

BRITISH COLUMBIA



Vol. X., No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1917

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Military Service Act, 1917
 Explanatory Announcement by the
 Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced immediately, and the provisions of the Act will be explained in this announcement. It is the intention of the Government to raise 100,000 reinforcements under the Act, and to call up first only those who whose absence from civilian occupations will cause least disturbance to the country's economic and social life. One hundred thousand reinforcements—no more—are to be raised under the Act.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required.
 It is the intention of the Government immediately to require the first class to be called up and sent for military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 1, 1917.
 The general call will be limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 1, 1917. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions.
 The Government has decided to organize 1,250 civil tribunals throughout the country. These tribunals will be composed of two members, one appointed by the county judge and one by a joint committee of Parliament. It will be seen that these tribunals are non-military and independent. The members are men closely acquainted with conditions in the places where they sit and will be able to give each case sympathetic attention.

Proclamation will announce the day.
 The day when the first class will be called up will be announced by a proclamation. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

How to apply for exemption.
 Applications for exemption should be made by writing to the local tribunals. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada.
 Exemption tribunals will be organized in all parts of Canada. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

How to report for service.
 Men who are called up should report for service at the military authorities for service. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

Early report advantageous.
 Early report for service is advantageous. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

Provision for immediate medical examination.
 Provision will be made for immediate medical examination. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

Provision for the color.
 Provision will be made for the color. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

Waiver for the Proclamation.
 Waiver will be made for the Proclamation. This is because of the military service in order to provide reinforcements to the Canadian forces.

THAS J. DOHERTY
 Minister of Justice



CANADA

Should You Be Exempt ?

Every facility is afforded those who have reasonable ground for applying for exemption under the Military Service Act. Each man's case will be considered by a local, civil board, sitting in the locality where he lives, and will be decided as is desirable in the national interest.

The idea behind the Military Service Act is to call up first only those whose absence from civilian occupations will cause least disturbance to the country's economic and social life. One hundred thousand reinforcements—no more—are to be raised under the Act.

Cases of Exemption

Over 1,250 civic tribunals have been organized throughout Canada, known as Exemption Tribunals. These boards are comprised of 2 members, one appointed by the county judge and one by a joint committee of Parliament. It will be seen that these tribunals are non-military and independent. The members are men closely acquainted with conditions in the places where they sit and will be able to give each case sympathetic attention.

National Interest Will Govern Exemptions

Consideration will be given to applications for exemption received from men engaged in the production or manufacture of commodities necessary to the conduct of the war and the support of those at home and cases in which real hardship would be caused by the withdrawal. Not all men who register these claims will be exempted, but such claims will receive careful consideration. National interest must govern.

Promptness is Essential

Prompt application for exemption is strongly urged upon all who, being included in the first class, believe they deserve exemption. But first visit a Medical Board and find out if any further action is required. Unless the Medical examination places you in Category A., you will have no immediate obligation for service.

ISSUED BY
THE MILITARY SERVICE COMMITTEE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fruit and Farm Magazine

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

Vol. X.—No. 11

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in Advance

The Pure Bred Dairy Herds of British Columbia

By J. McLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of British Columbia.

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Introductory—The rearing of pure bred stock in the province is not an industry of the same age as its counterpart in the Eastern Canadian provinces. Nevertheless in spite of many handicaps some excellent herds have been built up throughout the province by fanciers, and a proof of the animals is found in the fact that the herd

the industry is relatively young there, representatives of the pure breeds are becoming well dispersed in the valley and their influence will be most beneficial to all dairy farming. There is quite a large region especially adapted to dairy farming and in which good farming cannot help but be profitable.

The first herd bull, Pender Tom, was bred by A. H. Menzies & Son. Last year most of the cows were bred to Sophie's Fern Pogis, the son of Pogis 99 of Hood Farm, and Fern 8th of Hood Farm that heads the herd of Mr. R. U. Hurford. This combination of blood ought to give high



"Pender Tom"—Bull owned by Thorold D. Smith, Sandwick, B. C.

with which the Department of Agriculture is commencing its work in the provincial university has been selected from herds within the province.

The accompanying article is the first of a series by Prof. McLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the provincial university, and constitutes the first comprehensive classification of pure herds of B. C.—Ed.

"KEARSNEY-JERSEYS"

Owned by Thorold D. Smith,
Sandwick, B. C.

The Comox Valley is destined to become a strong dairy farming region, although

In 1914 Thorold D. Smith made the beginning of a pure bred Jersey herd by purchasing a two-year-old heifer, Dell 2nd of Blue Ribbon. This animal did so well that in 1916 four more pure breeds from the same herd were purchased, Glen View's Leonette, Roxy of Maplehurst, Monica of Avelreagh and Lioni of Avelreagh. Despite the change from one district to another and that practically no succulent food was fed last winter these animals have made very good records.

This summer another addition was made, a daughter and also the Mother of Dell 2nd of Blue Ribbon was acquired; also another two-year-old, which is making well over 400 pounds fat as a junior two-year-old.

economic production and lay the foundation of a producing herd of high order.

Below is a record of the cows, as taken from the Comox Valley Cow Testing Association:

Class 3-year-old, Dell 2nd of Blue Ribbon, 600.2 fat.

Class 2-year-old, Lioni of Avelreagh, 385 fat.

Class 2-year-old, Monica of Avelreagh, 337 fat.

Class 5-year-old, Glen View's Leonette, 388 fat.

Class 5-year-old, Roxy of Maplehurst, 485 fat.

An average of 439 pounds fat or 522 pounds butter.

MORESBY ISLAND JERSEYS

Owned by G. S. Harris, Moresby Island
(Near Victoria), B. C.

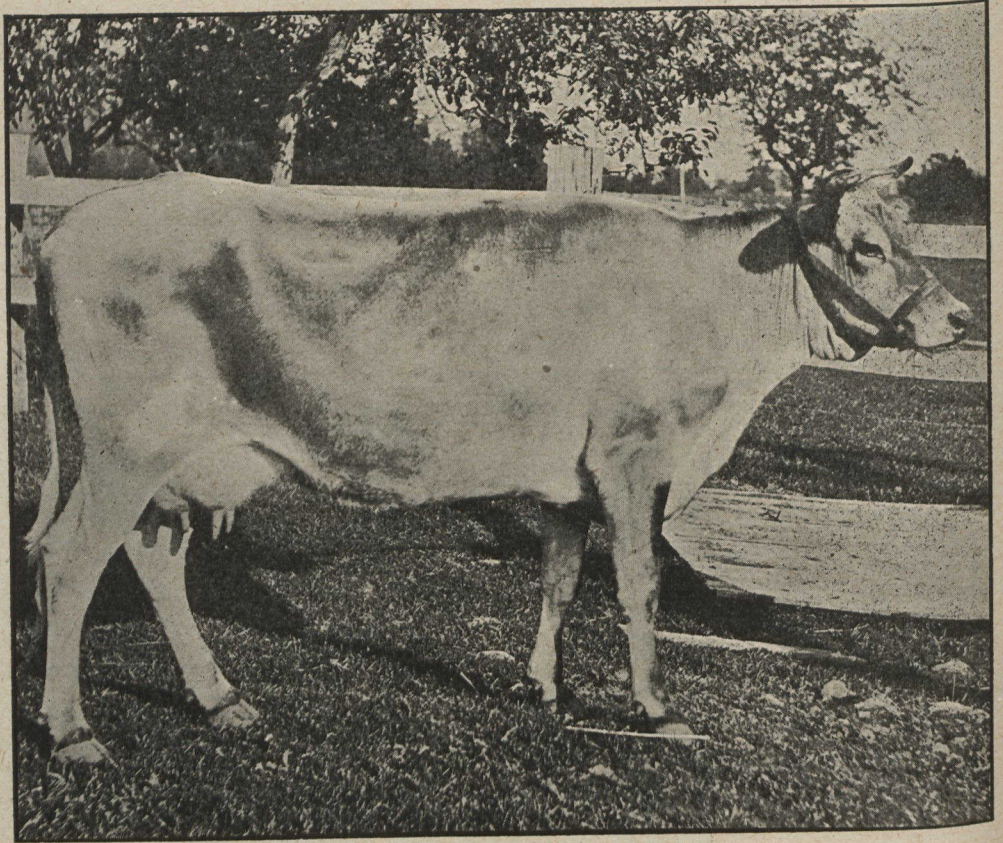
Situated amongst the many islands that extend southeasterly from Vancouver Island toward the mainland is Moresby Island, which consists of over 1,400 acres of land, much of which is distinctly rocky and the greater part of which is still in virgin forest. About 110 acres are now in cultivation and each year sees increases made in this tillable acreage. In 1908 Thomas Wilson Paterson, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, acquired this island and entered into a partnership with G. S. Harris, who operates the estate and to whom the Jerseys belong. The greater part of the farmed area of the island lies on the northern slope and this beautiful piece of cultivated land, with its good fences and trim, well-painted and spacious farm buildings, attracts the attention of travellers upon the boats, which on their way from Victoria to Vancouver, Seattle and other points, pass reasonably close to the island.

The Jersey herd of the Moresby Farm is not yet a large one, but the cattle have done so well and the farm operations have been sufficiently profitable to justify a considerable expansion of the business, and within the next few years British Columbia will find developing in this favorable location a herd of pure bred that will be of marked influence and distinct credit to the industry of the province. The beginnings of the herd were made in 1908 by the purchase of eight grade cows and four pure bred calves. The first sire used in the herd was "Exile of Bon Accord" 74132 A. J. C. C. Later "Bluebelle's Merry Boy" 2743 C. J. C. C. was acquired. Both of these bulls gave good service, though the former had the most marked influence, several of his daughters giving over 10,000 lbs. of milk under ordinary herd management. The bull now in use in the herd is "Lassie's Gold Nuggett" C. J. C. C. 4263. He was bred by A. H. Menzies & Son, and is out of the well-known cow "Buff's Lassie."

There are two females in the herd today that are deserving special attention. One of these is "Ailsa Paige—3119"—that has a four years' old record of 10,186 lbs. milk and 524 lbs. fat. She is a cow of very good size, constitution and quality. The other is a two-year-old heifer, "Anna Lisa of Moresby—5385"—that is beautiful in style and form and is working very well, indeed. There are as yet only eleven pure bred females over two years old in this herd; seven of these having been recently purchased from A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, B. C. There are twenty grades and these will be gradually replaced by pure bred animals.

In his management of the herd Mr. Harris demands constitutional strength and vigor in his cattle. In the selection of sires only those that trace along all lines to heavy producing females are purchased. For the last three years the herd has been officially tested by government veterinarians for tuberculosis and never a trace has been found. The herd is never closely

housed, the weather being so mild that they are out for a few hours practically every day of the winter. The young stock are handled similarly. Combining with these favorable factors the isolation of the herd one can readily see where the Moresby Island Jerseys may soon occupy a very enviable reputation.



Lioni of Arelreagh—Owned by Thorold D. Smith, Sandwick, B. C.



Bull—Owned by Mr. G. S. Harris.

The Cow and The Dairy

Experiments show that the Jersey cows drink the most, consuming over five pounds of water for every one pound of milk produced. The Guernseys come next, and, in the order named, are followed by the Shorthorns, Devons, Holsteins and Ayreshires.

Cows that are milking drink 50 per cent more water than those that are not.

There is a prejudice against eating beef from an old, played-out dairy cow, and, therefore, there is no advantage in endeavoring to combine milk and meat qualities in the same animal.

Keep a record of the cows.

To keep a cow clean, the stall in which she stands must not be too wide.

A good cow should give a good flow of milk ten months out of twelve.

The dairyman has an income nearly or quite fifty-two weeks in the year.

The dry pasture calls for a solling crop. It is best to milk the cows in the barn, even in hot weather.

Get the cow's good will and she will not hold up the milk. Kindness will accomplish what abuse never can.

The dairy cow likes regularity. It matters little what hours are selected, provided the cows are milked regularly and go through the same routine at the same hours each day. Irregularity in milking or feeding means loss.

If it is noticed that the calf does not seem to thrive, a change for the better can often be made by giving a half pint of wheat bran with a pinch of salt, scalded with a teaspoonful of hot water. This should be given with the usual quantity of milk. Corn, oats and hay, with pure water should be constantly within reach.

The dairy cow should be kept clean, especially the udder. Before milking, the udder should be rubbed with a damp cloth, but not too wet, so as to prevent any dirt falling into the milk.

The bowels of the cow can be kept regular, and also the skin improved by feeding a small amount of oil cake or ground linseed once or twice a week. Where the teats have a tendency to become sore or dry, there is nothing better than a little vaseline rubbed on them.

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

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

Dean Klinck Visits the Great North Land

On his recent tour with Premier Brewster to the Peace River Country, Dean Klinck was greatly impressed with the possibilities of this district as an agricultural centre. Foremost, perhaps, was that of the Pouce Coupe District for grain and stock. From information gathered so far only about five per cent of the vast fertile area is under crop. Four thousand acres are sown to wheat, seven thousand to oats and two thousand to barley. There is still a great deal of land to be taken up, but unless transportation facilities are considerably improved, and that at an early date, it will mean a falling-off of settlers; in fact, perhaps, less than there are today.

The dean was much interested in the valleys along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. He considers these extensive tracks are just as fertile as the wide expanse of the Pouce Coupe District, and are capable of producing just as wide a range of crops and of raising stocks with equal success, and at the same time are nearer transportation and to larger markets, but there would be greater expense necessary to cultivation by reason of more difficult clearing; however, he points out that with the transportation facilities ensured, the additional cost of clearing is insignificant, since there are tremendous areas of rich lands in the valleys.

Another feature of the trip which attracted the attention of Dean Klinck was the immense tract of, and north of the Peace River, viewed from the centre of the Dominion Peace River block to the eastward.

To the professor's mind there is here one of the most promising cattle countries, with excellent possibilities. He declares that any misgivings that might have been entertained as to the possibilities of agricultural development in the northern sections of British Columbia can be dispelled for all time. He was able to judge from the practical and the scientific point of view. His statements are based upon what he saw growing, and by that means was able to judge as to the adaptability of the soil and to advise upon the nature of crop that could be most advantageously produced.

In the Bulkley Valley, Dean Klinck found that a wide range of field crops were growing most successfully, Fall and Spring wheat being noteworthy, and from the samples of wheat he inspected the yield promised from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre. When it is borne in mind that the average prairie crop gives a return of from twenty to thirty bushels, it was a matter of congratulation for the Bulkley Valley farmers, and at the same time showed what can be done west of the Rockies. Oats and barley and small areas devoted to potatoes and roots were also noted with satisfaction. Dean Klinck's summing up of the Bulkley Valley District is that it is well adapted for the production of grains, grasses and root crops, notably suitable for mixed farming. Pre-eminently a livestock country, it is also a country in which the necessary crops will grow to splendid advantage.

At Hudson's Hope many farmers were

successfully producing wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and root crops. Also the settlers were making every effort to increase the livestock, some good animals having been recently brought in from Alberta. From Hudson's Hope to Fort St. John the bench lands continue to rise higher above the river, are more sparsely wooded and carry more natural grasses, pea vine, and veitch; prove at once of the adaptability to agricultural industry.

Five years ago the Pouce Coupe District was not open to settlement, and today, says the dean, approaching a million bushels of grain will be exported as the season's crop. This success is largely due to their appreciation of the value of livestock, for at no point between there and Prince George has livestock been gone in for to such an extent as in the Pouce Coupe District. The whole locality forms an extremely fertile tract, very sparsely wooded in places, but for the most part it is open prairie, gently undulating, affording splendid drainage. The soil is deep and retentive of moisture, and while occasional summer frosts have caused a little damage, this year's crop has been harvested without injury.

Settlement would progress more rapidly and production this year would have been greater, had it not been for the lack of transportation. As it is now, Pouce Coupe grain has to be hauled over a seventy-mile trail, and five days for the trip to Grande Prairie in Alberta is required, from which it will readily be seen where the profit goes.

Crop and Live Stock Statistics in British Columbia, 1917

By A. B. Tweddle, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

Most satisfactory results were obtained this year in the collecting of data relating to crop areas and live stock through the joint plan between the Dominion and British Columbia governments. Over 19,300 cards were sent to all agriculturists possible and of the estimated number of actual farmers, 45 per cent. responded, whilst in past years the average return for Canada has been about 10 per cent.

Circular containing full details of crop areas and live stock will be ready for distribution to secretaries of Farmers' Institutes in a few days. Subsequent issues dealing with crop conditions, yields and prices, as well as stock on the farm, will be issued from time to time.

The question often arises amongst producers as to the wisdom of publishing such timely information, it being feared that large buyers and middlemen, with such data at hand, will manipulate to the detriment of the producer.

It is desired to strongly impress upon the producers of the more perishable commodities that the majority of successful buyers and middlemen make it a part of their business to keep thoroughly acquainted with supply and conditions in the field of their operation and generally have a truer knowledge of the situation than the majority of the producers, and especially in sections not yet effectively organized.

It must be realized by the producers that even though they possess sufficient knowledge of their own particular section, conditions which affect local prices cover a

wide range including not only this Province but other Provinces and countries the world over.

Just so long as these agriculturists in unorganized districts who withhold individual data and are unwilling to co-operate in making it possible for the Government to keep producers advised, just so long will the producers be operating with uncertainty on the market.

The following statement shows the areas of various crops as found in June, 1917, compared with those in 1916. Of grains intended for threshing, wheat shows an increase in the year of 13.2 per cent., whilst oats decreased 11.3 per cent. Root and fodder crops show a total increase of 9 per cent.

The total areas of all crops in 1917 is shown as 277,152 acres or an increase of 5.9 per cent. over 1916.

Figures for live stock vary from 2.6 per cent. in dairy cattle to 12.3 per cent. for sheep, less than those shown for 1916, which would indicate that previous figures have been too high.

Acresage under principle field crops—

Grain Crops—	1917	1916
Fall wheat	3,236	
Spring wheat	18,101	18,843
Oats	60,234	67,065
Barley	5,524	4,006
Flax	54	50
Rye	911	452
Peas	1,338	1,085
Beans	2,117	1,809

Mixed grains	1,850	259
Buckwheat	185	
Corn for husking	222	
Other grain crops	260	

Total grains

Root and fodder crops— 1917	1916	
Hay and clover	129,254	122,419
Alfalfa	8,681	5,591
Potatoes	15,264	12,067
Turnips	2,003	
Mangels	1,016	
Sugar beets	401	
Other root crops	1,170	2,903
Corn for fodder	2,239	2,434
Grain-hay	18,890	22,424
Green forage	1,810	213
Other crops		2,892

Total roots and fodders 183,120 168,051
Total area of farms, 1917, 1,367,871 acres.
Total area of cleared land, 1917, 338,045 acres.

Numbers of live stock and poultry (all ages):

	June, 1917	Dec. 1916
Horses and mules ...	55,280	65,000
Dairy cattle	86,819	89,100
Beef cattle	153,524	170,000
Sheep	43,858	50,000
Swine	37,688	39,055
Poultry	1,368,000	839,000

Statistics Branch, Victoria, B. C.
Sept. 17, 1917.

A. B. TWEDDLE,
Statistician.

The Gift of Freedom is Bought with Blood, but Money will help preserve it.

Let this great truth burn itself into your soul—the Gift of Freedom cannot be bought with money, but money will help to preserve it.

From the four corners of the earth those who love Freedom have united to defend it from enslavement by Germany.

Millions of free men have already sacrificed their lives on Freedom's altar.

Still other millions stand ready to make the supreme sacrifice.

Noble women have sent loved ones to Freedom's service with an anguish harder to bear than death.

Still other millions have yielded their entire resources in service or in money to the need of their countries.

Canada proudly claims her full share of these noble souls.

And now, for their sakes, asks her citizens (men and women) to support with money Canada's part in the mighty efforts of the free peoples of the earth to save themselves from the ghastly crucible into which the Hun would pour and then remould mankind.

To prevent this, brave men are giving their lives. Will you hesitate to lend your money?

Canada must raise more money in order to continue to play her great part in the prosecution of the war.

This money must come from the people of Canada. Outside financial markets are closed and it is in the interests of Canada that as much as possible of our war indebtedness should be held within the Dominion and interest upon it paid to our own people.

The money is here. The only question is, will Canadians, now that they know the need, respond magnificently to this appeal? They will!

