFECT teeth, then, practically mean perfect health. And if you have neglected your own teeth you should see me about being fitted with my "Perfect" Crowns and Bridges or if your teeth are too far gone for that, my "Perfect" Plates.

THIS "Perfect" dentistry of mine is made of the very finest materials that money can buy. No matter what you pay you could get nothing finer than this. Your mouth and the natural contour of the face are studied and the teeth are chosen so that they are of the correct natural shape and shade for your case. Every patient is an individual study and when I have fitted you with plate or bridge you can feel that your dental equipment is really perfect and guaranteed to remain so for at least ten years.

Special arrangements made to take care of out of town patients. Write or phone for appointment.

Perfect Crowns and Bridges

\$4.

per tooth.

NO HIGHER PRICE

Dr. Lowe

Vancouver's Greatest Dentist

Corner Hastings and Abbott Streets

Seymour 5444

Opp. Woodward's

VANCOUVER, B. C.

WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

HATZIC WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Hatzic Women's Institute met for their regular monthly meeting on Sept. 21, with an attendance of 24 members and five visitors. After the usual business was finished resolutions were passed to hold a special Red Cross collection on Oct. 19, which day has been appointed as tag day for the Red Cross throughout the British Dominions; also "that we adopt a prisoner of war". Hitherto we have sent in many donations to that fund in general, but we feel now that we should like to work with the particular idea of helping "our prisoner."

We also decided to send a collection of vegetables and fruit, etc., to the Columbian Hospital.

Mrs. Ferguson gave a "Scotch Shortbread" demonstration, which we not only watched, but were able to taste. Later on, before we parted company, and therefore could vouch for its being first rate.

The institute also planned to hold another Hollowe'en entertainment the actual date to be fixed later.

Large Attendance of Delegates From Various Centres Attend the Big Annual Conference at Penticton—Many Interesting Papers Read by Prominent Women Workers.

Over fifty delegates from the various Women's Institutes of the province assembled last month at Penticton, where the annual convention was held.

The conference was held in the Burch building hall, which was very prettily decorated with flags, flowers and fruit. Very striking was the banner made of Penticton pennants strung across the room bearing the motto of the institute, "For Home and Country."

The proceedings commenced with "God Save the King" and the offering of the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. R. L. Lipsett, Summerland, and Mrs. W. W. Davies, Chilliwack, were presiding, the latter being chairwoman.

A telegram was received from Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, and a member of the institute advisory board. He expressed his regret at being unable to be present and wished the conference every success.

The chairwoman in her address said she was very pleased to greet old faces and meet new friends and hear of new institutes being formed. How very pleasant it was to meet again fifteen institutes strong. Now, if ever, was the time to show the reason of their existence, to show what the women are made of at this time of great need. She asked the delegates to notice the improvement in the programme. They were not merely a literary society now but had practical suggestions. These were the things the women wanted now. She said she was glad the institutes had taken up school matters and school improvements. What were needed were some workable practical plans. The aim should be, "If you have any good ideas, pass them on." The institute in the city of Chilliwack had taken up the work of improvement of the school grounds.

The speaker urged the parents to get acquainted with their children's teachers, invite them in for a cup of tea occasionally, even if they were men, for the men also enjoy a cup of tea. The schools would be really the most important institutions for the next few years. She gave just a few words to the secretaries of the different institutes, telling them not to let the work lag. The Empire relies upon all. The reconstruction of things depends to a great extent on the women. Let them work for a greater, nobler Canada.

Excellent Work Done.

A three-minute report from the different institutes brought to notice the excellent work being done and the great interest taken in all departments.

A paper on how to economize labor in the home, given by Mrs. H. N. Millie, of Kelowna, was greatly appreciated, and discussion opened by Miss Agnes Rae brought ideas of labor-saving from a number of ladies.

The appointment of the resolutions committee brought the morning session to a close.

The afternoon session was opened with the singing of "The Maple Leaf."