Get Ready to Buy in November Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

Stock Sale at Colony Farm Draws Buyers From all Parts of Canada

The fourth annual sale of pure-bred pedigreed Clydesdale and Shire horses, which took place on October 18 at the Colony Farm, Essondale, was a great success, the result netting the sum of \$18,000 to the provincial treasury.

Thirty-three head were disposed of, and no less than twenty-two of these were retained in the Province of British Columbia, the remaining eleven being purchased by representatives hailing from other parts of the Dominion and the United States.

The sale of the stock referred to marks another step in the path of the government's policy of retrenchment without impairing efficiency. The reason for the sale was due to the fact that there was not sufficient land for feed without additional renting.

Nine thoroughbreds have been retained by the government and will remain at Essondale for the purpose of use on the farm, as well as to be of service as part of the system of agricultural education in connection with the University of B. C.

No cattle have been disposed of, and the Holstein herd will remain, as these are necessary for the provision of milk and butter for the institution.

The following is a list of the sales, prices and purchasers:

Welcome Guest, Clydesdale, 7 years old, No. 13826; sire Baron Beaulieu, dam Betty of Comisky, grandsire Baron's Pride; F. W. Roundsfell, \$1100.

Bowhill Baron, another fine Clydesdale, 10 years old, No. 9492; sire Baron's Pride, dam Water Lily; J. W. Finlayson, Calgary.

Lady Cedric, Clydesdale mare, 9 years old, No. 28943; sire Marmion, dam Cedric Princess; Malcolm Stewart, Ladner, \$425.

Melita, Clydesdale mare, 8 years, No. 28941; sire Sam Black, dam Marmora; Dominion Government, \$600.

Moselle, Clydesdale mare, 9 years, No. 28937; sire Everlasting, dam Jean of Craigreville; Dominion Government, \$1250.

Nancy Edwards, No. 23573, Clydesdale mare, 9 years; G. Clark, Sydney, \$625.

Solway Princess, Clydesdale, 7 years old, No. 28939; sire Up to Time, dam Lady Powell, granddaughter of Baron's Pride, sold with colt at foot; W. Montgomery, Ladner, \$1025.

Boquhan Queen, Clydesdale mare, 7 years, No. 28024; sire Apukwa, dam Bessie Bell; sold with colt at foot, Colony Marcellus, sire Terra Nova Dominion Government, \$1150.

Colony Bess, Clydesdale filly, 2 years, No. 35698; sire Welcome Guest, dam Craigie Winsome; W. Holmes, Ladner, \$350.

Colony Jess, 2 years old, filly Clydesdale; sire Welcome Guest, dam Solway Princess; Malcolm Stewart, \$850.

Colony Bell, Clydesdale, 2 years old, No. 36700; sire Welcome Guest, dam Boquhan Queen; Dominion Government, \$800.

Colony Jemima, 2 years old, Clydesdale filly, No. 35699; sire Welcome Guest, dam Melita; W. Holmes, \$525.

Colony Moss Rose, Clydesdale yearling filly, No. 37580; sire Welcome Guest, dam Nerissa; M. Stewart, \$650.

Colony Peggy, Clydesdale yearling filly, No. 37583; sire Welcome Guest, dam Peggy Pride Dominion Government, \$1100.

Colony Ruby, No. 37582; Clydesdale yearling filly; sire Welcome Guest, dam Boquhan Queen; G. Clark, Sydney.

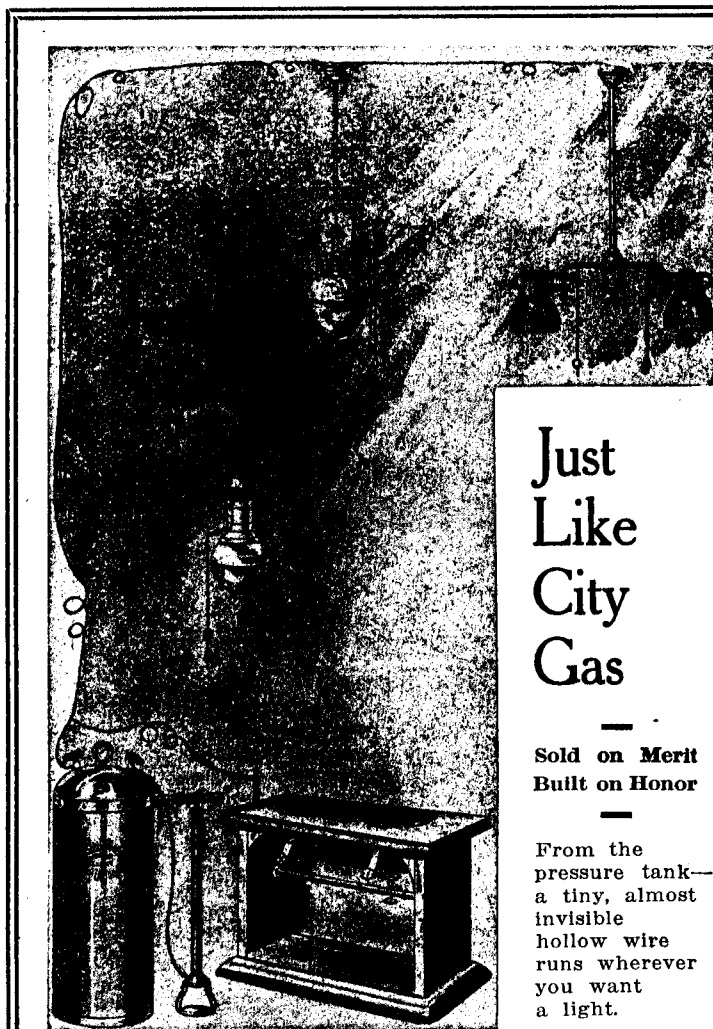
Colony Blossom, Clydesdale yearling filly, No. 37584; sire Welcome Guest, dam Craigie Winsome; J. O. Tretheway, Abbotsford, \$325.

Colony Lady Cedric, Clydesdale yearling filly, No. 37581; sire Welcome Guest, dam Lady Cedric; G. Clark, Sydney, \$575.

Colony Cedric Princess, 4 months, Clydesdale filly, \$275.

Colony Baron, 4 months, Clydesdale colt foal; sire Bowhill Baron, dam Colony Melita Dunure; J. Evans, Chilliwack, \$325.

Continued on page 29



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The Growing of Root Seed in Canada

Among the problems that the great war has created for Canada, the problem of growing root seed, i.e. seed of swede and fall turnips, mangels, and field carrots, may seem rather insignificant to the average Canadian citizen. Yet, the problem is today one of the most vital to the Canadian, notably the dairy farmer, inasmuch as it is directly connected with the providing of that indispensable stock food that is generally referred to as "roots".

In 1915 Canada imported a total of 1,927,313 pounds of turnip seed, and 1,056,060 pounds of mangel and beet seed. In 1916 the import of turnip seed dwindled to 150,855 pounds and the import of mangel and beet seed to 636,797 pounds; and for 1917 the figures stand at 291,379 pounds for turnip seed and 891,677 pounds for mangel and beet seed. This means that Canada imported a total of these most important farm seeds in the years of 1916 and 1917 which falls short of the import of 1915 alone of, roughly, one million pounds. It should be added that practically every pound of field root seed used in this country is of European origin.

That Canada was running a great risk of having her supply of root seed from Europe shut off, partly or wholly, as a result of the war, was regretfully predicted in an Experimental Farm bulletin in 1915. In the said bulletin, an appeal was made to Canadian farmers and others interested in the seed supply being kept up, urging that Canada could not afford to take the risk of relying on import from Europe either under prevailing war conditions or immediately after the conclusion

of peace. It was emphatically stated that "Canada should make herself independent of foreign markets and produce at home what now has to be bought from abroad. Canadian farmers should not only try to meet the emergency demand for field root seed in the immediate future, but also try to establish a permanent seed-growing industry which would make them independent of any other country." The bulletin went further and predicted "that many districts of Canada where root seed growing is unknown at present, will prove themselves not only able to produce seed of good quality, but also to be especially well adapted to seed raising."

To what extent this prediction was justified, will be shown by the data following, showing what results in root seed raising were obtained in the year of 1915. In that year the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa raised, from a field about 1½ acres, a first class mangel seed crop at the rate of about 1,150 pounds of seed to the acre. Mangel seed was produced at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., at the rate of 2,100 per acre, at the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., at the rate of 1,150 pounds per acre, and at the Experimental Station at Kentville, N. S., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre. The same year the Experimental Station at Lennoxville, Que., raised swede turnip seed at the rate of close to 1,250 pounds to the acre.

But what about the profit? Does it pay the grower to raise that kind of crop? As an answer, it may be stated that there was, according to records kept, a net profit of

about \$80 per acre from the mangel crop at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915. And this in spite of the fact that the men handling the crop were quite unfamiliar with the same.

The above figures indicate, most decidedly, that there are, in Canada, great opportunities for developing a new field in agricultural activity promising substantial rewards, from a profit standpoint, to those who take up root seed growing conscientiously and in a business-like manner.

May it also be added that the raising, in Canada, of the seed needed in the country will directly help to increase the average yield of the root crops of the Dominion. This will, however, be discussed in a special article.

GENERAL FARM ITEMS

To produce any crop, from 300 to 500 pounds of water will be required to make a pound of dry matter.

Soils need considerable moisture, and it is important that it be not lost by evaporation. For this reason deep plowing must be resorted to in order to retain the moisture, and frequent surface cultivations prevent its loss by evaporation.

Following is a handy table of weights of feed stuffs:

Cottonseed Meal	..... 1.5 lbs.
Linseed Meal, old process	..... 1.1
Gluten Meal	..... 1.7
Wheat Bran, coarse	..... 0.5
Wheat Middlings, coarse	..... 0.8
Wheat Middlings, fine	..... 1.1
Mixed Wheat Feed	..... 0.6
Cornmeal	..... 1.5
Oats	..... 1.2
Rye Bran	..... 0.6

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to announce that we have opened the largest and finest Men's Clothing and Furnishings Store in the Dominion of Canada, right in the heart of the theatrical district.

This store will feature American Clothes for Men and Young Men at reasonable prices.

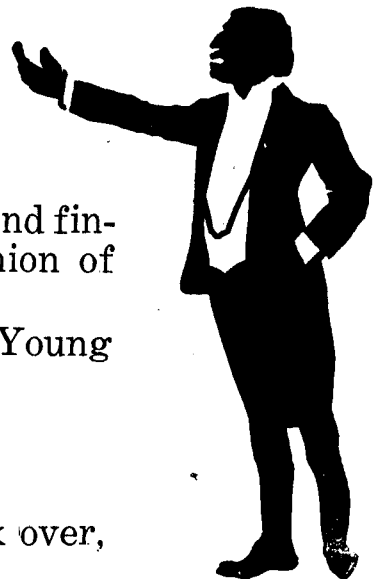
SUITS—\$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25.
OVERCOATS—from \$15 to \$35.

You are cordially invited to drop in and look this stock over, even if you do not buy.

Our Slogan is: "Service at all times."

Dick's Limited

53 HASTINGS STREET WEST



Canada as a Sheep Raising Country

Increased Sheep Raising in West—Strength of Co-Operative Movement—Advantages of Sheep Raising.

By W. Foreman.

The sheep industry is in its infancy as far as Canadian possibilities are concerned. We had, according to the census of 1915, 2,038,662 sheep. In 1916 there was a decrease of 22,000, but in 1917 it is expected that a large proportion of that loss will be made up, due to importations into Alberta and British Columbia from Nevada, Wyoming and other states across the line.

The shear in 1915 was approximately 14,200,000 pounds, while 1916 showed 14,172,662 pounds. The clip in 1917 will show approximately 14,500,000 pounds. The increase is due largely to importations from the states to the west where they were clipped before marketing.

These figures give one an idea of the present situation, but they are small when we consider the vast areas of land splendidly adapted to sheep raising. Quebec, particularly through the Eastern Townships, has thousands of acres of high land, difficult to cultivate, and at the present time overrun with weeds, which are well suited to sheep. Ontario is in much the same position both in regard to uplands and rolling country. New Ontario, with much of its land not cleared, would find sheep a source of revenue at small expense and a wonderful aid in combating the weeds which naturally follow in the wake of newly cleared land.

The West, within the last three years, has come to realize that they can raise other things besides wheat, and sheep is one of them. Classy ewes which went to the States formerly are now shipped west, and only the best are sought after, which shows that the western provinces are laying the right foundation. The West, with its limitless areas yet unbroken, offers wonderful possibilities, especially the more northerly sections, where wheat does not ripen readily and mixed farming must be practised. These sections will help to place us among the foremost sheep-raising countries of the world.

Co-operative Movement

The spirit of co-operation has done much to promote the sheep industry in Canada. The chief activity so far has been along the line of wool. In 1914, 200,000 pounds were graded and sold co-operatively. In the present year the amount will be 2,400,000 pounds. This movement is certain to grow, provided it has the entire support of the producers. Many efforts have been made to break up the co-operative movement through private dealers offering high prices, but the co-operative movement has realized prices such as were never received before. The top prices at Guelph were, 78c, 67c, 66c; Alberta, 65c and 63 1-2c; Manitoba, 65c and 63c. It is possible that these prices may have been exceeded in individual cases, but only for a purpose. Co-operation will advance the industry, but individualism will land the breeders nowhere.

Government Aid to Breeders

The government is aiding breeders, not only in assembling and grading wool, but in placing pure-bred rams at their disposal. The number of rams at present placed with breeders' clubs is 1,500. These are chiefly in new districts where pure-bred rams are difficult to obtain. This

prevents the development of mongrel stock and puts the isolated breeders on a par with the more populous districts.

Advantages of Sheep Raising

The sheep is a dual purpose animal, producing both wool and mutton. At the present time there is no line of live stock yielding such a handsome profit when the amount of money invested is taken into consideration. The initial outlay is small and the building up of the flock is comparatively rapid.

The returns on the money invested begin with the first season in wool and lambs not needed for breeding purpose. The past year, as we have shown, has been a profitable one from the standpoint of wool. There is every prospect that high prices will continue for some years after the war on account of the wastage and the shortage created in other countries.

Expensive buildings for sheep are unnecessary. Protection from the wind and snow is all that is required. Provision for an abundance of fresh air is an important feature in the construction of a sheep pen. Of course at lambing season warmer quarters must be provided. Double boarding a portion which has a southern exposure and providing some simple system of ventilation is all that is necessary. The quarters need not be extensive or costly as the period during which lambs need protection is not long.

As a weed eradicator sheep are without equals. Many pastures cannot be plowed because of their rough or rocky nature. These rapidly run to weeds if only cattle are pastured on them. Many of these weeds spread rapidly to other parts of the farm if left undisturbed, and this is one of the reasons why we have an alarming increase in our weed-crop each year. Where sheep are kept weeds have not the same chance to seed. Sheep will eat and relish almost any class of weeds. They should not, however, be expected to subsist entirely upon a weed diet.

Except at certain seasons of the year, less time and attention need be bestowed upon the care of sheep than in the case of almost any other animal without thereby endangering successful results. This does not mean that sheep should be placed in the extreme northeast corner of the farm and never looked at throughout the summer. Salt must be given, injuries and disease watched for and a general oversight maintained throughout the season.

Sheep raising in Canada up to the present, has been a side issue. They have been given the back lot and roadsides in summer and more or less haphazard feeding in winter, especially at breeding and lambing season, when special feeding is required to insure a numerous and thrifty crop of lambs. The industry has reached a point now, however, where the same care and attention that is given cows should be given sheep, especially in the matter of pasture and winter feeding at the seasons when extra feed is required.

The Sheep Fold

Ewes due to lamb in the latter part of winter or early spring should be given nutritious food for toning the system, de-

veloping the young and growing a coat of wool. Nitrogenous foods, such as oats and bran, are valuable for that purpose.

Lambs make greater gains in feeding than old sheep.

The heaviest fleeces are generally found on medium-sized sheep.

It is very important to protect sheep from wet weather, although they can stand considerable cold.

There are few greater money-making industries in this country than mutton-raising when properly managed.

Feeding sheep in low, marshy pastures is about the most unfavorable condition under which they can be kept.

The ewes should be kept in good condition at the time of the birth of their young, as those in poor condition are not apt to own their lambs.

A recommended preventative for keeping sheep from having stomach worms is salt and common tobacco leaves.

Lambs make a greater gain in feeding than old sheep. There is nothing better for the farmer than good second-growth clover.

Sheep are very particular about the condition of their feed. They will not touch hay that has been nosed by other stock, neither will they eat grain over which rats or mice have played.

The hoofs of sheep make rapid growth, a provision of nature to stand the wear and tear of stony ground. Consequently, when on soft pastures, there will not be sufficient wear for the hoofs, and they should be pared at least twice a year.

The sheep stables should have frequent cleaning. When the manure is allowed to remain too long, it gives off ammonia and other foul gasses which injure the sheep.

Sheep feeders in England attach more importance to succulent feeds, like turnips and cabbages, than do feeders in this country.

Sheep manure has very aptly been "American Guano".

A sheep allowed to fall off in condition will have a weakened constitution permanently.

GOVERNMENT OFFER OF FALL WHEAT TO SAANICH FARMERS READILY ACCEPTED

At the annual fall fair of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Association last month, the Hon. John Oliver made an offer to supply free one hundred pounds of special Fall wheat, up to the limit of a ton, to all farmers making application and undertaking to plant it immediately. This offer has met with such a hearty response that the ton has already been bespoken. Hon. John Oliver would have increased the quantity had it been possible, but advices from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Edmonton indicate that not even a pound more is procurable.

The department will give a gold medal to the farmer producing the best results from this seed. The only condition to be imposed by the department is reservation of the right to purchase the seed should it be necessary next year.

Secretaries of Farmers' Institutes Find Members Get Fine Results with Giant Stumping Powder

THE secretaries of many of the Farmer's Institutes throughout the Province report that the members are getting remarkable results in their stumpy-blasting by the use of Giant Stumping Powder.

"As Secretary of the Langley Farmers' Institute I have ordered for members' use several tons of Giant Stumping Powder. In every case the powder has given entire satisfaction and I strongly recommend its use for the purpose of clearing land, as it is the only system in vogue at this time," writes James Allen.

"I beg to state that Giant Stumping Powder has been used by the members of our Farmers' Institute as well as myself, and we find it all that is claimed for it," says Secretary Philip Jackson, Dennison Station.

"The Giant Stumping Powder which I have used has been highly satisfactory, and I feel sure it is all that is claimed for it. As Secretary of the Sumas Farmers' Institute, I may state that the members using it have never expressed anything but satisfaction with its quality," reports Charles Beele of Abbotsford.

There are many reasons why readers of FRUIT AND FARM magazine will find it to their advantage to get Giant Stumping Powder the next time they need explosives. Some of the reasons why Giant Stumping Powder and other Giant powders have proven so satisfactory are as follows:

1. They are made especially to suit Canadian farm and orchard conditions, by a Canadian company with many years' experience.

2. They are the genuine Giant Powders—the product of the manufacturers who originated the name. The fact that other explosives are often called "giant powders" indicates the high quality of the genuine.

3. They go further than ordinary dynamites. They exert their strength over a wide area, cracking, splitting and heaving out stumps, roots and all, rather than shattering and throwing them high in the air.

They will not freeze at ordinary temperatures. This reduces the labor of thawing.

5. They are being used by thousands of farmers, scores of whom state that the Giant brands "give better results"—"save money"—"have wider breaking power"—"shoot the roots"—and "are always uniform in strength and action."

Firing Charges Electrically

The Giant Powder Company recommends electric firing as a means of reducing the cost of clearing land. In its book, which will be sent free to any reader who writes to its Vancouver office for it, the Company says:

"The electric method should always be used when it is necessary to fire several charges simultaneously. When the charges are close together the electrical method increases the efficiency of each charge. It is the cheaper method when there are many hundreds of blasts to fire and when the holes are more than three feet deep. In firing with electricity one must have an electric blasting machine, a leading wire and electric exploders.

"When you are using the electric method instead of the fuse method of firing, the powder is set off by electric exploders instead of regular caps. Exploders are copper caps, like blasting caps, but with two insulated copper wires fixed in them so that a current from the electric blasting machine will explode them. They should be put into the sticks of powder exactly the same as blasting caps and fuse, except that there is no danger of setting fire to the powder from the wires as there is from the fuse, and the wires may be looped about the sticks, or bent as you wish, so long as the insulation is not broken.

"The wires should be tied to the sticks the same as fuse, to prevent the caps from pulling out of the powder; but another good plan is to punch a hole straight through the

centre of the stick to be primed, to double the wires six or eight inches from the cap end, pass the doubled end through the stick and loop them over one end. Then the cap can be inserted in a slanting hole made elsewhere in the side of the stick, and the primed stick can be lifted by the wires without pulling loose the explosive cap you have fixed.

"Full directions for operating the blasting machine will accompany it. The leading wire must be duplex, or if single you must double it. Be careful to make connections by wrapping the wires together tight, and for some distance. Don't loop them together. All the wires mentioned are included among regular blasting supplies, and may be bought with powder."



"Electric blasting saves money"

a farmer writes us. "It cuts down the quantity of powder required and the stumps come out cleaner when I fire the charges by pushing down the handle of your electric blasting machine. I have found that whether I fire with a battery or with fuse and cap,

Giant STUMPING POWDER

goes further and does better work than ordinary stumping powders."

Giant Stumping Powder—made in Canada for 32 years—has been used for years by the leading farmers in this section. Many of them tried other makes but their tests have shown that Giant gets the stumps out cleaner and cheaper. If you are not already using Giant Stumping Powder, specify Giant the next time you need explosives.

Have you our book?

If you haven't, write for it today. It contains 44 illustrations of the most effective methods of blasting. It shows how to do many kinds of farm work in the cheapest, easiest way. Mail the coupon or a post card.

Free Book Coupon

Giant Powder Co. Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

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

- Stump Blasting
- Boulder Blasting
- Road Making
- Tree Bed Blasting
- Ditch Blasting
- Mining—Quarrying

Name _____
Address _____

Holstein-Friesians in the Dry Belt and What She is Doing

By S. J. Kinney, Burton Fruit and Stock Farm, Penticton.

(A Paper Read Before the Annual Meeting of the B. C. Veterinary Association).

In 1907 I came from Nova Scotia to the Okanagan, and finally located at Penticton. At this date there was practically no town, and the development you see in the town proper and the orchards has sprung into existence since that date.

It is hard to realize that just a few years ago—where you now behold beautiful peach and apple trees bending with fruit—the bench lands were clothed in sage brush and the bottom lands with heavy cottonwood and pine, and now we are steadily advancing to greater development.

Many of us embarking in the beautiful art of fruit growing did not attain to that success as soon as we had hoped for. It takes time to grow an orchard to profitable bearing, and in the meantime one must live. We had one severe winter freeze, also a hard scourge of fire blight, and our losses have therefore been considerable. The successful marketing of fruit so as to insure a profit to the fruit grower has been and still is a problem, but I believe we are doing better as we profit by the mistakes of the past.

Just before the war when the land boom had burst and had affected most of us to a greater or lesser degree, I found myself in the position that if I did not increase my income in some way I could not meet my obligations. My orchard was young, the income was small. I did not wish to leave my property, so at last I decided I would try the Dairy Cow.

I considered one could not afford scrub cows on land costing \$300 an acre, one must have cows capable of large production in order to make a living profit. I decided upon the Holstein Friesian Dairy Cow as the one most fitted for my requirements, but previous to this I had purchased a few grade cows. Two I found to be boarders, one proved to be a grand cow; one of the best I have even seen. She produced for me in eighteen months, 13,000 pounds of 4.8 per cent. milk. She was a Gurnsey Jersey.

I purchased five registered Holstein Friesians. I have eleven females in all now, and two young bulls, besides "Jelocie McThilde," a son of Sir Canary McThilde, and who carried 75 per cent. of his blood. With the blood of this great bull in my herd I am looking for some choice young stock, and I am now getting it.

My aim is to develop a cow of large size straight on back, strong constitution with great capacity for food and a high fat average, say 3½ to 4 per cent., but not to sacrifice size and vigor for a high fat test.

I have several cows of outstanding merit.

"La Vetta" on R. O. P. promises to close the year with over 8,000 pounds of milk, averaging 4 per cent. as senior one-year-old. This heifer was bred by me. Another, "Pauline De Kil Rosa," as senior one-year-old, record 10,560 pounds milk with fat average 3.73 per cent. She is on junior three-year-old R. O. P. test this year. She has already produced enough milk and fat to qualify, in a little over seven months. She is only being milked twice daily. If nothing unforeseen happens she should close her year with 12,000 pounds, 2.70 per cent. fat test.

Her dam is "Rosaline De Kol" with R. O. P. record of 14,945 pounds of milk and 643 pounds butter. Her grand dam is

"Zozaline De Kol" with 14,891 pounds milk and 680 pounds butter.

The combined production of the Grand Dam, Dam and Granddaughter in twelve months was over 40,000 pounds milk. As food these three equal 16 dressed beef animals of 1,000 pounds each, and yet these dairy cows are capable of continuing on for many years, producing food for the nation.

Milk has been looked upon in the past by a great many simply as a beverage or something that merely tastes good. Now, since the high cost of living is upon us and all meats are very high and away beyond what they ever were before, a great many are looking for something to take its place. This can be done largely, if not wholly, by the free use of the dairy foods such as milk, butter and cheese.

The following are some comparisons:

One quart milk costing 12½c equals four to five pounds of ham at 28c.

One pound butter costing 50c equals four pounds steak cost \$1.35.

One quart ice cream costing 50c equals 18 eggs at 90c.

One pound cheese costing 30c equals three pounds pork chops at \$1.05.

The above comparisons are given on the basis of calories or units of energy.

R. W. Washburn of Minnesota Agricultural College is the authority for saying that 100 pounds skim milk is equal to 20 pounds lean meats. When we contrast the prices and compare with the food values of each the statement is startling and leads one to ask can these things be.

As the cost of all animal foods has increased by 100 per cent. owing to depletion in our own as well as in European countries, and there are less beef animals in the country today, according to population, than there has been for forty years. This is a serious fact for our nation to face. Also all cereals have doubled in value. Then one must look to the dairy cows to solve the high cost of living. I believe our Provincial and Dominion governments should do more than they are doing to stimulate this industry, even going so far as to loan money on the plan now adopted by the Alberta government, so that farmers can do away with their scrub and buy pure bred dairy animals. Also to offer cash bonus' to all those who can reach the 10,000 mark in the Dairy Cow's production.

In this dry belt, and indeed we have found it such this year, the great problem for the dairyman is succulent foods and pastures. The last named were all burned up this year by August. I have been feeding hay and silage since August. Three years ago I built a forty-ton silo and this has been a wonderful help, but owing to the corn crop being a light one I did not succeed in filling it full, and in the Okanagan it will not be an easy winter for the dairyman. All mill feeds are almost prohibitive and one must look largely to alfalfa and silage, but so many will not have even this. Men in this valley planted sufficient acreage to fill their silos, and in some cases there was almost a total failure owing to shortage of irrigating water.

In conclusion I would advise those who have good dairy stock not to sacrifice by slaughtering them for beef, but rather to

hold on. When the war is over (and God grant it may come soon with an honorable peace) I believe there will be a wonderful demand for good breeding stock. Then I believe the dairyman will see brighter days. In the meantime the dairy cow will continue on, cheerfully furnishing the most wholesome milk, whether as raw, malted, powdered or condensed; whether as cheese in its many brands and varieties; whether as buttermilk or confection, the call for dairy products is one of the most insistent, universal and exacting of all the demands of the trade. An infant necessity, a standard food, a common luxury, is the milk of the dairy cow.

DOING HER BIT.

Quietly munching the new-mown hay,
Peacefully chewing her cud.
Looking as bright as a summer day,
The sky as pure as her blood;
Unconsciously dreaming and perfectly fit
The Holstein cow is doing her bit.

Just look at the beauty lying there,
With her back all covered with silk,
Good feed and plenty, with lots of fresh air
Ensures big returns in milk.
Browsing contentedly, happy and fit,
The Holstein cow is doing her bit.

Don't get excited, keep me well fed,
Give me a chance to make good;
Plenty of water, nice comfy bed,
And I'll answer the cry for food.
Solving the problem ever fit,
The Holstein cow is doing her bit.

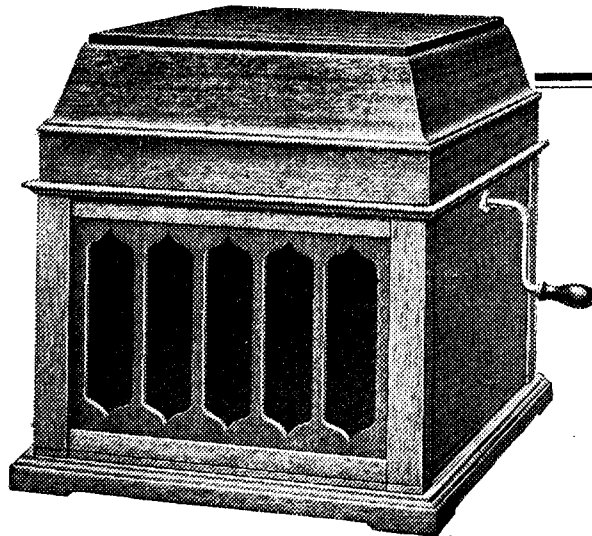
Records may come and records may go,
But always be sure of this fact:
That whether it be for weal or for woe,
For production she'll never be whaked,
True friend of the people and always fit;
The Holstein cow is doing her bit.

Then hurrah for the greatest cow on earth,
Loud let her praises be sung,
Give her full credit for what she is worth,
And high let her picture be hung;
Black and white is her color, she's proud
and fit,
The Holstein cow is sure doing her bit.

I want to tell you a good thing I heard recently, and which is strictly true.

A little girl, six years old, was given a pure bred Jersey calf. She took an uncle, visiting there, straightway to the barn to show him the little Jersey heifer. While he was admiring the calf, she confided to him that she was going to feed it "real good" and see if she couldn't make a Holstein cow out of it.

Try Edison's 1918 AMBEROLA in your home



The New Edison Diamond Amberola Model 50

NO matter how delightful your home may now be, Mr. Edison's Diamond Amberola could not fail to make it more so. A Diamond Amberola in your living room would make it the brightest and cheeriest spot in the world for you. It would become a hallowed place where your family and friends would gather together and enjoy with you the gems of the world of music—heart-songs, ballads, hymns, opera, concert, musical comedy, vaudeville—no end of entertainment.

We could tell you that the Amberola reproduces songs so naturally that, when you turn your back and close your eyes, it is difficult to believe that the living artists are not actually in the room. We could write whole pages in an effort to convince you that the New Edison Diamond Amberola is a musical instrument indispensable in your home, but one note of the voice of Anna Case singing "Annie Laurie" or one ripple of music from the bow of Albert Spalding playing "My

Old Kentucky Home," would convince you as no printed words ever could.

We could tell you that the New Edison Diamond Amberola has a GENUINE DIAMOND REPRODUCER (no needles to change). We could tell you that Edison Blue Amberol Records are almost unbreakable and unwearable. We could tell you many other wonderful things about the New Edison Diamond Amberola and Edison Blue Amberol Records, but the Amberola itself can tell you in its own musical language far better than we can.

HEAR MR. EDISON'S AMBEROLA BEFORE YOU PURCHASE ANY PHONOGRAPH OR TALKING MACHINE, WHATEVER NAME IT MIGHT HAVE. And when you do hear the Amberola, hear it in your own home right where you would expect to use it after you bought it. Just give it a few days' trial and it will sing and play itself into your heart and your life so that you will never want to part with it, even at many times its cost.

SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER

Now, about that free trial? Find in the list below the name of the dealer nearest you. Fill in the coupon at the bottom of this page and sign your name and address on the margin. The dealer will send you the beautiful Amberola Book from which you may select the instrument you prefer. He will also send you the catalogue of Blue Amberol Records. Select any 12 records. The dealer will send you the Amberola and Records which you may keep for three days. After three days you

may purchase the Amberola and records for cash or on terms which will be arranged by the dealer, or you may notify the dealer that you do not care to purchase and he will take them back without the trial costing you one cent. No red tape. No expense or obligation on your part! Just an out-an-out-FREE trial.

No doubt many times you have thought that you would buy, or try, a phonograph "some day." Send the coupon NOW. Make TODAY YOUR "SOME DAY."

Write for Our Beautiful Amberola Book, "A Master Product of a Master Mind." It's FREE.

What the Amberola Gives You

With the Edison Diamond Amberola you may have any kind of music at any time and any place. Think what a priceless possession this is!

Mr. Edison has so perfected the art of phonographic recording that every sound wave, from the crashing thunder of great military bands to the most delicate wisp of sound from the lightest-toned violin, is caught by his recording instruments and reproduced on Blue Amberol Records. His method of recording is a secret with Mr. Edison and his most trusted associates. That is why no record but an Edison Record has all the natural warmth, richness and feeling of the living artist. There is no thin, metallic twang such as you hear from talking machines—nothing but smooth, round,

rich and mellow melody. You actually would be astounded to think that anything but a human being could produce such music.

Mr. Edison, placing quality before all else, selects his artists solely on merit. He has the choice of the best vocalists and instrumentalists of the world make records for him. That is why, on Edison Blue Amberol Records, you hear the foremost singers, instrumentalists, bands, orchestras, etc., of the day. As illustrating what you may have when you own an Amberola we have selected at random the following Blue Amberol Records from the extensive Blue Amberol catalogue:



erol Records. His method of recording is a secret with Mr. Edison and his most trusted associates. That is why no record but an Edison Record has all the natural warmth, richness and feeling of the living artist. There is no thin, metallic twang such as you hear from talking machines—nothing but smooth, round,

- HEART-SONGS**
Annie Laurie
Ben Bolt
Juanita
Kathleen Mavourneen
Last Rose of Summer
Old Folks at Home
- SACRED SELECTIONS**
Abide With Me
Beyond the Smiling and
the Weeping
Crossing the Bar
Clory Song
I Love to Tell the Story
Dreams of Galilee
- BALLADS**
Only a Pansy Blossom
Silver Threads Among
the Gold
I'll Take You Home Again,
Kathleen

- Take This Letter to My
Mother
Only to See Her Face
Again
When You and I were
Young, Maggie
- BANDS**
Sextette from Lucia
El Capitan and Manhat-
tan Beach March
Cavalry Charge
Boston Commandery March
William Tell Overture
Laughing Eyes Intermezzo
Garden of Roses Waltz
Passing Review—Patrol
- MARCHES**
Dominion of Canada
March
Boys of the Old Brigade
March

- Ben Hur Charlot Race
March
Athol Highlanders' March
National Emblem March
Spirit of Independence
March
- MEDLEYS**
Bonnie Scotland Medley
Medley of Country Dances
On Parade Medley
Fisher's Hornpipe Medley
Hollow
- INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS**
Alexander's Ragtime Band
(Banjo)
First Heart Throbs (Bells)
Dancing on the House-top
(Bells)
Carnival of Venice
(Accordeon)

- Bonnie Scotland Medley
with Variations (Xvio-
phone)
Czardos (Harp)
- VAUDEVILLE**
Town Topics of Punkin
Center
My Uncle's Farm
Insect Powder Agent
Golden Wedding
Funny Doings at Sleepy
Hollow
Mrs. Clancy's Boarding
House
- QUARTETS**
Alone in the Deep
Don't Stop
Thump! Tramp! Tramp!
Sally in Our Alley
When the Roll Is Called
Up Yonder

- RECORDS FOR DANCING**
Around The Map—Fox
Trot
Good-Bye, Boys Medley—
Two-Step
Hezekiah—Cake Walk
Listen to This—One-Step
Over the Waves—Waltz
Whistling Rufus—One-Step
Virginia Reel
Underneath the Stars—Fox
Trot
- PATRIOTIC RECORDS**
God Save the King
God Bless the Prince of
Wales
O! Canada
Soldiers of the King
Songs of England
Songs of Scotland

Edison Dealers Who Give Free Trials

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son Store.
KAMLOOPS, B. C.—A. C. Tay-
lor & Co.
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Cranna.
LADYSMITH, B. C.—J. A.
Knight.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—
J. H. Todd.
- KELOWNA, B. C.—Crawford
& Co.
NANAIMO, B. C.—G. A. Flet-
cher Music Co.
SUMMERLAND, B. C.—Sum-
merland Supply Co.
NELSON, B. C.—City Drug &
Stationery Co.
GRAND FORKS, B. C.—Wood-
land & Quinn.
- ROSSLAND, B. C.—Hunt Bros.
TRAIL, B. C.—Hunt Broc.
VERNON, B. C.—Hood Sta-
tionery Co.
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WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS IN
MARGIN BELOW AND MAIL COUPON TO
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Please send me the Amberola Book and par-
ticulars about your FREE TRIAL OFFER
on Edison Amberolas.

FRUIT CROP CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

(By M^r S. Middleton, Prov. Horticulturist)

The conditions and development relative to the apple crop are very favorable this year. The yield will run about the same as in 1916, the new bearing blocks being offset by losses in some parts, due to winter injury of past years.

In the West Kootenay and Boundary sections the crop is light, but the fruit is of good quantity, being much cleaner than last year. Apple scab in the Kootenay has not been as serious a pest this year, as usual; but, at the same time, well sprayed orchards certainly show the value of thorough spraying for this fungus. In the Boundary, fruit has suffered from lack of moisture.

In the Okanagan, the crop will run possibly a little heavier than last year. The quality and color of the fruit will be excellent; clean, free from insect or fungus; but just a trifle smaller than usual. In some of the sections, where irrigation water was scarce, the fruit is rather small.

Lower Mainland and Islands—The fruit is only of fair quality; orchards were somewhat neglected and the excessive dry weather has affected the size and color of the fruits in most sections.

Pears are just a fair crop; good quality and size.

Plums and prunes are light, and there is considerable dropping of the fruits in some sections, due to the dry season and, in some places, lack of sufficient irrigation water.

In general, fruit prospects have not looked so bright for several years. The crop is good, the quality is excellent, the demand brisk and the prices ranging high and still tightening up. Labor and car conditions are good so far.

Production—Apples

Cars of Apples, 1916	1917	P.C. of 1916
Islands	125.1	.80
Lower Mainland	57.0	.80
Thompson Watershed..	43.0	100-
Okanagan & Boundary 1,976.8	100	
Kootenay	109.7	.80

B. C. Vegetable Crop Conditions

Generally, vegetable crops are a fair crop; in some sections lack of sufficient moisture has affected the yields.

Onions are a fair crop. The effects of the dry weather gave the insects and fungus pests a great advantage so that, although the acreage is increased, the total yield will not be much greater than last year.

Potatoes.—Here again the continued dry weather has affected the yields. In some sections second growth has commenced. Although there is a fair increase in acreage, the yields will not be as good as last year.

Other vegetable crops are fairly good, excepting where moisture conditions were not satisfactory.

The demand for vegetables is good and the prices fair.

NEW WALDRON APPLE—A PRIME FALL APPLE

Waldron Beauty.

Time is a great producer of changes and improvements in almost every line of activity, and particularly so in the horticultural kingdom. Were it not so, we would not now be enjoying the many benefits accruing from the various new and improved varieties of fruit in the different lines, which are listed in the catalogues published by different nurserymen. It is on account of this law of progress that it is possible at this time to bring before the public a new apple of more than ordinary merit. This new apple originated on the farm of G. W. Waldron, who lives near Oregon City, Oregon, and believing that the man who discovered this excellent new apple should be associated with its future history and share in the honor which will undoubtedly come to it by way of the pleasures and financial benefits it will impart to those who give it a place in their gardens and orchards, it has been decided to let it carry the name of its originator, hence it has been named the "Waldron Beauty."

The Waldron Beauty belongs to the same family of apple as the Fameuse and McIntosh Red as is indicated by its extremely white, delicious meat and its beautiful red skin. It is, however, much larger than the average Snow apple, making an average four and one-half tier grade. In color, the Waldron Beauty is practically covered with red, some parts having a full red, particularly on the sunny side, which takes a most beautiful polish, while the under side of the apple will have a light covering of red with a greenish yellow background. A good sample of the Waldron Beauty will elicit favorable comment from most people.

The Waldron Beauty is a very profuse bearer, the fruit being well distributed over the entire tree. The fruit matures the latter part of September, and will keep firm and nice until the latter part of November or the fore part of December. In high altitudes it would mature later and thus extend the season. Mr. Waldron has exhibited this fruit at fairs for the past three or four years, where it has always attracted more than ordinary attention.