The roll call of delegates was answered by the names of different military leaders of the Allies.

The president, Mrs. Davies, read the B. C. laws dealing with women's rights and offered suggestions for improvement, which will be considered by the institutes the coming year. She also spoke of the lack of food inspectors in B. C., stating that outside of Vancouver anyone, diseased or not, might be bread making.

A paper on the advantage of boys' and girls' clubs, by Mrs. Frank Slough, Salmon Arm, was read, with a discussion opened by Mrs. C. Goldsmith, Mount Ida Institute. The only institute so far that has undertaken this work is the Salmon River district institute, but very likely others will follow in the near future, as the work is very im-

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We will send you samples of any or all of the velvets listed below. Write for them and they will be mailed the day your letter is received.

Velvet Cord

A 27-inch fine cord velvet in every shade fashion calls for this Fall. Price, per yard **70c**

A heavy cord in a bit better quality velvet, 27 inches wide; in all shades. Per yard **85c**

Plain Velveteens

This is one of the best velvet values we have found this season. It is 23 inches wide and comes in nine good shades. Per yard **95c**

Chiffon Silk Velvet

In a fast dye—one that is really fast. This is the very finest of English silk velvet that we import. Comes in black only and is 40 inches wide. Yard **\$5.50**

Saba Bros.

Silk Specialists

564 GRANVILLE STREET.

portant. These children's clubs are also under the direction of the department, and prizes are given for the best exhibit of work done by children belonging to these clubs.

A very pleasant break in the routine of business came with a vocal selection by Mrs. H. W. D. Smith, of Penticton, which was greatly enjoyed.

A paper on "Phases of Adolescence" was read by Mrs. Murdin, Peachland, the discussion being opened by Mrs. Cleland, Penticton. This most important subject was thoroughly discussed and brought to the

**BLUE
RIBBON
TEA
IS
NICER**

"I Thought I Was Back in Ireland"

"I'll bet she was a pretty girl at 19."

This is how Stewart, our "information traveler," talked today; then he told me about Mrs. Fleming, a dear old Irish lady, aged 73.

Crossed the Atlantic from Dublin three years ago, and never missed a meal—"and sure," she said, "it was the young ones I left to get sea-sick."

"In Ireland we know good tea," said Mrs. F., "and it was a three shilling kind I used myself for years; but, out here for a while I thought good tea was unknown until I happened one day to get Blue Ribbon. Say—as soon as I tasted this, it was back in dear old Ireland I thought I was. And not one drop of any other kind have I used since and don't want to."

My dear Mrs. Fleming, I really admire you.

Jeannie Deans

notice of those mothers present many things overlooked in the training of children which might be of great benefit.

A paper by Mrs. Allison, Kalamalka, on "The Foundation of High School Scholarships by Women's Institutes in Rural Districts of B. C." aroused quite a discussion and brought a request from those present that this good idea be kept in mind and talked over in the local institutes.

After a piano solo by Miss DeBeck, tea was served at the close of the afternoon session. The delegates then had a group picture taken on the steps of the Incola hotel.

The Night Session.

The evening session of the conference was devoted principally to a talk on manual training by Mr. John Kyle, of the provincial education department. Mr. Kyle's lengthy lecture was illustrated in part with lantern slides. Acting on behalf of Reeve Conklin, Councillor Estabrook officially welcomed the visitors in a few well chosen remarks. Mrs. D. H. Watson of Summerland replied on behalf of the delegates. During the evening Mrs. J. R. Mitchell sang and Mrs. Dr. MacGregor gave a reading. Mrs. Potter and Miss Pitblado rendered a piano duet.

An interesting talk during the evening was one given by Mr. Yates, of Vernon, speaking on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. work for the soldiers in the camp there, as well as the Y. M. C. A. camps overseas. He told his audience that the Y. M. C. A. reading rooms at Vernon were crowded with soldiers every evening and it was planned to enlarge their facilities. Concerts were given every week and arrangements were made for outdoor games. There was also a French class and instruction in first aid. Three gospel services were held every week. The expense entailed totalled about \$500 per month, and of this sum it was necessary to raise about \$200 per month outside of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Yates appealed for financial assistance for the work.