This apple should make for itself a position in the ranks of autumn apples, equal to that held by the Yellow Newton Pippin in the winter sorts.

After consideration of the scarcity of really good Autumn apples, it will be agreed that there is a big field for an apple of the Waldron Beauty type. Ninety-nine planters out of every hundred who plant apple trees, select winter apples, and it might not be inadvisable to divert from the crowded path and try an attractive Autumn variety.

MESSRS. JAMES BRAND & CO. OPEN NEW STORE

Messrs. James Brand & Co. have opened a new store at 526 Hastings Street West, opposite Spencer's, where they will carry a full line of bulbs, seeds, etc., and will also maintain the floral and wreath department.

Liming the Land

LIME is a cure for sour land;

LIME is a corrective for improper condition of the soil;

LIME aids production of plant foods;

LIME benefits all crops;

LIME is a disease preventive.

Lime for these purposes must be pure.

Our LIME is 99.5 per cent pure.

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

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

PACIFIC LIME CO.,
Limited.

512 Pacific Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.
Works: Blubber Bay, B. C.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES

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EVERYTHING IN THE
EXPLOSIVE LINE

Have YOU Tried
Our
Low Freezing
Stumping Powder

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Write for Pamphlet

Orchard Culture

One of the most successful factors in grafting is waxing. It must be carefully performed, that the scions be not disturbed, and completely done that all air and moisture be excluded.

An excellent wax is made by melting together four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of tallow. When melted, pour into a tub of cold water to cool; then pull, the same as taffy, until it is of a clear golden color.

Warm, bright days should be chosen for grafting; otherwise the wax hardens so quickly that it is difficult to properly do the work.

Young trees may be retopped in a single season; a tree eight to ten years old in two years.

A large New York apple-grower advises low-headed trees as being less affected by disease of the trunk than are those not protected by the branches. They are less affected by the winds, the fruit can be more cheaply gathered, and most important of all, at maturity can be thoroughly sprayed.

An abundance of fruit on the farms is a good health insurance.

The "trimming up" plan is the best for old orchards. The bottom limbs should be cut off to a point three or four feet from the ground; then the ends of the most extending branches should be cut off.

While there is no sure cure for blight in pear trees, there is a possibility of saving the trees by properly cutting off all branches which are the least bit affected.

Some peach growers believe in sod culture. During the time the trees are growing the soil is worked, and a clover crop is sowed in fall and plowed under early in the spring. It is a mistake to leave clover crops until they suck too much moisture from the soil at a time when it is required by the trees.

The best time to scrape old bark off apple trees is on wet days. Care, however, must be taken not to injure the live bark.

Trees should never be planted until the ground is ready, neither should they be planted in a soil that is not thoroughly underdrained and enriched before planting.

Small Fruit Culture

It is a good rule to cultivate the soil so frequently that the space between the rows of strawberries will never be covered with runners, and that the soil may be loose and mellow.

It is important that a mulch of some kind be provided and placed on the strawberry bed after the ground is frozen and left on until after all danger of hard freezing in spring is past.

Among the peculiarities of the black raspberry is that of the annual travel to new soil by the aid of the tips. The plants must be obtained from the tips of the present year's growth. When the growing canes have reached about four feet in height, the point should be nipped off with the thumb and finger, and soon branches will appear along the cane, increasing the number to take root, and adding to the productiveness of the plant the next season. The bearing cane should be left in its place until fall. Later on, when it is time for the tips to attach themselves to the soil, the rooting can be facilitated by a light covering of dirt.

Short Course

IN

Fruit Growing

OFFERED BY

The College of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, November 20th to November 30th.

The Course is planned to assist those who are interested in or are growing fruit for market.

Watch for the announcement of the Course in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry—

January 8th to January 18th

For full information and programme, address—

THE REGISTRAR,

The University of British Columbia
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Commercial Planters Please Note!

IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY that we have your orders this month for SPRING 1918 delivery. If you want to get your trees in the right quantity, quality and variety, you should **ORDER NOW**, and not leave it till the last moment, and then have to search Canada and the United States for what you want and not get it, or perhaps receive indifferent stock. Get all you want **NOW**, and from a reliable firm.

We supply a large number of the commercial growers in the Okanagan and elsewhere—one customer at Vernon has already ordered his three thousand Wealthy and McIntosh. We have lots more but there is a limit and we are selling heavily each day.

To smaller planters we offer the same satisfactory service for Spring 1918 delivery. Send for our seventy-page descriptive catalogue, also our artistic Rose catalogue, and if you mention Fruit and Farm we will send our colored calendar for November.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO., LTD.

1493 Seventh Avenue West, Vancouver, B. C.

Nurseries at Sardis.

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

In preparing for the crop in spring, the branches should be headed in the two or three feet, according to their strength.

A cultivator with square pointed shovels is the best kind to use among raspberries.

The black raspberry is different from the rest of its class, both in habit of growth and in make-up of its fruit.

The average yield of blackberries is 3,158 quarts, although an acre has been known that produced 10,000 quarts.

HOME-GROWN VS. COMMERCIAL SEED OF FIELD ROOTS

Experimental Farm Note.

One of the reasons why root seed growing has not been practised to any extent in Canada before, is the rather widely spread idea that Canadian climatic conditions are not as favorable to the production of high class seed as are the conditions in those European countries upon which Canada has relied in the past for her seed supply. In other words, the European countries have been supposed by virtue of more suitable soil and climatic conditions to be capable of raising seed producing larger root crops of high quality than Canada ever could be expected to do. A similar conception is also very common in the United States. Such a conception has no foundation and is entirely wrong.

Experiments, conducted the last few years by the Experimental Farms Systems all over the Dominion, most conclusively prove that Canadian grown seed in no respect is inferior to imported seed. On the contrary, it produces better crops than does imported seed. In support of this statement the results obtained in 1916 with home-grown seed of varieties of mangels and swede turnips in comparison with imported seed of the same varieties may briefly be summarized.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel seed, raised at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915, produced a root crop in 1916 which averaged, when tested at nine of the Dominion Experimental Stations, over two and four-fifths tons more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety. Mammoth Long Red Mangel seed, grown at Charlottetown, P. E. I., was tested at Charlottetown and Ottawa and produced about half a ton of roots more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety, and this in spite of the fact that the Charlottetown seed was harvested under most unfavorable conditions. Seed of the same variety, raised at Kentville, N. S., gave a root crop at that Station which exceeded the crop realized from the imported seed by close to three and a half tons to the acre.

"MOORE LIGHT" GASOLENE LIGHTING SYSTEM

No development of modern times has been so far-reaching as the evolution of gas lighting and its application to farm and rural homes. Established in 1905, the trade mark "Moore Light" is known throughout the Northwest as the best of its kind, and the most efficient in service.

The last development in the Moore Light system, involving a self-cleaning, automatic needle regulator tip, as used in the lamp No. 571, brings to all rural communities the most modern gas light at actual cost price.

It produces the softest, brightest, pleasantest light known to scientists, beautiful in effect, harmonious to nature, so that the colors may be distinguished by its rays; recommended by eye specialists because it gives as nearly as is possible the same rays as the sun itself. It is adopted the world over because of its absolute dependability, its economy, its service, and its safety.

The fuel is the ordinary fuel used every day and everywhere for running automobiles and farm engines. The whole apparatus containing the fuel is placed OUT OF DOORS. It cannot freeze or give bother from fire or explosion.

One of the greatest recommendations that the MOORE LIGHTING SYSTEM has is the number of satisfied users in town, village, churches, homes, stores, canneries and every kind of business.

Amongst the users of this "Moore Light" are the following:

- The Canadian government;
- The City of Vancouver;
- The Hudson's Bay Company;
- The Nicola Valley Coal Company;
- The Canadian Pacific Railway;
- The Royal Bank of Canada;
- Wallace Fisheries, Limited;
- Fraser River Lumber Company;
- Etc., etc.

TO THE FRUIT GROWER AND FRUIT PACKER

WHY NOT HAVE A
Specially Designed
Highly Colored Label

and familiarize your own brand of goods?

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

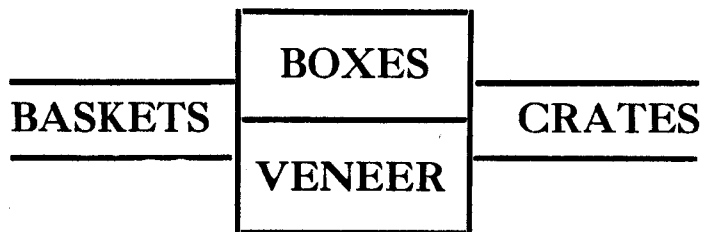
We make these kinds of labels.

B.C. PRINTING & LITHO.
LIMITED

Smythe and Homer Streets
VANCOUVER, B. C.

British Columbia Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers of



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

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

B. C. Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

"C.V.B." THE CANADIAN ESPERANTO

By Augustus Bridle.

Canada speaks about forty languages. Newspapers are printed in at least twelve of these. No living man in Canada, however great a scholar he may be, can read equally well, even if he can read at all, every one of those newspapers without translation. There are thousands of people in Canada who are unable to communicate with the great majority of Canadian people by means of any document they can read. With all our melting-pot machinery of commerce and railways and newspapers and colleges and schools and banks and elections, we have never yet designed a document that all people in Canada could be made to understand equally well for all necessary purposes.

But there is a Canadian Esperanto. There never has been one before it. The document conveying this universal language may be signed with all manner of names representing any of the races living in Canada.

The name of this Esperanto document is, Canadian Victory Bond.

It is quite likely this document will be signed with names from most of the languages spoken in Canada. What it contains will be understood in all the currencies of all races we have. The \$50 written on the face of it will be translated into f s., d., into francs, into francs-tireurs, into pfennigs, into whatever stands for the commonest unit of value in languages whose currency would be a puzzle to an average banker.

Once it is explained and signed and delivered, that Canadian Victory Bond becomes a plain passport to any manner of man into financial citizenship. With this document in his hand he knows, whatever language he naturally speaks, that the government of Canada representing the nation and the resources and the credit of Canada among the peoples of the world, stands ready to pay him \$50 plus whatever interest may have been earned on the bond between the time it is sold to him and the date at which he wishes to transform it into cash, which he wishes to transform it into cash, if that time should happen to come before the date written on the bond has expired.

No other document has ever done this. Even the Bible is limited in translation to a majority of the languages spoken in this country. The act by which any man or woman gets one of these documents is one which may be impressed on the imagination even more vividly than the voters' list or the lien note on a self-binder or the mortgage on a chattel. Properly understood it means to the man of whatever race-origin possessing it that he has lent as a citizen \$50 to the country whose laws he obeys, whose flag he respects, and whose institutions enable him to live.

One of Robert J. C. Stead's recent poems called "The Mixer," variously describing the peoples whom Canada is assimilating says in one stanza:

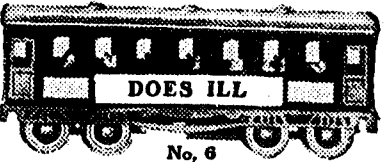
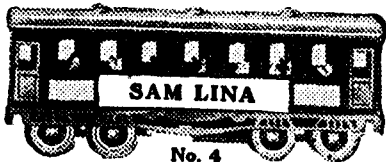
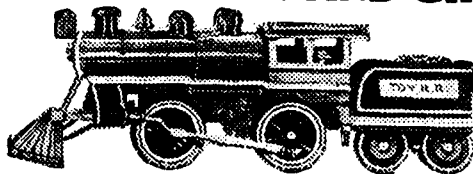
"They are coming from the valley, from the prairie, from the hill,
They are coming from the 'May I' to the country of 'I WILL'!

And for some the smart of failure, and for some achievement's crown;
As I roll 'em out Canadians—all but the yellow and the brown."

In this case even the poet with his universal ideas is outdone by the Esperanto of the war bond. The Canadian Victory Bond invites even the yellow man and the brown man to put down their names.

\$100 in Christmas Prizes

WHAT PRESENTS ARE IN THE CARS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS \$100 IN CASH PRIZES FOR THE BEST REPLIES



SO that we may become acquainted with more young people this Christmas, we are giving you this train loaded down with Christmas presents. Each car contains one kind of present and the name is on each car but the man who painted the name got the letters all jumbled. Worse still, the man who coupled the cars got them in the wrong order. Now, can you straighten things out and re-arrange the letters in the names of the presents in each car and put the cars in their right order behind the locomotive?

Car No. 6, DOES ILL, contains "Dollies." The other cars may contain gloves, candy, baseballs, animals, bicycles, building blocks, skipping ropes, nine pins, engines, skates, Noah's Ark, perfume, lanterns, tools, footballs, games, or something else. It is for you to find out.

Should you get the cars behind the locomotive in their right order, you will find that the first letter of the correct name of each Christmas present in each car when these first letters are all put together will spell out the name of a great Nation in Europe, one of the Allies—a Nation whose Navy controls the Oceans.

On Christmas Day, Uncle Peter, who edits the Bunny Page in EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, will judge the answers and award the following big cash prizes to young people under seventeen years of age complying with the conditions of the contest, whose answers are all correct or nearest correct, neatest and best written. So get busy and send in an answer to-day, and this Christmas Season may be the happiest you have ever had.

The Big Cash Prizes

\$25.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl who sends us the best reply. \$15.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the second best reply. \$10.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the third best reply. DOLLAR BILLS. Fifty bright, new, crisp \$1.00 bills to the fifty next Boys and Girls with the 50 next best replies.

If you are bright and quick you will also have the opportunity of winning a Shetland Pony and Cart or Bicycle and many other fine prizes in a pleasant contest even more interesting than this one.

Write your answers in pen and ink, using only one side of the paper. Put your name, address and age, in the upper right hand corner of each sheet.

Send Your Answer This Very Evening!

THERE are 53 Cash Prizes and in addition other fine awards for every young person who qualifies his or her entry in this fascinating contest. Each boy or girl desiring his or her entry to compete for one of the fine prizes will be required to perform a small service for Everywoman's World for you like a Shetland Pony and Cart or Bicycle? These fine prizes will go to our young friends and we would like you to get the best of them. Address your answers as follows:

Uncle Peter, c/o Everywoman's World, 302 Continental Building, Toronto.

MESSRS. DICK LIMITED OPEN MAGNIFICENT STORE

Messrs Wm. Dick Ltd of Vancouver, the famous Clothiers and Outfitters, have formed a subsidiary company which will be known as Dick's Limited, and have opened up a new store at 53 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, under the management of Mr. Hugh Dick, and will carry a full line of gentlemen's wear, including the very best makes and styles of clothes and featuring

American-made Suits, the newest shapes of the most renowned hatters, men's shirts in all the latest fabrics, including the most popular styles.

It is claimed that this new store is one of the finest in the Dominion of Canada, the lighting installation being one of the best of any store catering exclusively to men. You are invited to pay a visit to Messrs. Dick Limited and will be made welcome, even though not prepared to make a purchase.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT and FARM MAGAZINE

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

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

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

All letters and communications should be
addressed to, and remittances made in
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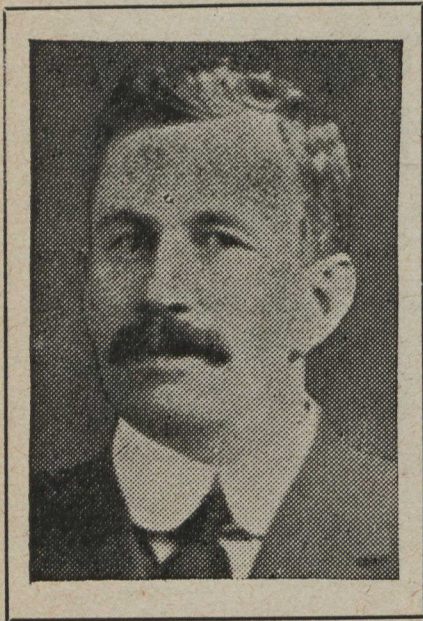
FRUIT AND FARM CO., LTD.
615 Yorkshire Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.
Seymour 2018

Vol. X. NOVEMBER No. 11

EDITORIAL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The appointment of Hon. T. A. Crerar as president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. of Winnipeg to the post of Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government marks a distinct departure in the filling of that portfolio. While many farmers have filled the position, and some of them have been excellent types of the foundational industry of the world, this is the first occasion when a man has assumed the post because of his official position in organized agriculture.



The farmers' organization of which he has been such an efficient head, has concerned itself with broader problems than merely increased output, and has been distinctly in politics to the degree that he has been a militant force in seeking the reform of many of the evils from which farming suffers through the operation of the tariff and in other ways. It is doubtless because of his activity in this connection and the confidence of the western farmers, which he enjoys, that Mr. Crerar was selected.

He makes it quite clear, however, that for the present he will not press his views in this regard in which he might be in conflict

with other ministers, but that he will subordinate them to that of winning the war.

Hon. Mr. Burrell, the cultured and eloquent minister whom he displaces, will remain in the government in another capacity.

PRICE OF POTATOES

The Food Controller has evidently decided that fixing an arbitrary price for potatoes is not possible and instead has adopted a license system. Under the plan proposed the wholesaler will file regular reports which will show the cost, the selling price and the profit.

Locally wholesalers have been buying very sparingly for some weeks, fearing the fixing of an arbitrary price which might result in loss. It is said that there has never been such a short supply on Wholesale Row in Victoria and Vancouver as at present.

The supply is evidently going to be ample and in both Canada and the U. S. the promotion campaign of last year has resulted in a great stimulation of production. Commissioner Hoover of the U. S. says the excess this year, at least in the potato crop, will be 59 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Agricultural classes have been arranged and the department of agriculture of the University of B. C. and a small freshman class is already at work. The animal husbandry branch will not be open until the end of the year and will start work in improvised buildings at Point Grey, for which a small herd has already been purchased. The entire herd will be bought in British Columbia.

A special course in growing fruit for market will also be given, of practical value, and at which no examination will be required.

Specialists will deal with the different topics. Dr. Hutchinson, professor of biology, with subjects relating to plants and plant growth; Professor Boving, of the university, with soils and fertilizers; Mr. Middleton, provincial horticulturist, with marketing and inspection; Mr. Treherne, Assistant Dominion Entomologist, with insects; Mr. Eastham, provincial pathologist, with plant diseases, and Professor Clement, of the university, with general fruit topics.

NEW YORK'S LATEST SILKS BY POST

Striped Messalines and Taffetas are having a great run of popularity this Fall. They are very pretty and lend themselves well to the new styles.

Almost every shade carried in stock—Russian, Copenhagen, Amethyst, Navy, Grey and Black are the most desirable; 36 inches wide. Per yard **\$2.25 to \$3.95**

PLAIN CHIFFON TAFFETA

The very finest Taffeta we can buy and a wonderfully long lived silk. Comes in Royal, Burgundy, Copenhagen, Russian, Saxe, Grey, Sky, Pink, White and Black; 36 inches wide. Per yard **\$1.75**

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES

SABA BROS., LTD.

Silk Specialists,
652 Granville Street. Vancouver, B. C.

CHEAPER FOOD

Cheaper food is predicted by H. C. Hoover, the national food administrator of the U. S. The persistence of high prices he attributes to retailers, but thinks that the activity of the government will soon force a drop. In fact, he says the corner has been turned so far as high prices are concerned.

MEMBER OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S STAFF TO BE ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE VETERAN'S WEEKLY.

Mr. J. Roy McLennan, who has been engaged in the Publications Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, is leaving this department to take up the appointment of Assistant Editor of the Veterans' Weekly, the official organ of the British Columbia Great War Veterans' Association, which will shortly make its appearance.

Possessed of a genial personality and pre-war day newspaper experience on one of the Vancouver dailies, Mr. McLennan will be at home in his new position. His talent has been employed in the above department's pamphlets, most notable of which is the monthly periodical known to British Columbia as the Agricultural Journal.

Mr. McLennan was among the first to volunteer for active service in the early days of the war, and wounds received at Festubert finally determined the length of his military career. A long hospital term preceded Mr. McLennan's return to British Columbia now more than eighteen months ago.

We wish Mr. McLennan every success in his new appointment.

COST OF MILK

An announced increase in the retail price of milk at Toronto has caused great indignation there, and in Vancouver a similar flurry was created a week or two ago by a suggestion that the increased cost of help and fodder made such a course unavoidable.