Thursday morning Dr. McGregor of Pentiction spoke on "Preventable Ailments During School Life." The programme also included a paper on "Market Problems, How We Solve Them," by Mrs. Fosberry, of West Summerland, and the discussion was opened by Mrs. E. M. Daly, Similkameen, with also a paper on "Women's Part in the Reconstruction After the War," by Mrs. J. H. Miller, Vernon, the discussion being opened by Mrs. Aikins, Naramata. The committee reports were also presented.

Thursday afternoon's programme was: 2 p.m.—"What Our Children Should Read," Mrs. Solly, discussion opened by Mesdames Gibson and Tweedale; music by Miss Fairbanks; "Modern Thrift (Utilizing Our Resources)" Mrs. Augustine; discussion of institute problems, Mrs. Aikins; "God Save the King."

Motor drive at 4:15 p.m., followed by an at home at Mrs. Dr. McGregor's residence.

Women's Association at Strawberry Hill Transacts Business—Invitation to Members.

The regular monthly meeting of the Strawberry Hill Women's Institute was held at Mrs. M. Hunley's home, Sept. 14th. The president, Mrs. H. Kirk, presided, with a good attendance.

The programme of the Lower Mainland Conference was read and all arrangements made for the delegates to attend.

The committee's report on the flower show held in August showed that \$6.60 was made

for Red Cross work, and was donated to the Scott Road Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Kirk extended an invitation to all members and their friends to be present at her home Saturday afternoon, September 23rd, when they will be entertained in the form of a musicale.

Mrs. E. M. Killman also invites the members with their husbands to an old-fashioned Thanksgiving supper on October 7th.

KELOWNA.

The regular monthly meeting of the local Women's Institute took place at the Board of trade room on September 9th. The attendance was not up to the usual standard, some two dozen members only being present. The roll call was responded to by famous quotations. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, also various correspondence. Mrs. Small kindly demonstrated the cutting out of paper patterns, which proved very useful and instructive. A vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Small. A collection of \$4 was taken for our prisoner of war, Pte. Chaine. The meeting then adjourned.

SIMILKAMEEN.

On Friday, 8th, the Similkameen Women's Institute held its annual flower show. Owing to the great heat the afternoon attendance was poor, and the show not nearly equal to last year, but a crowd gathered for the evening and a concert was given, which included a demonstration by the Boy Scouts, after which dancing was in order, but the dance also was not up to the usual Keremeos standard owing, doubtless, to the great heat.

NARAMATA.

The Women's Institute met Tuesday afternoon, 12th September. The programme consisted of several excellent papers, one of labor saving devices by Mrs. H. T. Davies; the making of butter by Mrs. Jim Myers; current events, by Mrs. Fred. Simpson, and music was furnished by Mrs. Frank Langue-doc.

LADIES' WORK WAS EXCELLENT.

One of Finest Displays in Valley Seen at Maple Ridge Fair Last Month.

The success of the Maple Ridge fair is due in large measure to the support of the women of the municipality, and that co-operation has been strengthened by the work of the Women's Institute of Port Haney. This is the first year of the institute and the new organization now numbers a membership of over fifty. The interest the institute has aroused in practical household economy was in evidence in the displays that particularly concern women's work in the home at last month's fair at Haney. At no Valley fair also was there such a showing of dairy products, bread and fancy cooking of such excellent quality, such a profuse display of canned vegetables and fruit, and such a striking array of ladies' fine art work.

The institute also directly added to the attractions of the fair by staging an exhibit that called for much admiration. The arrangement reflected credit on the artistic tastes of the committee in charge, Mrs. J. McIntosh, Miss Haney, Miss McNea, Mrs. Walter Best, Mrs. Hamilton Edge. The exhibit showed ladies' fancy and utility work, cooking, canned fruit, canned fish, home-made soap and starch, these to show the avenues of economy in the home and on the farm. There was also shown tasty dishes

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- 24 inch velutina, silk finish, **85c** yard.
- 24 inch velutina, in heavy suiting weight, **\$1** per yard.
- 27 inch velutina, in heavy suiting weight **\$1.50** a yard.
- 39 inch suiting velvet, special, per yard **\$3.95.**



Broadcloths, the Vogue for Fall

LARGE assortments are ready here in all the various colors, including nigger brown, Russian green, Burgundy, mole, navy and other wanted costume shades. These come 50 to 56 inches wide, at **\$1.65, \$1.95, \$2.75** up to **\$3.75** yard.

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to demonstrate the economy in cooking by making use of the left-overs. The central idea of the exhibit was thus to demonstrate how the economical management of the home by the housewives could be advanced, and it was an eminently successful exhibit in better housekeeping. The decorations were in green and gold, and in every sense the best taste shown. The president of the Institute is Mrs. Stevenson, and the secretary Mrs. W. A. Robinson.

The arrangement of the ladies' work exhibit reflects credit on the lady in charge, Mrs. G. G. Abernethy. The exhibits were admirably placed for the best effect. There was here also an aim to bring practical work to the front. Knitting was a feature, and also in the children's division, a special being eagerly competed for. This side of household work has been stimulated on account of the almost universal knitting for the soldiers. The special for the best knitting for child under 16 went to Miss Effie McFarlane, while Miss Edge took first. The special for best knitting for child under 12 went to Miss Enid Fry, with Reta Chatwin first. For best collection of childrens work, Margaret Gardner captured the coveted special prize, and Effie McFarlane first. The special for knitted sox in adults was won by Mrs. Davenport, and Mrs. A. W. Robertson took first. Mrs. Thomson won the honors in crochet yoke, taking the special.

The closing competition was a knitting contest, held on the grand stand. Nine ladies entered and knitted industriously away for twenty minutes. The first prize went to Mrs. Briggs, second to Mrs. S. Alexander, and Mrs. Robertson was counted third. It was a demonstration in the skilful handling

of the needles that would have done credit to forty years ago.

Much could be said in commendation of the display of canned fruits and vegetables. There was keen competition and the honors were well divided. Through an oversight the judge's decision were recorded only on the card and the secretary seeks the names of those who have won prizes but of which he has not a complete record. Mrs. L. Platt won honors for best collection of canned vegetables, Mrs. Findlay for canned fruits unsweetened, and Mrs. J. Baillie for canned fruits in quarts, a \$15 special for fruit being given by J. M. Dale of Hammond.

Miss Reita Gilley of New Westminster and Miss Berry of Vancouver judged the ladies' fancy work, cooking and school work, and had a long and arduous task.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAINS.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3 lbs. will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are ad-

vised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free) to the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

A Big Job.

A little slum child was enjoying his first glimpse of country life. He sat by the farmer's wife just as the sun was setting, watching her pluck a chicken.

He was gravely silent for a long time, then asked:

"Do you take off their clothes every night, lady?"

When Woman is an Animal.

"Do animals possess the sentiment of affection?" asked the school teacher of the little girl.

"Yeth, mam. Almost always."

"Good," praised the teacher. "Now," turning to a little boy, "tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man?"

The small boy considered carefully, then returned: "Woman."

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

Careless Feeding and Watering May Kill Horse

Many horses are killed and many more are injured by careless feeding and watering.

Never water a horse immediately after feeding grain. This washes the grain through the stomach before it is properly mixed with the stomach juices and is liable to cause colic.

If the horse is very warm, let him drink a few swallows and then hold his head up for a minute or two, and thus cool his stomach slowly. Try it yourself in hot weather. You can drink a quart of cold water without injury if you will but take several minutes for the first few swallows.