In this connection the attached table is of interest:

COST OF PRODUCING 100 POUNDS OF MILK.

Containing Approximately 3½ Lbs. of Butter Fat—Feed and Bedding Required to Produce 100 Lbs. Milk.

Investigation made by Purdue University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to determine the cost of producing milk, shows the following facts regarding the cost of production:

Average Winter, Six Months—				
	Pounds	Rate, Ton	Cost	Estimate
Grain feed	41.2	\$50.00	\$1.03	minimum
Carbohydrate roughages	45.3	10.00	.226	cost for the
Corn stover-timothy.				coming win-
Legume roughages	23.3	20.00	.233	ter months.
Mostly alfalfa.				
Succulent roughages	155.5	8.00	.622	
Mostly silage.				
Bedding	21.1	5.00	.05	
Total cost feed and bedding				\$2.16
Labor required to produce 100 lbs. milk; Average for entire year:				
Man hours	2.4	.20c	.48	
Horse hours .....	.26	.12c	.03	
Total labor cost .....				.51
Overhead cost of producing 100 lbs. milk; average for entire year—				
Total .....				.478
—Figured same as for year 1915-16.				
Total				\$3.148

Complete fertilizer is a general name applied to all fertilizers which contain phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. This name does not in any way indicate how much of each element is found in the goods.

An acre of soil nine inches deep, if of ordinary fertility, is estimated to weigh about 3,000,000 pounds, and contains about 2,000 pounds of nitrogen, 3000 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 6,000 pounds of potash.

Agricultural Lime

It is only necessary to follow the Government Agricultural Reports to see that Lime is a necessary element to permanently maintain the fertility of the soil.

We will sell you **LIME** at **\$3.00** per ton f.o.b. our works at Popkum, B. C.

Freight Charges:

\$1.30 per ton Lulu Island District; \$1.00 per ton Delta District; prevailing charges to all other localities.

Latest analysis of our Lime shows over 99 per cent. Carbonate of Lime.

Let us supply your needs.

Full information and pamphlets on request.

Western Canada Lime Co.

Westminster Trust Building,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

T. B. Cuthbertson & Co., Limited

SOLDIERS' COMFORTS

It is time to think of the Christmas parcel to the boys at the front.

- Warm Trench Sweaters.
- Wool Helmet Caps.
- Warm Gloves and Mitts.
- Warm Sox.
- Body Belts.
- Money Belts, etc.

OVERCOATS AND HATS

These departments have been provided for better than ever before.

OVERCOATS from the best English and Canadian makers **\$25 to \$40**

HATS; smart styles in Borsalino, Stetson, Scott and Christie makes, from **\$2.50** to **\$6.00**

SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR

This important department has many lines to select from and offers splendid values in Cambrie, Woollen and Silk Fabrics.

Jaeger, Arrow and Imported English makes. Prices from **\$1.25** to **\$8.50**

UNDERWEAR

Stanfield's, Turnbull's, Watson's and Jaeger. We carry all these lines in the various weights, both in 2-piece and combinations, running in price from **\$2.50** to **\$11.00** a suit.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

T. B. Cuthbertson & Co. Limited

619 HASTINGS ST. WEST.
630 GRANVILLE ST.

THE HOGS IN THE GARDEN

By Augustus Bridle.

Two men in two far-apart airships saw two very different pictures. One looked down from the mile-up level a few weeks ago and saw hundreds of loaded wagons trailing into hundreds of barns; binders flashing in the sun; fields of grain in the stook and some still standing; cattle in the meadows and sheep on the hills; threshing machines blowing little clouds of dust, and on the roads tiny dots which he knew were loads of wheat crawling to market. That airman was himself a farmer's son. He knew all about that picture.

The other airman was 3000 or 4000 miles distant. He saw as fine a country as the airman across the ocean; a land which a few years ago was bursting with wheat and wine and milk, and peopled with prosperous happy folk trailing away to market. Heavens! What a difference now. He knew what it was. Smoke—clouds of it; trenches, miles of parapets, great belching guns, millions of men that came out of the ground or stayed beneath it like groundhogs; fields that once were lovely with crop and green trees, nothing but deserts of dust and smoke and dead men and graves when even the very soil was filled with shrapnel and iron and copper and chemicals. Wrecks of farms that will take a lifetime to make smile again as they used to when the sun rose and the birds sang and men and women went forth to toil.

One of these pictures, as you may guess, is Canada.

The other, as you may surmise, is in France.

What is the farmer in Canada going to do about it? Maybe already he has sent a son to war, increased the production of his fields, worked harder than ever he did, because he was bound to win the war. Maybe with a little imagination he felt what it would be like if some army of devils with big guns swarmed over his farm and dug themselves in and started to make hell out of it.

Maybe there's just one thing such a Canadian farmer has not done that he may do to even up the score. If so, it's just setting aside \$50 or \$100 or \$200 to buy:

Canadian Victory Bonds

A Canadian Victory Bond brings in 5½ per cent per annum with the security of the whole Dominion of Canada behind it. And if the farmers of Canada tuck enough of those bonds away in their bureau drawers this year, there will be no doubt of Canada being able to raise that \$150,000,000. Your money invested in Canadian Victory Bonds will help to drive the Hun hogs out of other people's gardens.

AGRICULTURAL TAXATION

United Farmers of British Columbia Ask Abolition of Improvements Tax.

The following resolutions with reference to the tax on agricultural improvements and assessment of agricultural land were passed at a meeting of the United Farmers of British Columbia, held on October 20 at Cowichan:

"That this meeting is unanimously of the opinion that the tax on agricultural improvements is detrimental to the agricultural industry and should be abolished in the interest of the public in general.

"That the assessment of agricultural land should be based on the value of the surrounding land minus the cost of improvements, taking into consideration the facilities and utilities of the land itself and that of the neighborhood.

"That all members intending to appeal against their assessment for the ensuing year send in their names to the secretaries of the union with a view to considering the advisability of obtaining legal representation at the Court of Appeal."

CLASSING MEN FOR SERVICES

Those in First Class Under Military Service Act Are Placed in Grades.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Only those men found physically fit for combatant service overseas by the medical boards will be included in the first quotas called to the colors under the Military Service Act. All such men are now being placed by the examiners in Category A.

Men not in flawless physical condition are being classed as to their fitness for war service in non-combatant units, either in Canada or overseas, according to the shape they are in. Such men may be called up later and re-examined or they may be called for non-combatant services. The immediate need, of course, is for men fit for active service.

Experience shows that the physical condition of men varies greatly; that is, a man may improve greatly in a few weeks or months. Some of those passed as fit by the medical boards recently had been rejected by the doctors when they had applied for enlistment in the volunteer forces.

BE A PRODUCER

Train your mind to direct and your body to act and become a producer.

A Spratt-Shaw Business Course

will train your mind and prepare you for a successful business career.

The demand has never been greater for competent Bookkeepers and Stenographers

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Vancouver Business Institute, Ltd.

H. C. DUFFUS, Prin.

336 HASTINGS STREET WEST

R. J. SPROTT, B.A., Pres.

Why Canada Must Give Credit to Great Britain

Great Britain is the Canadian farmer's best market today. Not only must the people of Britain be fed, but also the millions of fighting men, among whom are our own boys.

But Great Britain must buy all her supplies on credit. She can no longer send her money out of Great Britain. She must use her credit abroad and buy where she can get credit.

Canada in her own interest must give credit to Great Britain in order that Great Britain may be enabled to continue to purchase Canada's agricultural and other products.

In other words, Canada must lend Great Britain the cash with which to pay Canadian farmers and other producers.

Then where does Canada get the cash? Outside financial markets

are closed. Canada will get this cash by selling Canada's Victory Bonds.

So the Canadian farmer has a three-fold reason for buying Canada's Victory Bonds.

It is good business for him, because it keeps open his market.

It is patriotic because it enables him to help in maintaining production in Canada through which our fighting men will be supplied with Canadian produce.

And lastly because the investment is absolutely safe and the interest rate is most attractive.

***Get ready to buy in November,
Canada's Victory Bonds***

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

The Horse and His Care

The horse's feet should be washed occasionally with soap and water. Horses that are compelled to travel on hard roads must be kept well shod.

Where the horse's feet are brittle and the hoof breaks and does not hold the shoes properly, the hoofs should be frequently made wet by driving through a stream of water, or by using some convenient vessel for this purpose.

Some horsemen use oil on brittle hoofs.

A sick animal should be placed in a well-disinfected and dry box stall, with plenty of bedding and sunlight; avoid drafts. In cold weather place a blanket on the animal, feed sparingly with digestible food, such as bran mashes made of linseed tea; keep the manger sweet and clean. Water should be pure and clean and warmed when necessary.

For growing colts, there is no better grain ration than equal parts of corn and oats ground together. This feed supplies the elements required for the production of fat, bone and muscle.

Bran or linseed meal added to the ration aids in regulating the bowels, avoiding constipation and lessening the liability of disease.

If his head is left free, a horse that stumbles is less likely to fall. It is said that in the English army the check-rein on the horse has been abolished for this very reason.

The horse has a smaller stomach than the cow.

A half pint of flaxseed jelly once or twice a day added to the ration will work wonders in a horse's condition. The jelly is made by pouring boiling water on whole flaxseed and allowing it to jell.

Scratches in horses will never occur when the mud has been allowed to dry and then brushed off without the application of water.

A remedy for scratches is oxide of zinc, 1 dram; vaseline, 1 ounce. Never apply water to the legs.

The brood mare needs liberal, but not excessive feeding of well cured hay, oats and bran.

Bone spavin can often be traced to working the colt at too tender an age, or fast driving over roads that are slippery, or too suddenly stopping or jerking the colt.

The stomach of the horse being small, he must be fed at regular hours, three times a day, at all seasons of the year.

An English veterinarian says careless or improper feeding is the prime cause of colic. The stomach of the horse being small the digestion is limited and if the horse is hungry and overfed, or is allowed to gulp down a big fed, colic is the result. Also if musty hay or musty sour feed is used, or if fresh-cut grass wet with dew or rain is hastily eaten in large quantities, colic is often the result.

A nail can be driven in hard wood by dipping the point in lard or tallow.

A grindstone should never be exposed to the sun. When compelled to leave the stone in the open, it should be covered.

Winnipeg **BIRKS** *Vancouver*

A gift that transcends all others
in beauty, brilliancy, and intrinsic
worth—

Birks' Diamonds
"The Highest Grade Procurable"

MODERATE PRICES are possible through
direct buying for five large stores.
HIGHEST QUALITY is assured because of
most exhaustive tests during selection.

**WRITE FOR OUR
1918 CATALOGUE**

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of Jewellery, Silverware, Watches, and
every line of Birks' merchandise.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LIMITED

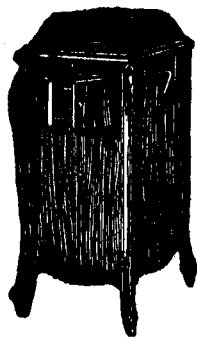
Geo. E. Trorey, Man. Dir.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Montreal *Ottawa*

It is not too soon to order
your Christmas

Victrola



STYLE X
MAHOGANY OR OAK,
\$102

Last year many of our customers were disappointed and from present indications all records for sales will be broken this Christmas.

Our stocks are now new and complete. Any Victrola bought now will be stored free of charge and delivered later, when desired.

You may arrange the purchase on easy terms, enjoying the World's Greatest Artists in the comfort of your own home, while paying for it. Priced from \$21 up.

Send for Beautiful Illustrated
Price List

Walter F. Evans

LIMITED

"EVERYTHING IN MUSIC"
637 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

Nearly Opposite
Hudson's Bay Store

Heintzman & Co. Pianos and Player-Pianos

Goat Breeding in British Columbia

Milch Goats

Milch Goats are by no means competitors of the dairy cow. Where a cow can be kept it will usually not pay to keep a goat. But there are many holdings which will not support a cow, where goats will thrive. On rough, rocky and brushy land, the milch goat has a place. On the outskirts of towns there is much idle land suitable for goats.

A good milch goat is a most economical producer of milk, comparing favorably, weight for weight, with a record-holding dairy cow. Two good goats, a pig, a small flock of poultry, and a properly tended garden will go far towards reducing the cost of living. Besides being cheaply fed and housed, goats can be cheaply and easily transported from place to place.

Another consideration is the richness of the milk and its digestibility. Average cow's milk contains about 3½ per cent. of butter fat; goat's milk about 6 per cent. In spite of this fact cream will not rise to the surface as in the case of cow's milk. The fat-globules are very small (approximately in size those in human milk), and for this reason remain in suspension in the milk and are easier digested. The casein (curd) of goat's milk, when curdled in the stomach, does not form as solid a mass as that of cow's milk, although it is not as light and flaky as that of human milk.

Goat's Milk for Infants

The above facts explain the reputation goat's milk holds the world over as a substitute for human milk, especially for delicate babies. Besides this, goats are almost entirely free from the dreaded disease tuberculosis. It is known, however, that goats have contracted this disease when kept under unsanitary conditions, but they are a particularly healthy and robust animal under proper treatment.

The popular impression that goat's milk has a peculiar odor and taste is wrong. The milk is not distinguishable from cow's milk, except in the richness. Of course goats wrongly fed and cared for may yield tainted milk, so will cows under like improper conditions. Nannygoats carry no objectionable odor, but a billy does at certain seasons.

Selecting a Goat—Signs of a Good Milker

In selecting a milch goat the surest method of judging her merits is to ascertain personally the nature of her performance at the milk-pail. Goats advertised for sale almost invariably "give two quarts of milk daily" or "nearly three quarts" and when purchased, they frequently give considerably less. It is therefore desirable that the purchaser or his agent should see the goat milked twice in the day before deciding to purchase, there can then be no reason for doubt.

In judging a goat by the quantity of milk she gives, two points must, however, be borne in mind as being of the utmost importance. One is the number of weeks or months during which the animal has been in milk, and the other the number of times it has kidded. A milch goat is not at her best until she has given birth to her third lot of kids, and may after the first kidding only give half the quantity of milk that she will give on subsequent occasions, particularly if she has been mated very young. A young goat which with her first kid gives only two or

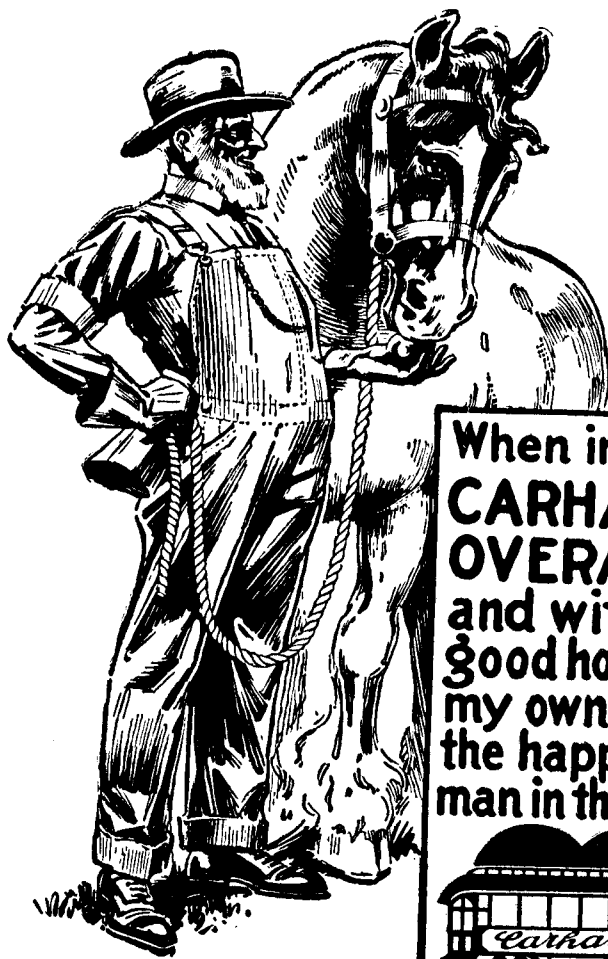
three pints of milk daily is quite well able to give two quarts or more after her second kidding.

A goat is in full milk during the first four months after kidding, and during the first two months of that time the yield of milk may even increase daily.

One of the first things to enquire about is the pedigree, if such there be, and to ascertain in particular whether or not the goat comes from good milking stock. This is a far safe standard by which to judge than any outward appearance of the goat itself. If the mother is in milk and can be examined, she may prove serviceable

as a guide to the merits of her offspring. A good milker mated to a male from a good milking strain almost invariably produces good milkers, and here let it be said that the influence of the male parent on the qualities of the young is quite as great as that of the mother.

Outward appearance need not be greatly studied if a profitable goat is required, as some of the best milkers have been utterly useless as show-goats. There are certain qualities and "points," however, which are more frequently possessed by good milch goats than by others, among the last named is a large, capacious stomach in which to store an abundance of food, for a great milker is necessarily a great eater. For a great stomach, arched and well sprung



Longest
Wear,
Therefore
Cheapest.
Insist on
Carhartt's
Overalls
next time
you buy

When in my
**CARHARTT
OVERALLS**
and with a
good horse of
my own, I am
the happiest
man in the world



Hamilton - Carhartt Cotton Mills, Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Entire Eighth Floor, World Building, Vancouver, B. C.

ribs are required, and these should therefore be looked for.

Housing Goats

Shelter for goats is not expensive, but it is necessary. Milch goats must have adequate protection from bad weather, especially cold rain. In winter they need housing the same as cows.

Goats dislike bedding to sleep on, but a slatted wooden bed will prove acceptable and will keep them clean. Over one end of the manger may be fixed a board with a circular opening to hold a pail of water or sloppy food to prevent upsetting. A hay-rack is wasteful and a manger with a small opening is better.

Winter Feeding

Hay should be the main food in winter, combined with roots or some other succulent food and a little grain. All kinds of hay from well-cured young clover or alfalfa to dried brush may be fed with good results. Dried leaves are also relished. Clover and alfalfa are very nutritious food, at the same time goats relish a change of diet and should get it.

Ground oats, bran, corn meal, barley-meal, brewers' grain, linseed meal—in fact all the grains usually fed to dairy cows may be used. The amount of grain ration for a goat in full milk is given as "two large handfuls of corn-meal with one of bran." Meals are sometimes fed in the form of a mash mixed with boiling water, but some goats need to be educated to eat this kind of food. Young goats should have a taste of these unfamiliar foods early, so that they will eat them later when required.

Water should be offered twice a day and should be perfectly clean and sweet, and when milking and eating dry food a goat may drink two or three quarts a day.

Salt is also a necessity and a lump of rock salt should be within reach.

Facts About Goats

Every vicl kid shoe is made from goat-skin.

All "mohair" goods in the dress line are made from goat hair.

The average Angora goat will produce about six to eight pounds of mohair.

The meat of the purebred goat is excellent, and very similar to mutton.

The silk plush of every Pullman and Wagner car is made of Angora goat hair.

The Angora reaches the size of ordinary sheep, but it is slower to mature.

Goat milk gives a constitution to the child which cannot be obtained from cow's milk.

Angoras will thrive and live in any climate of our country where sheep will.

Goat milk and meat are both absolutely free from any tubercular contamination.

Goats are very domestic and will not wander from their range when once located for a few days and salted.

The Angoras are not so good milkers as the Maltese and Swiss goats, but they give plenty for rearing their young.

The long, silky coat of the Angora is called mohair, and the fact that the price of this fleece brings today, and has for years, more than twice that of wool, is the best evidence of its demand.

VANCOUVER'S Big Piano Store

The New Bell Pianos and Players

are now better than ever before.

Three valuable features:

The patented full metal sustaining frame in the back, giving a clearer and purer tone.

The patented Illimitable Repeating Action, giving the same results as in Grands.

Heavy metal plate in front supporting the Bushed Tuning Pins.

The above combination produces superior tonal quality, combined with greater durability.

If you cannot call, please write for catalogues, prices, terms, etc.

Montelius Piano House, Ltd.

Forty-six years in Piano business.

524, 526, 528 GRANVILLE STREET

Vancouver, B. C.

Used Pianos at about half values.

MONTELIUS 524-528
PIANO HOUSE LTD GRANVILLE ST.

Clothes for Boys

This store is stocked with clothes and furnishings for boys, and nothing else.

I aim to give a service which will make it pay you to do business here.

Sam M. Scott

Boys' Clothes Specialist

693 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Beekeeping in British Columbia

HIVING THE BEES FOR THE WINTER

Every method of wintering bees has been tried, but the outdoor wintering plan has every advantage over that of wintering bees in cellars. In the first place it avoids the task of carrying each colony into a cellar every fall and out again in the spring. Then again, bees wintered in special repositories are liable to suffer from dysentery, through not having the opportunity for an occasional cleansing flight, which comes on warm days even in February, to the bees wintering out-of-doors.

The double-walled chaff-filled hive is the proper hive for outdoor wintering. It is a cooler hive in summer and a warmer hive in winter, than the single-wall hive, as the chaff acts as a non-conductor of heat and cold, and the only difference in its use lies in the fact that when it is prepared for winter the trough of chaff is set on top of the brood nest. This is laid aside for the summer. After the chaff box is placed on, it is covered with the regular telescope top, and all is snug and warm. The same telescope lid is used in summer as well.

If one does not care to go to the expense of buying these chaff-hives, the ordinary single-wall hives can be made warm for the winter by covering them with many thicknesses of newspaper, tied securely round the hive body and over the top, and a home made deep telescope case can be made and covered with waterproof roofing paper tacked on. The newspaper packing and the case should reach down to within an inch of the bottom of the brood body of the hive, leaving the entrance of the hive open for the bees to come and go.

The hive entrance should be contracted to about three inches for the winter. This can be done by reversing the hive alighting board and using the small entrance in place of the larger one used for the summer. These alighting boards are made with entrance strips nailed on both sides, and the side with the small entrance should be used for the winter.

If the colonies have been strengthened by bees and foods, then the bees are all fixed for the winter and need give no further concern until next spring when the time comes round to go over them.

All surplus extracting combs should be placed beyond the reach of rats and mice, and occasionally examined to see that the bee-moth is not destroying them. To keep these combs safe through the winter take the bodies containing them and tier them up in piles of about six. Underneath place upon the floor an empty hive body, and in it sprinkle about half pound of tar balls. The odor going up through the combs keeps the bee-moths out.

Late November is the proper time to put the hives in the cellars, if you prefer that method of wintering. The cellar should be absolutely dark, the hives placed one upon the other, and the cellar ventilated occasionally.

INTRODUCING QUEENS DAUBED WITH HONEY

Although the following method cannot claim originality it is a modification that is original and important. The plan differs from the old one in that a whole cupful of honey is used instead of just a mere daub. The queen is dipped in a cup of honey, when both are poured over the frames. The general spill and apparent ruin of the combs so diverts the attention of the bees that the queen is forgotten. After they have licked up the combs and the queen which, in the process, is made to acquire the odor of the colony, the new mother is accepted as a matter of course. In fact, she is only an incident. Merely daubing the queen with honey focuses the attention of the bees on the queen, but the above method diverts them away from her.

This was tried on a whole apiary by smearing the combs of about fifty colonies, there was probably a cupful or even two cupfuls poured on the frames, the result was magical. Every bee was engaged in the operation of putting things to rights. It was found that the covers

of the colonies could be lifted without smoke and another dose given, because they were so busy in cleaning up. Busy people do not ordinarily get into mischief, and it is so with bees.

The Busy Bee

There are 300,000 beekeepers in the United States, and an annual production of honey to the value of \$15,000,000.

Leave all colonies in the best condition possible for winter.

Don't run the comb honey supers on weak stocks; it won't work.

Keep the hive covers well painted. The body of the hive needs only a little paint. White is the proper color.

In localities where aster, goldenrod and other fall blooms abound, it is well to look for surplus, even in September.

Don't keep the honey on hand too long, as it will not bring more than it will during the next few weeks.



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



Every Farmer Needs Bale Ties

We are manufacturing Crosshead Bale-Ties and Single-Loop Bale-Ties. Every farmer should use them; they save time and labor.



"OUR STANDARD 9 1-2 FT. 14 GAUGE CROSSHEAD DIMENSION"

Cross-head Bale-Ties, sold in bundles of 250, all lengths and gauges, manufactured from a very superior quality of American Bessemer steel wire.

We also manufacture Single-Loop Bale-Ties; put up 250 in bundle and sold by weight. This tie costs but very little, if any, above what you would pay for wire in the coil. They are easily handled from the bundle, and every tie has a perfect loop, and the wire is of the same high quality as used in our Cross-Head Tie. They can be used on any kind of press, for baling any fibrous material, or bundling work.

These Ties can be secured through any of the regular jobbers.

Morrison Steel and Wire Co., Ltd.

631 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

CELERY IN COLD STORAGE PRACTICABLE

Experiments Show That This Product Can
Be Stored Three Months if Properly
Crated and Handled.

If celery is packed in small well-ventilated crates and carefully handled it will keep in good cold storage for three months, or longer, according to results obtained in a four-year test just reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

It is believed that as a result of these experiments it will be much easier for growers and dealers to obtain cold storage for celery. Heretofore it has been difficult to secure space for this product because the celery often spoiled, largely because of careless handling, thereby prejudicing storage-house operators who prefer to handle other products. The old method of storing celery in the field and in houses of the cellar and semi-cellar type is not satisfactory because temperature and moisture conditions can not be controlled.

The objects of the experimental work with celery storage, begun several years ago, were to determine the factors which hasten decay in celery in storage houses; to learn the best methods of reducing the loss of celery in storage due to decay and mechanical injury; to determine the best type of crate in which to pack celery to be held in a cold storage warehouse; and to study the effect of the temperature of the storage room on the keeping quality of the celery.

In every instance the celery used was free from disease and was so handled that the different lots were comparable. Six types of crates were used—a standard crate, a partition-ventilated crate, a 16-inch crate, a 14-inch crate, a 10-inch crate and an 11-inch crate.

The smaller crates appear to remove the two chief causes of spoilage—poor ventilation and breakage. In every instance the decay was much less in the small and partitioned crates than in the standard crates, say the specialists, in summarizing the results of the test. Of the crates used during two or more years, the 14-inch crates gave the best results, followed by the 16-inch, the partitioned, and the 11-inch solid head, in the order given. Small crates cost a little more than the standard crate in proportion to their capacity, but this disadvantage is more than offset by the smaller percentage of breakage. Small crates are preferred by many storage-house managers and handler of celery, because of the ease in handling and the smaller amount of breakage. In a market test made in January, 1916, celery in small crates sold for a much higher price than similar celery in standard crates handled in exactly the same way.

PROSPERITY IS PROMISED

Ottawa Thinks Military Service Act Will
Help the National Condition in
Future.

The prospect opened up for Canada by the Military Service Act is one of prosperity insured and safeguarded. The object of the Act is to reinforce our men at the front while keeping in Canada those whose presence here is required in order that necessary business may be carried on as well as those whose going overseas would lay a heavy burden on the country through the needs of dependents.

No heavy tax on the manpower of the country will be made. The Act calls for but 100,000 men, and authorities estimate that there are in the country 400,000 of the first class alone, unmarried men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34. This class may well supply most of those needed.

Men in the first class called will be withdrawn for military service only as they are required by the military situation. The process will be gradual, thus leaving a portion of the men to follow their regular vocations until such time as they are required.

The cost of the war must be reduced to the minimum by the systems which sends out of the country only those who can best be spared, from the standpoint of the nation as a whole. General prosperity must also be encouraged by the safeguarding of essential industries and the retention at their work of men whom the highest interests of the country require at home.

IMPORTING SEEDS

Under License from War Trade Department
Embargo Lifted from Sutton's Products.

Gardeners have been very much perturbed by the announcement that there would be an embargo on imported seeds for the future. Many people in this province, and perhaps on Vancouver Island particularly, have been in the habit of getting seed from England, having tested certain varieties by long experience in the Old Land. To such it will come as very gratifying information to know that A. J. Woodward, 615 Fort Street, agents for the province for Sutton's Seeds, have just received a letter from Sutton & Sons of Reading, England, saying:

"We hope to supply your requirements in full. These will be exported to agents under license from the War Trade Department."

The fact that the seeds are being admitted under special license, as noted, explains the removal of the anticipated difficulty. Customers are, however, advised to order early in order to avoid disappointment, as there is a great scarcity of reliable seeds.



AN OBJECT LESSON FROM FRANCE

A French Example

By Archibald MacMechan

When Bismarck exacted an indemnity of five milliards of francs—a thousand million dollars—from France, in 1871, he thought he had her "bled white" and crippled for generations to come. France paid this enormous fine for having failed long before it was due; paid it so promptly that Bismarck was disappointed and wanted to make war on her again.

How was this astounding sum paid? Where did the money come from? The answer is: It came out of the peasant's old stocking. And that is literally true.

The careful, shrewd, thrifty people of France, living by the indispensable labor of tilling the soil, lent their savings to their government, and saw the German army of occupation withdraw from French soil before its time. In return for their hoarded francs they got their Government's promise to pay, that is, interest-bearing bonds, and joined the ranks of the rentiers, the people who "live on their money," as we say in Canada.

Here is an object lesson for us Canadians.

Ages of fruitless toil for his seigneurs had ingrained in the French peasant the habit of work. He learned thrift in that hard school and he learned to hoard. Little more than half a century of owning his own land enabled him to save for himself and his family. His native intelligence showed him the sense of investing, instead of hoarding, his savings, and in the hour of national shame he came forward and saved his country's credit. He was wise and he was patriotic. He helped his country and he helped himself. His government bond was an anchor to windward, something laid up for a rainy day a contribution to his daughter's dot, a legacy for his family after he was gone. He had learned the lesson of investment.

We Canadians also are asked to help the government—our country—and in the hour of national crisis. We are asked to pay, not for defeat but for victory. We are asked, not to satisfy the greed of a ruthless conqueror, but to make our beloved Canada safe and free for evermore.

What is the security for our loan? Nothing less than the resources and potentialities of half a continent—Canada. Those resources will be more carefully conserved and exploited in the future than in the past.

Those resources and potentialities are managed by our government—some twenty men chosen by ourselves to manage our national affairs. Whatever political party is in power, this set of twenty men must manage Canada's finances so that all our money loaned will be repaid punctually, interest and principal. If they mismanage the finances, or delay payment, we have the remedy in our own hands. We can turn them out of office and put in more competent men.

Though Canada has seen hard times and many a struggle, she has never repudiated

a debt. In all the war loans we are really lending the money to the eight millions of ourselves, and we can always repay ourselves. The security is absolute.

We are asked to support the national government with our individual credit, not to see an army of occupation withdraw from our soil, but to make such a calamity for ever more impossible—to make the world safe for democracy, including the Canadian democracy.

STOCK SALE AT COLONY FARM DRAWS BUYERS FROM ALL PARTS OF CANADA

Continued from page 10

Colony Princess, filly foal, six months; sire Welcome Guest, dam Opal; Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, \$400.

Bramhope Emerald, 10-year-old; Shire mare, No. 809; sire Locking's Albert, dam Venture; Professor McLean, \$360.

Forage Heroine, No. 807, Shire mare, 8 years old; sire King Forest, dam Lemington Royal Heroine; Prof. McLean, \$525.

Boro' Duchess VI., Shire mare, 7 years,

No. 814; sire Gaar Conqueror, dam Boro' Duchess II.; J. C. Tretheway.

Boro Heiress, No. 814, 7 years old, Shire mare; sire Boro Member, dam Eastern Fuchsia; J. R. Hull, Kamloops, \$650.

Miss Tandridge, No. 1050, 3 years old, sire Tandridge Rambler, dam Flash Flora; J. O. Tretheway, \$385.

Colony Rowena, Shire, 2-year-old filly, No. 1093; sire Tandridge Rambler, dam Forage Heroine; W. Holmes, Ladner, \$350.

Colony Heiress, 2-year-old filly, No. 1193; sire Tandridge Rambler, dam Boro' Heiress; Forster and Sons, Alberta, \$550.

Colony Warrior, yearling colt, Shire, No. 1328; sire Tandridge Rambler, dam Boro' Heiress; Forster and Sons, \$750.

Colony Duchess, 7 months, Shire filly foal; sire Tandridge Rambler, dam Boro Duchess; A. Davie, Ladner, \$325.

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Opposite Woodward's Big Store

Gardening for the Home

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

This is one of the busiest months in the gardener's calendar, the days are short and the weather is "catchy"; therefore opportunity should be taken to get all the contemplated fall planting completed as early in the month as possible. Most plants when transplanted early in November will make a certain amount of root growth and thus get established before winter sets in. Besides, on sandy soils, fall planting is often advisable in preference to spring planting, because the winter's rain will establish the capilarity of the moved soil and the chance of the plants suffering, should there be a spell of drought early next summer, is thereby lessened. In planting boulevard or shade trees and shrubs, due attention should be given to their selection, so that in a few years they will not outgrow their situations and become a nuisance. The art of landscape gardening is designed to add to the beauty and health-giving surroundings of the home, not to shroud it in darkness or suffocate it in a stagnant atmosphere.

Some people there are who wish to get the biggest representative collection of plants in the smallest possible space. Quite a laudable aspiration, too; but let the collection be of a class suited to the conditions, and planted so that the plants will have room to develop without crowding, and bringing before you when you most want to forget it the ever-present "struggle for existence". The selection of trees and shrubs at our command is now so comprehensive that there is no situation, large or small, which cannot be adequately dealt with.

For the owner of a small garden, or those desirous of having as varied a collection as possible, I would recommend a bed or border of the so-called American plants.

In this class of comparatively small growing plants some of the prettiest and most interesting things are to be found, and by a judicious selection of flowering, varied and ornamental leaved plants, a succession of color may be sustained the whole year around.

The chief members of this group are as follows; *Andromeda* in var.; *Dwarf Azalea*; *Berberis* in var.; *Cytisus* in var.; *Empetrum Nigrum*; *Erica* in var.; *Desfontainia Spinosia*; *Hamaelis*, two varieties; *Kalmia* in var.; *Lednum* in var.; *Polygala Purpureo*; *Pernettya*; *Roscos Aculeatus*; *Rhododendron* species, especially *R. Fraecox*.

The space at my command and the hosts of desirable plants prevents my entering into an exhaustive enumeration, so I will mainly confine myself to practical hints on planting.

In the first place, the hole to receive a tree ought to be large enough to contain the roots comfortably, and instead of being, as is usually the case, basin-shaped, it should be higher in the centre so as to give the roots a slightly downward tendency. All bare, thong-like roots ought to be cut back, and those mutilated in lifting should be dressed with a sharp knife. The roots should then be evenly distributed over the bottom of the whole and the soil returned and well tramped down. A usually safe guide in the planting of ornamentals is to plant just as deep as they had been growing in the nursery

row. Don't plant big trees deep to give them staying power, rather brace them with stakes for the first year until established.

When using manure, it is safest to use only that which is well decayed, and never let it come into close contact with the roots; put it well below them and they will soon find it out.

Where planting rose-beds or borders, it is best to trench the ground first, say two feet deep, and work the manure in at the same time, distributing it well through the soil. A dressing of bonemeal at the rate of four ounces per square yard will also be a great benefit. Before planting rose trees, examine the roots well for signs of buds on them, which develop into suckers and give no end of trouble in after years. And where found, pare off close, even taking a little of the bark on each side to make sure. Shorten back bare roots and spread the roots out evenly over the bottom of the hole and fill in with the finest soil first and tread firm.

The proper depth to plant a rose tree is to have the union of bud and stock

covered with about an inch of soil. If attended to early in the month, this is also a good time to plant herbaceous and alpiners; but if the soil is bad for "heaving" with frost, it may be wisest to leave over until spring.

When the soil "heaves" with frost it is usually a sign that drainage is required.

As early in the month as possible, plant all kinds of fruit trees; the same rules as mentioned above for other trees are also applicable here. Dress the roots with a sharp knife and spread evenly over the bottom of the hole; fill in with fine soil and tramp firm. Fruit trees ought to be planted deep enough to have the union between stock and bud or scion covered by about two inches of soil. Newly planted fruit trees should not be cut back until spring, when they show signs of moving, when they may be cut back to whatever height is desired. Prune established fruit trees by removing all crossing branches and those there is no room for, always keeping an eye to the symmetry of the trees, and cutting back the leading branches to buds pointing in the direction

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POULTRY SECTION

CORN AS A POULTRY FOOD

Some years ago the poultry press was greatly agitated over a controversy regarding corn as a poultry food. The writer, among several others, condemned the use of corn as a main diet, but the "quill-drivers" were prone to accuse the writer (and the several others) of condemning the use of corn in any "shape, way or form".

That corn is a valuable adjunct to the bill of fare there can be no question. That as an exclusive food it is dangerous, we have the facts ready to prove.

Professor James E. Rice, in his Cornell Reading Course for Farmers, says: "Corn is an excellent grain. It is, perhaps, the grain most relished by fowls. Therein lies the danger. Fowls eat it so greedily that, it being a fattening food, they are likely to become overfat, if it is fed too freely."

In itself, corn is not an egg food; but, balanced with other grains—wheat and oats—it is very valuable. Corn will make fat. We firmly believe that the best laying hens are those that are in good condition. Now "good condition" means just enough fat so that there will be strength enough to properly perform the work of egg-production.

While hens are greedy for corn, especially when it is fed to them only occasionally, it is a grain that they quickly tire of when regularly placed before them. On the farm of the writer the grain mixture is composed of corn, wheat and oats, equal parts by measurement.

Fowls on free range, where insects and green food are plentiful, will thrive on corn alone as the grain food. But when confined to runs, there is great danger in feeding it exclusively.

During the summer it should be given only in limited quantities, owing to its heating nature. As a winter evening feed it is recommended, as it digests slowly, and the crop of the bird is seldom empty before morning. This means a great protection during cold nights.

A fowl that will not fatten when heavily fed on corn is not in good physical condition. There is some weakness. For fattening for market there is no better grain. The American and the Asiatic classes quickly fatten on Indian corn, while the Mediterranean varieties can stand considerable starchy matter before it produces such results.

Heavy feeding of corn is apt to produce indigestion, and it is a noteworthy fact that the cry of "cholera" is invariably the greatest in parts of the country where corn is the most liberally given. The writer has answered hundreds of letters asking for "cholera" remedies, but investigation proved that the "cholera" cases were purely cases of indigestion—or some kindred ailments—induced by heavy corn feeding. To nearly every inquiry the writer made as to the quality of the feed given, came to answer, "corn".

To summarize: Corn is a heating and a fattening food—excellent for winter feeding, but dangerous for summer diet. It must not be fed exclusively unless the fowls have free range in an orchard or field where plenty of bugs and other in-

sects and grass can be had. In other words, corn is not a complete food, and, therefore, must be properly balanced.

Flat Roosts

The old style round roosts were a great mistake. The proper style is a roost that is flat. Take 2x3 scantling and round the edges so that they are not sharp. Then set the roosts in sockets or on a 2x3 inch crosspiece with the two-inch side for the fowls to roost on. Being movable, they are easily taken down and cleaned. Flat roosts give the fowls a better chance to spread their feet than round poles do. Have all roosts on a level, about two feet from the ground. Underneath, the roosts erect a platform to catch the droppings.

Make Fowls Scratch

Unless the noon meal can be given among a lot of straw, leaves or other

light scratching material, it had better be omitted. This meal, of course, should consist of whole grain and just enough given so as to keep the fowls at work. Idle hens soon become unprofitable. For every quart of grain fed at night make it a pint at noon. Poultry should be fed in the morning shortly after they come from the roost. It is not always convenient to do so, especially where poultry is kept as a side issue. In such cases the fowls should have access to some scratching material, among which the night previous has been scattered a little wheat or other grain. Then, about nine o'clock, give the fowls the regular morning mash.

Poultry Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition which ultimately affects the nutritive process, becoming injurious to the functional activity of the digestive and other organs; the power of the

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gastric and intestinal glands are deteriorated, the action of the stomach and gizzard are weakened. All this means indigestion, and not treating it in the early stages is apt to lead on to enlargement of the liver. This deficiency in blood is caused partly by overcrowding, defective ventilation and poor light in the henry, innutritious and insufficient food. The symptoms of the disease are generally prostration, depression, bloodless look, especially about the eyes, comb and wattles. The comb is palled, cold and inclined to lop over; the mouth and tongue are white, limbs cold and thighs apt to be somewhat swollen. In treatment, of course, the cause must be first removed. Then give a nutritious diet, fresh air, sunlight and good range. Give a liver pill each night for three nights in succession. Keep the birds comfortable and add a teaspoonful of tincture of iron to a quart of drinking water.

Quarantine New Birds

One great mistake beginners generally make in buying fowls is to at once put them with their own birds. New stock should be quarantined for about two weeks, so that it can be fully determined if they are in good health. This precaution will often save serious trouble.

To Keep Down Lice

Each year the writer, regardless of the care of the premises, had had more or less trouble in keeping lice at bay. Every known precaution was taken. But never have we had such little trouble in this particular as the past few years when we adopted a new method. The nests are made of tobacco stems, the same as the pigeon men use; the interior of the house is whitewashed once or twice a year; the droppings are gathered daily, when possible; and several times during the summer months kerosene is sprayed in the cracks and crevices of every pen. This method not only keeps down the army of lice, but keeps the fowls in the best of health.

To Fatten Broiler

To fatten broilers is by no means an easy task, as the tendency at their age is towards growth rather than flesh, and an attempt at forcing is apt to result in disease of some kind. A chicken should be two months old before any effort at fattening is made. Two weeks must be allowed for the process. The selected birds must be separated from the rest of the flock and shut up where they cannot see the other birds. They must be fed and watered systematically—fed three times a day, and a little millet seed scattered on the ground between meals. The chief feed should be corn, as it is rich in fat-producing elements.

Dry Picking

Either scalding or the dry-picking method can be used for fowls intended for market, but for broilers only the dry-picking method is allowable. A chick only a few weeks old is a very tender bird, but if scalded it will be found impossible to pick it without occasionally rubbing a little of the skin off. These spots will darken and give the broiler a stale look. The scalding will also increase the tendency to decay. With dry-picking not only will the bird keep much longer, but the natural firmness of the flesh prevents all fear of skinning.

Egg Life

What part of the egg makes the chick—the white or the yellow? Neither; and

yet to a certain extent both do. In other words, the real life is nourished by both. As an individual, the chick is neither yolk nor albumen. The germ which makes the chicken—the life and individual—is imparted by the male and seen in the little cell located on the side of the yolk. The egg is what nourishes and grows the germ into the visible chick that hatches. Without this germ the egg is of no account whatever, only a reservoir of nourishment that causes the growth of the germ. But one may take the ground that the egg is the chick, the male only quickening the same into life. The yolk is the last to be absorbed by the germ.

Sixth International Egg-Laying Contest, held under auspices of Provincial Department of Agriculture, at Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, B. C., from Oct. 6th., 1916, to Oct. 4th, 1917—12 months.

Final and twelfth month's report, for month ending October 4th, 1917.

CLASS 1

Lightweight Varieties, six birds to pen.

J. O. M. Thackeray, Chilliwack, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 50; total eggs, 1193. Winner of \$100. First Prize.

H. Dryden, Corvallis, Oregon, White Leghorns; month's eggs, 101; total eggs, 1064. Winner of \$50. Second Prize.

G. O. Pooley, R. R. 1, Duncan, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 94; total eggs, 1061. Winner of \$25. Third Prize.

Graves and McCulloch, Saturna Is., B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 49; total eggs, 1046. Winner of \$10. Fourth Prize.

P. D. Hillis, Rocky Point, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 60; total eggs, 1027. Winner of Canadian Poultry Review, Bronze Medal. Fifth Prize.

Norie Bros., Cowichan, V. I., B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 55; total eggs, 1016. Winner of Bronze Medal (Donor, H. D. Reid, Esq.). Sixth Prize.

J. L. Smith, Shawnigan Lake, B. C., Buttercups; month's eggs, 71; total eggs, 993.

W. McEwan, R. M. D., 1, Duncan, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 35; total eggs, 990.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chalmers, Thrums, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 49; total eggs, 971.

W. Bradley, Maywood, V. I., B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 63; total eggs, 969.

M. H. Ruttledge, R. R. 2., Sardis, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 16; total eggs, 968.

Madrona Farms, R. R. 4, Victoria, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 58; total eggs, 945.

F. E. Pullen, Whonnock, B. C., Anconas; month's eggs, 60; total eggs, 927.

D. Edwards, Somenos, V. I., B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 16; total eggs, 916.

F. Hoey, R. M. D. 1, Duncan, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 63; total eggs, 910.

L. M. Ross, Cowichan, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 22; total eggs, 904.

H. A. Hincks, Langford Station, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 56; total eggs, 878.

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A. V. Lang, R. R. 3, Victoria, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 50; total eggs, 873.

C. G. Golding, Qualicum, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 42; total eggs, 801.

Mrs. F. C. Kenward, Invermere, B. C., White Leghorns; month's eggs, 46; total eggs, 791.

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H. Colburn, 49th Ave. W., So. Vancouver, Black Minorcas; month's eggs, 12; total eggs, 701.

TOTAL: month's eggs, 1068; total eggs, 19,944.

**CLASS II
Heavyweights.**

Messrs. Dean Bros., Kostings, B. C., White Dottes; month's eggs, 88; total eggs, 1188. winner of \$100. First Prize.

E. D. Read, Duncan, B. C., White Dottes; month's eggs, 80; total eggs, 1174. Winner of \$50. Second Prize.

F. W. Frederick, Phoenix, B. C., R. I. Whites; month's eggs, 56; total eggs, 1095. Winner of \$25. Third Prize.

G. D. Adams, Box 840, Victoria, B. C., White Dottes; month's eggs, 69; total eggs, 1087. Winner of \$10. Fourth Prize.

V. T. Price, Dublin, Ireland, S. C. Reds; month's eggs, 36; total eggs, 1069. Winner of Canadian Poultry Review Bronze Medal. Fifth Prize.

P. S. Lampman, York Place, Oak Bay, S. C. Reds; month's eggs, 51; total eggs, 1030. Bronze Medal given by (H. D. Reid). Sixth Prize.

S. S. F. Blackman, R. M. D., Sidney, S. C. Reds; month's eggs, 67; total eggs, 1012.

Norfolk Farms, St. Williams, Ont., Bar. Rocks; month's eggs, 90; total eggs, 995.

F. G. Barr, Colquitz, B. C., White Dottes; month's eggs, 86; total eggs, 988.

A. W. Cooke, Kelowna, B. C., Buff Orps.; month's eggs, 76; total eggs, 974.

W. H. Mahon, Duncan's B. C., White Dottes; month's eggs, 87; total eggs, 969.

Ragan Bros., 78th Ave., Edmonton, Alta., Buff Orps.; month's eggs, 51; total eggs, 948.

W. H. Catterall, Mt. Tolmie, White Dottes; month's eggs, 69; total eggs, 922.

J. P. Wood, R. R. 1, Cowichan Bay, S. C. Reds; month's eggs, 56; total eggs, 919.

R. N. Clarke, Vernon, B. C., R. C. Reds; month's eggs, 38; total eggs, 883.

W. H. Willins, Stannard Ave., Victoria, R. C. Reds; month's eggs, 49; total eggs, 874.

D. Gibbers, Mission, B. C., Bar. Rocks; month's eggs, 44; total eggs, 798.

A. L. Lowe, Lake Hill P. O., B. C., S. C. Reds; month's eggs, 44; total eggs, 766.

J. P. Moore, Chilliwack, B. C., White Wyandottes; month's eggs, 35; total eggs, 725.

TOTAL: month's eggs, 1172; total eggs, 18,416.

Special Prize Winners. Best winter egg yield, Class I., J. Thackeray, Chilliwack; Class II., G. Adams, Victoria; both winners of silver medals, donated by J. Idiens and Son, Victoria. Winners of Poultry, Pigeons

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WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES CONFERENCE

The fourth annual conference of the Women's Institutes of Vancouver Island was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Duncan, on October 3, 4 and 5. Mrs. Blackwood-Wileman, president of the Cowichan Institute, was in the chair. Delegates from the various Island institutes were present, and Mrs. Blackwood-Wileman opened the conference with an address of welcome to the visitors, being followed on behalf of the city by Mayor Miller. This was responded to by Mrs. James Johnstone, chairman of the Advisory Board.

The chief feature of the first session was an interesting address by Professor Davidson, of the University of B. C., on the "Wild Flowers of B. C.," which was illustrated with lantern slides.

During the evening a short musical programme was rendered by the Misses Monk and Christmas, Mrs. Ainslie Johnson and Mrs. Brindsley Rice and Messrs. Musgrave and Ruscombe Poole.

The second day of the conference was opened with an address by Mrs. Blackwood-Wileman, who spoke of the extreme importance of properly training the modern child. The educational department had given their assurance that everything would be done in this direction, as they were fully alive to its importance. Co-operation was also urged among the various members of the institutes.

Mrs. James Johnstone, after conveying greetings from the Kootenay Institute, gave a short address on "Home Industries," remarking that rural communities needed a larger and finer life than seemed to be their present lot. She spoke of the wonderful resources that lay at their door, and urged home canning of fruit and vegetables. The picking and packing of fruit was another branch of home industry that was proving a success.

Mrs. Lipsett, from the Okanagan Institute, brought greetings from her institute and gave a report of their work.

Mrs. W. V. Davies, from the Lower Mainland institutes, spoke on the need of cottage homes throughout the country for the protection of the feeble-minded. She referred also to the good work that was being done by the Red Cross and other societies in connection with the Women's Institutes and urged co-operation in serving their country, and advocated studies in "Civics" for women.

The King's Daughters were represented by Miss Wilson, who impressed upon the conference that many members of the King's Daughters were also members of the Institute, and that a great deal of their work was done in common.

Mr. Ruscombe Poole, speaking to the conference for the United Farmers of B. C., said he hoped for affiliation with the Women's Institutes and complimented them on

the good work they were carrying on. He also said that the place of origin of the Farmers' Union was Duncan.

Miss Crease of Victoria read a paper entitled "Carry On," emphasizing the crying need there was for cottage homes for those deficient in mental power, and also for institutions where those suffering from tuberculosis could be properly treated.

Mrs. McLachlan, secretary of the Garden City Institute, read an interesting paper on "Child Welfare." The speaker advocated mothers' pensions, where the mother, unable to provide financially for her children, was enabled to keep them under her supervision, instead of the children being placed in homes and asylums. She also emphasized the benefits derived from Baby Con-tests as helping to lessen the present world-wide mortality.

Prof. Lionel Stevenson, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Sidney, gave an interesting address on "Seed Growing on Vancouver Island," warmly recommending seed-growing among the women. It was profitable, not only to the individual, but was of great benefit to the country. He maintained that better and more reliable seed could and should be grown locally.

On Thursday afternoon Dr. H. E. Young, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, spoke on matters relating to public health, how to maintain it, and gave suggestions for the prevention of contagious diseases.

Miss Helen Stewart, of the Public Library of Victoria, entertained the gathering with a most vivid description of her year in France with the Poilus, giving experiences of her work in the canteens on the French frontier.

Following this came an address by Mr. A. B. Thorp, headmaster of the Duncan High School, whose keynote was the necessity of vocational training in the public schools, especially in the present critical time.

In the evening Mr. W. E. Scott, superintendent of Women's Institutes, emphasized the necessity for co-operation among the Farmers' Institutes throughout the country, and said that the foremost duty of those at home was to do all in their power to back up the boys at the front.

Next came Mrs. Chalmers, of Thrums, who spoke on "Food Conservation," illustrated by lantern slides showing many methods whereby waste could be prevented in utilization of various articles of food.

The final day of the conference was chiefly devoted to business. Mrs. Davies, chairman of the advisory board, gave an interesting talk on "Penny Banks," advocating their introduction in public schools.

Many resolutions were brought before the conference, voted on and carried, among them being one in regard to the non-use of spirituous liquor in the preserving of food, and another, which was carried unanimously, was that the Doukobors should be compelled to enlist, and in other ways come under the jurisdiction of the government.

A special vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Scott for his hearty co-operation and sympathy with the Women's Institutes, and also to Mrs. Blackwood-Wileman for so ably taking the chair.

Here Are Three Excellent Values in Women's Cashmere Hose---



50c — Black Cashmere Hose, seamless, reinforced toes and heels—extra value.

60c — Black fine Cashmere Hose, double toes and heels, seamless. This is remarkable value at the price.

75c — Black fine Cashmere Hose, reinforced toes and heels, seamless, fine soft finish, superior quality.

We pay the postage.

Gordon Drysdale
LIMITED

575 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER

FAIR FINISHED WITH BIG DANCE

Exhibitors and Visitors Make Merry After
Langley Fort Exhibition Comes
to a Close.

After the fair there was a big assemblage in the exhibition hall for the ball given by the Agricultural Society in aid of the Red Cross. The music rendered by Timms' six-piece orchestra, from Langley Prairie, delighted everyone, while the ladies of Langley Women's Institute, who had worked hard all day serving luncheons and refreshments, deserve a meed of praise for the splendid repast served at midnight.

The profits from the dance were turned over to the Women's Institute and will be included with the other profits of the day in the donation to the Red Cross. Several cakes, etc., left over after the supper were sold by auction at the dance and realized from 50 cents to a dollar apiece.

Langley fair suffered to a considerable extent as a result of the rainy weather throughout the week. Many people who intended to bring exhibits did not do so because of the disagreeable weather and, though both the lower and upper halls were pretty well filled up, they were not so crowded as they might have been. But what was lacking in quantity was, perhaps, more than balanced in quality, particularly in the garden produce, field produce and fruit divisions, in which the quality in general could not have been improved; and this is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the seasons this year have been so much against the farmer. There was a bigger

show of stock than at last year's fair, but here again the weather interfered. The drawings at the gate while good, considering the weather, were less than half of what were expected had the weather been favorable. The sports program, also, had to be cut down considerably.

Mr. C. E. Hope has received the championship gold medal for beef breeds of cattle awarded one of the Aberdeen Angus bulls from Deep Creek farm at Vancouver exhibition this year. A number of the prize cattle from the Aberdeen Angus herd at Deep Creek farm were exhibited at Langley fair.

HAZELMERE NEWS

The October meeting of the Hazelmere Institute was held on Thursday, Oct. 4, a week earlier than usual on account of the conference being held this week, to which Mrs. Green, president, and the secretary, Miss Barton, were appointed delegates. The preliminary steps were taken for the formation of the girls' auxiliary, Mrs. Tucker to be the superintendent. The treasurer was instructed to send \$25 to the White Rock branch of the Red Cross to help defray the expenses of the Christmas boxes to be sent by them to the men who have gone overseas from this neighborhood. The correspondence relative to the conservation of food and the pledge cards from the food controller was discussed. The meeting adjourned until Nov. 8, when Mr. S. Shannon is expected to give an address on the "Production and Care of Milk."

COWICHAN FIELD NATURALISTS HAVE BEEN BUSY.

Squirrels and Young.

The first meeting of the winter session took place on Tuesday, Oct. 9th, in the Cowichan Women's Institute room, when a synopsis of the past season's work was given. Some thirty members were present. Mr. G. O. Day recorded his rarer captures among the lepidoptera, while Mr. A. W. Hanham reported his finds among insects as well as in the world of conchology. Specimens were shown by both these speakers.

Mrs. Leather brought to the notice of the club the interesting fact that squirrels carry their young in their mouth, cat-wise, while Miss P. Hanham showed the possibilities of photography without a camera by some beautiful leaf impressions.

Mrs. G. Henderson brought some beautiful and interesting marine shells found on Burial Island at low tide. Some of them were very rare.

Some sheets of herbarium specimens showing work done in botany were shown by Mr. R. Glendenning, honorary secretary, and the lantern under the able management of Mr. Monk was then used to show some slides of native flowers. A most instructive evening was closed with a discussion of the coming conversazione.

INSTITUTES' CONFERENCE

Topics Discussed at Fifth Annual Meeting Held at Hatzic and Mission.

The concluding session of the fifth annual conference of Women's Institutes for British Columbia was held at the Hatzic hall, Hatzic, on Friday evening, the previous meetings being held in the Agricultural hall at Mission. The topics under discussion

were devoted to household budgets, health, parent-teachers' associations, laws of British Columbia, the franchise, conservation pledge and many other matters of interest to women. Addresses were delivered by Dr. H. E. Young, secretary of the provincial board of health, and by Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, and by ladies from the different sections of the valley. The address of Mrs. J. L. Campbell, of Abbotsford, on "Civic Studies for Women" was a notable contribution to the programme.

The delegates to the convention were entertained at a social evening on the evening preceding the deliberations of the convention. During the convention it was reported that the membership of the Institute now numbered 2478 persons.

TYNEHEAD NEWS

The monthly meeting of the Tynehead Women's Institute was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. C. Richardson, there were ten members present, and three visitors. The delegates to the Conference of Women's Institutes, held this year at Mission City gave an interesting report of the conference. Miss Irene Richardson was appointed director in place of Miss Olive Atcheson, who has gone to Montreal. The November meeting will be held on the second Wednesday at the home of Mrs. R. S. Inglis.

SPEND YOUR WINTER EVENINGS AT HOME BY MAKING A SOLDIER'S SCRAPBOOK

That favorite joke of yours—that one that you split your sides over, remember?—that favorite comic cartoon, that scream of a story, that jest that you take home and try out on your wife, and that word of appreciation from you.

All these are going to go over and help out the boys in France, by making life cheery and pleasant for them, whiling away the homesick hours in camp or the possibly dreary days in a hospital. It's to be done by the scrapbook method, started in England by Rudyard Kipling. The idea spread like wildfire over Great Britain until scores of thousands of those left behind were filling the pages of scrapbooks with pleasantries and sending them as tokens of affection to the boys at the front.

The aim is to get something that is different from books—something light that a man in a hospital can hold up and look at without extended mental effort. These books filled with jokes, take-offs, comics, and a bit of sentiment—not referring to home or Christmas or anything like that, or anything blue—together with a personal greeting after the scrapbook maker, will do wonders for the men to while away the hours and to make life more pleasant for them.

THE COUNTRY GIRL'S CREED

I believe that life in the country is life at its highest, fullest and best. I believe that there I have the greatest chance to develop into the womanly woman I desire to be—fine, broad, sweet, true, wholesome. I believe that the broadness of the country, the ruggedness of the landscape, the beauty of God's growing things all around me, will mold and temper my character; will give me higher ideals, a greater depth of thought and

a truer perspective of life, than I could ever gain between narrow walls in a city with its shams, pretenses and false standards. I want to try always to keep myself sunny, sweet and sane; to live up to the very best there is in me; to make the most of every opportunity to grow bigger, broader and better; to reach out always for higher and finer things. I believe in good hard work and plenty of it. I glory in the brain and muscle with which to accomplish my task of striving and overcoming, that I may be ready for the harder things which are to come.

A Country Girl.

ORIGIN OF THE DAHLIA

The dahlia derives its name from the Swedish botanist, Dr. Dahl, but for a time it was known under the name of Georgina, after Prof. George, of St. Petersburg. It is a native of Central America and Southern Mexico, and was known by the Aztecs and aborigines under different names. It was first described in a book on plants by a Spanish physician in the year 1657, and is the species from which most if not all of the present varieties originated. At that time it was only known as a botanical plant, and we have no further history of it for 130 years, until 1787, when a Frenchman published an account of the dahlias he had seen growing in the gardens in Mexico. Two years later, in 1798, seeds were sent from the botanic gardens of Mexico to the Royal Gardens at Madrid, Spain, where it was given its present name, dahlia. This lot of seedlings were lost two years later, as were several other lots. But their stay, though brief, awakened an interest in the plant and its possibilities, and further attempts at its cultivation were then made in several European countries, and it soon became a popular flower.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Soups.

There is no better or more economical food than good thick hot soup. Practically every scrap of food left over (other than sweet food) can be used for this purpose. If made of dried peas, lentils or barley (with vegetable or meat stock), or if made of skimmilk and thickened with sago, rice or tapioca, or with potatoes, artichokes, celery or other root vegetables, pressed through a sieve or colander, such soup is a nourishing meal in itself. Some toast, crusty bread or croutons should be eaten with it.

Thick Pea or Lentil Soup.

1-2 lb. split peas or lentils, 1 carrot, 1 turnip, 1 onion, 1 oz. dripping, 1-2 pint skimmilk, 1 qt. stock or water, salt and pepper. Soak the peas or lentils over night; make the dripping hot in a saucepan, put in the peas and sliced vegetables and fry lightly; add the stock or water and simmer for two hours. When all is quite tender rub through a sieve or colander, put back in the pot and boil up; add the pepper, salt and milk just before serving. Powdered dry mint is generally liked with it.

Cooked Celery.

A lady was in to tea. We had creamed celery. She said: "I never ate cooked celery in my life before." I was surprised, for we enjoy the celery as much cooked, and can use the parts that otherwise would be thrown

out. The crisp, inner stalks we eat raw, all the rest, even the quite green portions are cut into half lengths and cooked until tender, in a little water. Do not drain, but add milk, pepper, salt, a little butter and slightly thicken with flour; makes a good supper dish to eat with bread and butter.

Twice Cooked Bread.

Bread over a week old and unexpected company coming for Sunday evening tea! I dipped a loaf quickly in cold water and put it in a hot oven for half an hour, when dinner was cooking. The bread was really nicer than when fresh. There is no need of baking often for a small family. Twice bake a loaf when necessary, and see how you'll enjoy it.

"Three" Ice.

3 ripe bananas; 3 oranges; 3 lemons; 3 cupfuls water; 3 cupfuls sugar; 3 egg-whites.

Put bananas through a potato-ricer or vegetable-press. Extract the orange and lemon-juices. In the meantime boil together the sugar and water for ten minutes and, when cool, add the bananas and fruit-juices. Pour into a freezer, add the egg-whites beaten stiff, and freeze in three parts ice to one part salt. This makes about two quarts and a half.

Tapioca Coconut Cream.

To one quart of boiling milk add two tablespoons of minute tapioca, three tablespoons coconut and a small cup of sugar. Boil 15 minutes in a double boiler, stirring frequently. Just before removing from the stove, add the beaten yolks of three eggs. Pour into a dish, cover with the whites of eggs. Brown and chill before serving.

To Prevent Meringue from Falling.

After beating the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, dust lightly with powdered sugar, then shake a little corn starch over them and beat quickly again, and they are ready to put on pie or pudding, and place in a rather cool oven for a little while.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

Mayonnaise dressing without eggs: Two tablespoonfuls of evaporated milk, half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful paprika, half cupful of olive oil and one tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon-juice. Mix the salt and paprika in a bowl, add the evaporated milk and mix thoroughly. Add the olive oil slowly as in any mayonnaise, stirring constantly. When the oil has all been used, mix in the vinegar or lemon-juice. If the mayonnaise is too thick, stir in a little more evaporated milk.

Potatoes O'Brien.

Six raw potatoes, one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, butter the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of pepper, one chopped green pepper, half cupful of grated cheese. Peel and cut the potatoes into dice, mix them with the chopped green pepper and put them into a greased fireproof dish. Add the milk gradually to the flour, then add salt, pepper and butter and pour over the potatoes. Sprinkle the cheese over the top. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Serve hot.

The Difference.

Water boils when it bubbles, fat when it is still, but it is not ready for frying until a blue smoke rises from the surface. Be particular about this point.

An Improvised Water Filter.

If you are troubled with muddy or murky water, take a thick square of absorbent cotton and tie it securely over the mouth of

Now Remember!

When I ask for cocoa I want the best — and everyone knows that the best is

COWAN'S COCOA
"Perfection Brand"

It is a well-known fact that in every home where quality is appreciated, this delicious cocoa may be found. It is pure and wholesome and manufactured from the best cocoa beans procurable.

See that the boy brings it.



the faucet. The water will run through easily and be quite clear, for the cotton catches most of the impurities. For this reason it should be changed daily.

A Cheap Dentifrice.

A pinch of salt and soda, added to the water with which you clean your teeth, makes a good cleanser for both mouth and teeth.

Dainty Handkerchiefs.

The vogue for tiny handkerchiefs with colored borders makes the question of laundering them so as to preserve the colors from fading, a very important point, and it is always best, if possible, to carry out the washing at home. The handkerchiefs should be first soaked for ten minutes in a basin full of tepid water, to which a teaspoonful of turpentine has been added. This will insure their retaining their color, and after the soaking they can be washed in the ordinary manner.

Snaps for Pump Bows.

Instead of sewing the bows on my pumps I put them on with snap fasteners. I find this particularly good for white shoes, for the bows do not become soiled with the dressing and are always fresh. They are

easily changed from one pair of shoes to another and lie flatter and smoother than if sewed.

Oil Stains.

To remove oil stains from carpets, make a paste with fuller's earth and cold water and spread thickly on the soiled parts. Let it dry, then remove with stiff brush.

A Rusty Nail.

Bathe the foot and place in a pan with enough common coal oil poured in to cover the affected part, and allow it to remain in the oil for thirty minutes. The pain will be allayed to return no more.

Agriculture is the science of the labor of man aided by sunshine and rain of the heavens.

Nobody can nibble and make a success of farming. It is necessary to take a full bite.

A farm paper is the farmer's preserve jar.

If you have a large crop of parsnips, do not hurry too greatly to use them all this fall. They may be left in the ground all winter and dug early in the spring.

A WOMAN'S WISEST INVESTMENT.

By Jean Graham

The old belief that the feminine investor is the easy prey of the townsite hawker and the mining shark is fast being dispelled by the modern woman, who makes her way to banker or broker with the demand for the latest thing in war bonds. The Canadian woman, who often has a touch of Scotch caution in her composition, is especially fond of the war bond, because of its granite security. Will you invest your money, taking Canada as your surety? "Won't I," is the response of the Canadian woman, who knows that the Dominion's word is as good as its bonds—and will be guarantee for all the loans that war-time demands. So long as there is a Canadian government—Conservative, Liberal or Union—the investment is secure—as safe as our own Laurentian Mountains. In these days of many chances and changes, there is nothing quite so solid and satisfying as a war bond with a broad fringe of coupons.

Only the woman who has had the experience of clipping one or two of these neat little slips from a war bond can heartily assure you that there is a material joy, as well as a patriotic thrill, in lending money to Canada. One hundred dollars to the Victory Loan means five dollars and a half a year for yourself, as well as a bit of encouragement for the Allies. Hoarding money is neither a safe nor profitable proceeding. On the other hand, extravagance means disloyalty and ultimate regret. In a war loan investment a woman finds a profound pleasure in helping the biggest Cause there has ever been, but also a practical satisfaction in proving her own good business judgment.

The war bond is not only a safe and profitable investment—it means ready money. Its easy convertibility into funds for immediate use is a most commendable feature in times which are full of sudden demands on our financial resources. A rigid or cast-iron investment is the last thing which anyone desires in these days of stress. To feel that your savings are secure and also available in the maximum of commercial comfort. To the average citizen—and the outcome of the war rests with the average man and woman—it is supremely consoling to know that the funds put aside for a rainy day will be forthcoming at the first sign of a shower.

The consideration which illumines safety, profit and salability is the patriotism of which Canadians seldom boast, but of which they are always ready to give practical proof. Every dollar is a weapon, every bond is a bullet. We put into our investment in war bonds not only our money, but our belief in the Dominion, in the Empire, in democracy and in civilization. Money talks most effectively when the voice of the people rings out in the war bond. The women have upheld the Cause by their knitting, their nursing and hundreds of helpful deeds—and they will not be slow to cast the ultimate Vote of Confidence—investment in the Victory Loan.

SIRUP FROM WINDFALL APPLES AND CIDER.

Add 5 ounces of powdered calcium carbonate to 7 gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime) or, to give it its common name, precipitated chalk, is low-priced and harmless. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat

vigorously for five minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers; allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into a preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. The process is completed by boiling down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring the temperature up to 220 degrees F. If a thermometer is not available, boil until bulk is reduced to one-seventh of the original volume. To determine whether the sirup is cooked enough test as for candy—by pouring a little into cold water. If boiled enough it should have the consistency of maple sirup. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested.

When the test shows that the sirup has been cooked enough, pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, as otherwise the suspended matter will not settle properly and the sirup will be cloudy.

A good way to insure slow cooling is to stand the vessels, full of sirup, in a bucket or a wash boiler of hot water or to place them in a fireless cooker. The white sediment which settles out during cooking is called "malate of lime" and is a harmless compound of lime with the natural acid of the apple. When the sirup is cooled it should be stored in fruit jars, bottles, or jugs and crocks. Place the rubber and cap or cotton stopper or cork in position and tighten. Place the container in boiling-hot water and sterilize for the length of time given below for the particular type of outfit used:

	Minutes
Water bath, home-made or commercial, 15	
Water seal, 214 degrees	10
5 lbs. steam pressure	8
10 lbs. steam pressure	5

Remove jars and tighten covers. Invert to cool and test the joints. Store for future use. This recipe is for making sirup primarily for home consumption. If the product is to be sold legal requirements as to labeling should be ascertained and complied with.

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the Men at the Front—Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR SUNDAY

BREAKFAST			
Apples		Corn Flakes	
Toast		Honey	
Tea or Coffee	Milk	Sugar	
DINNER			
Beef Loaf	Potatoes	Parsnips	
	Pumpkin Pie		
TEA			
	Celery and Apple Salad		
Bread	Butter	Cheese	
	Cake	Tea	

MENU FOR MONDAY

BREAKFAST			
Oatmeal Porridge	Milk	Sugar	
Buckwheat Pancakes	Corn Syrup		
	Tea or Coffee		
LUNCHEON			
Corn Soup		Rolls	
Apple Sauce	Oat Cakes		
	Tea		

DINNER

Irish Stew	Baked Potatoes	Dumplings
Baked Rice Pudding	Graham Gems	

The recipe for Buckwheat Pancakes and Cream of Corn Soup, mentioned above, are as follows:

Buckwheat Pancakes — One-third cup bread crumbs, 2 cups scalded milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one-quarter yeast cake, one-half cup lukewarm water, one and three-quarter cups buckwheat flour, one table-spoon molasses.

Pour milk over crumbs and soak thirty minutes; add salt, yeast cake dissolved in lukewarm water, and buckwheat to make a batter thin enough to pour. Let rise overnight; in the morning stir well, add molasses, one-fourth teaspoon soda dissolved in one-fourth cup lukewarm water, and cook same as griddle cakes. Save enough batter to raise another mixing, instead of using yeast cake; it will require one-half cup.

Cream of Corn Soup—One quart skimmed milk, two tablespoons butter, 2 cups corn, two tablespoons flour.

Make thin white sauce of butter, flour and skimmed milk. Add the corn and season to taste.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts of the Canadian Food Controller's Office.)

MENU FOR TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST.			
Cornmeal Porridge	Milk	Sugar	
Fried Liver	Potato Cakes	Toast	
	Tea or Coffee.		
LUNCHEON.			
Potato Salad	Brown Bread	Butter	
	Johnny Cake and Corn Syrup		

DINNER.

Creamed Finnan Haddie	Baked Potatoes
Mashed Turnips	
Baked Apples	Graham Flour Biscuits

The recipes for Creamed Finnan Haddie, mentioned above, are as follows:

Creamed Finnan Haddie—Pour boiling water over the Finnan Haddie. Leave a few minutes and pour off. This takes away some of the smoky taste. Lay the fish in a baking pan and cover with milk or water. Cook gently in the oven until done. Make a white sauce, using the milk that is on the fish. To one cup of this milk use two tablespoons of flour, one tablespoon of butter and one-eighth teaspoon of pepper. It requires no salt. Carefully remove the bones from the fish, breaking it as little as possible. Add this baked flaked fish to the white sauce. Reheat and serve at once.

Graham Flour Biscuits—Two cups Graham flour, one cup sweet milk, four level teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons shortening.

Mix the dry ingredients. Work into these the shortening, and when thoroughly mixed, wet with the milk to a dough sufficiently moist to roll. Roll to one-half inch thickness, and cut as tea biscuits.

MORE VALUABLE NOW

A poetic contributor recently submitted to a weekly an effusion entitled "The Lay of the Lark." It was returned, with this editorial note:

"Rejected with thanks. Send a few specimens of the lay of the hen just now. We will gladly accept them."

Keep Open the British Market For Canadian Farm Produce

To realize how necessary the British market is to the Canadian farmer, consider what would have happened to Canada's forty million dollar cheese output in 1917 if Great Britain could not have bought cheese in Canada on credit.

The American market could not absorb it. The United States had a surplus of their own. The British market was the only one. But Britain could buy only on credit.

So Canada's Government loaned \$40,000,000 to Britain with which the Canadian producer was paid cash for his cheese, which was sold at about twenty-one cents a pound.

Without that loan Canadian cheese could not have been marketed.

So much for cheese alone.

And it is equally important that the British market be kept open for all of Canada's farm produce.

Now Canada must borrow from the people of Canada, the money

It means the maintenance of your best market.

It means substantial, patriotic support to Great Britain and our Allies.

And it means that Canada will continue to take her full part in the war.

Get ready to buy Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

with which Canadian producers are paid.

This money is borrowed from the people on bonds.

Bonds are Canada's promise to repay the loan at a stipulated time with interest every six months.

The security is the whole country, and the interest rate is good.

Canada's Victory Bonds are to be offered in November to obtain money with which to extend credit to Great Britain and with which to carry on Canada's part in the great world's struggle for freedom from autocracy and tyranny.

Every clear-visioned Canadian farmer will easily see the importance of this bond issue being completely successful.

FOUR LINES WINTER SHIRTS FOR MEN WHO WORK OUT OF DOORS

The best shirts of their kind obtainable—shirts of warmth and service, cut on lines that men working out-of-doors prefer. If you have need of a winter shirt, buy one of these. They'll give shirt comfort for years.

MEN'S SHIRTS—In pure wool, self-grey and colored plaid mackinaws, with double shoulder back and front, and the usual pockets. A shirt that is cut well, made right an dsplendid for the hard outside wear—an ideal shirt for loggers, etc. All sizes. Prices, each... **\$9.50, \$10.50**

MEN'S SHIRTS, in black, khaki and brown plaids, in good quality mackinaw; well made, with usual pockets; selling at prices in force two years ago; all sizes. Prices, each **\$4.00 and \$4.50**

MEN'S SHIRTS—Of English melton, in navy blue; excellent quality, with double shoulders or rubber lined. One of the best shirts obtainable; all sizes..... **\$6.00**
—Rubber lined **\$7.50**

MEN'S SHIRTS—Of grey melton and khaki flannel, with collar attached, and usual pockets; well cut and finished; all sizes. Price **\$4.00**

UNDERWEAR IN WINTER WEIGHTS FOR MEN

A complete assortment to choose from, including such desirable lines as Turnbull's, Stanfield's, Penman's, Wolsey and J. & R. Morley; in pure wool, silk-and-wool, merino, Scotch knit, fleece lined and mixtures. Shown in two-piece and combination styles, in a full range of weights, qualities and sizes. This is Vancouver's Underwear Store for Men. Our prices are temptingly low. Prices—

Garment from 65c, **\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75 to \$5.00**
Combinations at **\$1.25, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 to \$10.00**

GLOVES FOR MEN JUST IN

Winter weights that will keep your hands snug, warm, and well dressed through the coldest of weather. Choice of Dent's and Perrin's, both English makes, in cape, dogskin, buckskin, suede, wash capes and chamols. Choice of lined and unlined effects. Our glove stock was contracted for many months ago, hence our exceptional values, the best obtainable.

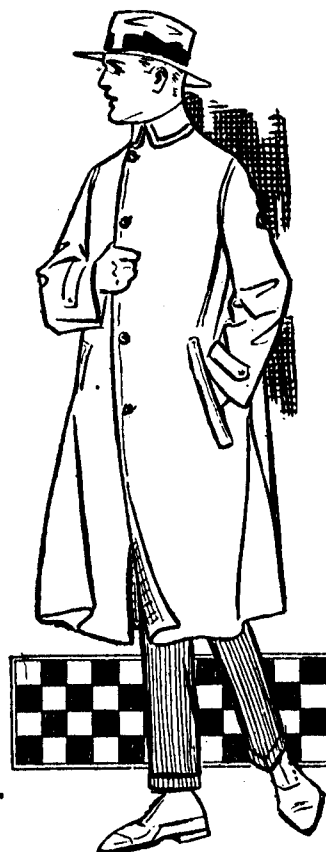
Unlined Gloves at **\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50 to \$3.00**
Wool-lined Gloves at... **\$2.00 and \$2.50**
Silk-lined Gloves at ... **\$3.00 and \$3.50**

OUR DOLLAR SHIRTS FOR MEN

Our Dollar Shirt is the best value obtainable. Because we bought them when prices were low is the only reason we can sell them at this price. Shown in colored, striped and white percales, coat cut, with soft or stiff cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17½. Our leader **\$1.00**

MEN'S CASHMERE SOCKS 3 PAIRS FOR \$1.00

Made of Canadian cashmere. In black, sanitary dyed, and a weight not too light to give good service; good fitting, comfortable and extra value. Pair 35c or **3 pairs for \$1.00**



Wool Paramatta Cloth Raincoats for Men Only \$15.00

The rainy season is approaching and you haven't bought your raincoat yet. We want you to get it here, because we offer not only the best values obtainable, but raincoats that will be a lasting comfort to you.

Take This Raincoat for Instance:

It is made of all-wool paramatta cloth, and is warm and guaranteed rainproof. It is stylishly cut and well finished—seams are taped and sewn, and the pockets are strong. It offers choice of raglan or set-in sleeves; in all sizes. It's the raincoat leader of the province. Only **\$15.00**

COMBINATION RAINCOAT AND HAT FOR BOYS AT

\$4.75

Guaranteed rainproof, made of a good rubberized cloth in sizes to fit boys to 18 years; a few only to sell at this price, so better shop early to avoid disappointment. A bargain **\$4.75**

SWEATER COATS FOR MEN THAT ARE WARM AND DRESSY LOOKING

\$3.50 TO \$12.50

Incidentally these are the best sweater coat values obtainable today. They are made in Vancouver, bought direct from the factory that turns out a sweater coat that's a little better than any imported line, and incidentally with every one of these sweaters sold goes the assurance that you are helping a Vancouver industry to grow. They are the famous "Pen-angle" Brand, guaranteed 100 per cent pure wool, and good, hard-wearing mixed yarns. Fashioned in coat style, pullovers, shawl collars and trench styles, in oxford grey, maroon, fawn and pearly; in light, medium and heavy weights, at **\$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 to \$12.50**

TAPE NECK JERSEYS FOR MEN

English make, of heavy weight cashmere, in navy, pearl, oxford and maroon shades. They are excellent quality and warm and comfortable for winter wear. All sizes **\$4.50**

MEN'S OVERCOATS OF HUDSON'S BAY QUALITY

We know they are right; it is impossible to get better coats for the price. They are made of all-wool cloths, with serge linings, and embody good style and the best of workmanship. The materials are wool tweeds, naps, Whitneys and Meltons, in blue, black grey and brown, fashioned in belted, raglan, ulsterettes and slip-ons; every coat perfect fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices **\$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00**

MACKINAW COATS FOR BOYS

In grey, blue, red and brown; all-wool—the celebrated Hensen make; in sizes to 38, to fit boys to 14 years at **\$7.00**
—To fit boys to 18 years. Price.. **\$9.50**

RELIABLE UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AT OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES

UNDERWEAR by such reliable makers as Wolsey, Stanfield, Penman, Turnbull, etc., in a large variety of weights, and prices that are much below today's regular values.

"ST. GEORGE" SCOTCH KNIT UNDERWEAR—Winter weight shirts and drawers, unshrinkable, hard wearing, all sizes. Garment... **\$1.25**

PEN ANGLE NATURAL MERINO UNDERWEAR—Shirts and drawers, also combinations; unshrinkable, made in Canada; free of irritation. All sizes. Per garment..... **75c**
Combinations **\$1.50**

STANFIELD'S WINTER WEIGHT UNDERWEAR—In natural color, elastic ribbed, shirts, drawers and combinations; form fitting and unshrinkable; made in Canada. All sizes. Per garment **\$2.00**
Combinations **\$4.00**

WOLSEY UNDERWEAR—Pure wool flat weave, in natural color and winter weight; shirts, drawers and combinations. Unshrinkable, in all sizes. Per garment **\$4.00**
Combinations **\$7.00**

TURNBULL'S "CEETEE" UNDERWEAR—Pure wool quality, full fashioned, good fitting and unshrinkable. All sizes. Per garment **\$3.00**
Combinations **\$5.50**

Hudson's Bay Company

VANCOUVER, B. C.