When horses are brought in hot from their work they should first be given water cautiously and then fed hay and grain together, allowing them to exercise their own judgment in the selection of their feed.

While waiting for them at the watering trough, the time can be profitably used in removing the harness, at least the collar, and cooling the shoulders by washing in cold water. Removing the hot harness in a hot barn during the hot noon hour is a great relief to the horse and is really worth while.

When a horse becomes colicky or is foundered from too much grain or cold water on a warm stomach, there is no one to blame but the one who had him in charge, and it is he who must be charged with either ignorance or carelessness. Horses are worth money and their services are indispensable. Their care and management should be given more consideration.—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College.

DOWN AT THE BARN.

Down at the barn I've got a box in which I keep bolts and scraps of iron that might be utilized for repair purposes. Say, it comes in mighty handy oftentimes.

Down at the barn I've got a place to hang all the harness. Just nailed up a strip across the two-by-fours and drove spikes into them. Find it better than throwing the harness on the floor.

Down at the barn I've got a box for hammer, hatchet and nails. Don't have to look all over the place for the nails or something to drive them with. Mighty handy when you are in a hurry.

Down at the barn I've got a lot of rivets and everything just ready to mend a broken piece of the work or buggy harness.

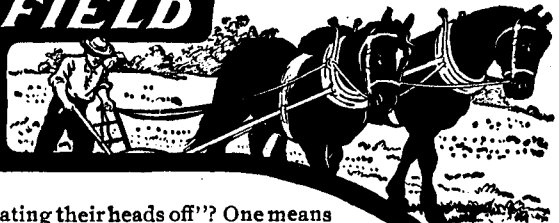
Down at the barn I've plenty of axle grease for the wagon and buggies, and some washers handy to keep wheels from rattling.

Down at the barn I've a ball of binder twine ready to use when I need strings for sacks or any other purpose.

Down at the barn I've got the surrey sheltered from all the rain and the hot sunshine. Haven't had the tires tightened for six years. They don't need it.

Down at the barn I have a cozy stall for every horse and cow. Makes a fellow feel good when the storms are sweeping cold nights.

**IN THE FIELD
MAKING
MONEY-**



or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

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It takes time and care to develop beautiful shade trees. They are the real aristocrats of the vegetable world.

Nothing else lends to a home an atmosphere of established dignity so well as trees.

It therefore becomes of first importance to plant trees that will rapidly develop into productive fruit trees and beautiful shade and ornamental trees, and also to maintain at full vigor the trees that have been standing on a property for years and which give character.

A great deal of money is being spent annually in tree surgery, and no doubt in the majority of cases the expense has been justified. By the cutting off of diseased limbs and the filling of cavities it is comparable with dental surgery, and any good dentist will tell you that to keep your teeth from decay you must take care of your general health.

It is therefore important in treating a tree that is not flourishing, or shows symptoms of decline, to remember that something must be done to stimulate increased vigor, and neither the saw nor the cement bucket will do that. Had the tree been perfectly healthy such radical treatment would not have been necessary. Most trees that die are starved to death because the roots are unable to find sufficient nourishment in the soil. In most cases the nourishment is there in ample quantity, but as it is frequently in soil so hard that neither water nor roots can penetrate it, it might as well be located on the other side of the earth as far as the tree is concerned.

Within recent years Dr. Dynamite has secured a world-wide reputation because of the efficiency of his treatment, which, like most great discoveries, is simply an application of common sense.

Dr. Dynamite corrects the unhealthy soil conditions in the feeding zone of the tree by three or four well located blasts in the subsoil, at equal distances from the trunk and near the outer circumference of the ground covered with the foliage.

The breaking up of the subsoil permits ample storage of water from melting snow or rain, so that even in the dry weather the tree has a reserve to draw upon. This water is not in itself tree food, but is the means of conveying the mineral foods that exist in large quantities in the subsoil, throughout the entire circulatory system of the tree.

Further, the opening up of the subsoil permits the access of the nitrogen laden air, and millions of soil bacteria convert this nitrogen into plant food. The results of this treatment are apparent within one year. Die-back and trunk decay are arrested, new shoots appear and the foliage increases in quantities and size. Old fruit trees that have stopped bearing for years bloom vigorously and carry such loads of fruit that artificial support has to be provided for the limbs.

But, Dr. Dynamite will tell you that by far the most important part of his discovery is that tree disease can be prevented and permanent health insured by planting the trees in blasted ground. This eliminates the "infant mortality" common to new trees planted in the ordinary manner, and

which causes death of an average of 33 per cent. within twelve months.

Trees planted in blasted ground are not subject to dry weather failure but grow vigorously through prolonged drouths. This rapid growth also causes fruit trees to bear marketable crops from one to two years earlier.

Unlike most great specialists, Dr. Dynamite's charges are extremely moderate. Last year the farmers of the States used about 25,000,000 pounds of his remedy, hence the owner of suburban home or country estate need not consider the cost at all, because it is as nothing compared with the value of his land and his trees.

Dr. Dynamite's practice is so large that he cannot personally attend all his cases, but has professional assistants all over the country, whose charges are moderate and services effective. For the benefit of those not desiring to employ professional help, Dr. Dynamite issues full instructions by mail, free. Various manufacturers of dynamite furnish attractively illustrated booklets describing the dynamite treatment in full.

WHEN TROUBLE COMES AT CALVING TIME.

Some Suggestions on How to Meet Emergencies That May Arise.

If the cow has been dry for six weeks and received sufficient feed so that she is in good condition at calving time, there seldom will be any complications arise. If the cow is on pasture, she should be allowed to remain there, but looked after at least twice per day when about to calve. If not on pasture, the cow should be turned loose several days before she is expected to calve in a box stall of sufficient size. As the time of parturition approaches, the udder becomes distended and hard, and filled with colostrum milk. When the tendons and muscles relax on either side of the rump, leaving a hollow appearance on either side of the tail head, parturition may be expected within 24 hours, or three or four days at the longest.

The cow should be left strictly alone at time of calving, unless some assistance is evidently necessary. As a rule the calf will be born within half an hour. If the calf is not expelled after an hour or two, an examination should be made. The normal position of the calf at the time of delivery is forefeet first with the front of the hoofs and knees upward while the nose is between the knees. If the condition of the calf is normal, the cow may be assisted by pulling on a rope attached to the forefeet of the calf. This must be done carefully and only when the cow strains. If the position of the calf is normal, the services of a qualified veterinarian should be secured if possible, unless the person in charge has had considerable experience.

The cow is especially subject to retention of the afterbirth, and special attention must always be given that it comes away. When the cow is in good condition, the afterbirth is usually expelled within a few hours after the calf, often almost immediately. Cows far along in years or in low condition of health are especially subject to this trouble. The giving of cold water soon after calving may cause it to be retained. All water given within the first 24 hours should be warmed, and cold feed should also be avoided. The afterbirth when expelled should be removed, to prevent the cow from following her instinct and eating it, which may result in disor-

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ders in the alimentary canal. If the after-birth is not expelled a serious condition of the cow is brought about by the decomposition of the tissues within the body and the absorption of the poisons. A cow in such condition becomes amaniated and produces but little milk, and that is not in fit condition for food.

The cow should be so handled that retention of the afterbirth will be prevented as far as possible. However, it will occur frequently in all herds. If it does not come away within 24 hours, it should be removed by the hand. There is no drug that can be used for the purpose. If taken in time, a weight of one or two pounds tied to the protruding membrane may by its dragging effect pull the membranes and stimulate the uterus to contraction. The only treatment that can be relied upon is to remove it by the hand. For the inexperienced the services of the veterinarian should be secured. Every man having the responsibility of caring for many cows should acquire the experience necessary to do this successfully himself.—C. H. Eckles, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri.