

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT AND FARM
MAGAZINE

Vol. VI, No. 10

JULY, 1915



PRIZE WINNER—VANCOUVER FAIR.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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1915



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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



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The — Vernon Fruit Company, Ltd.

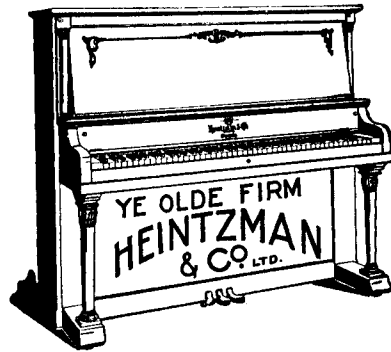
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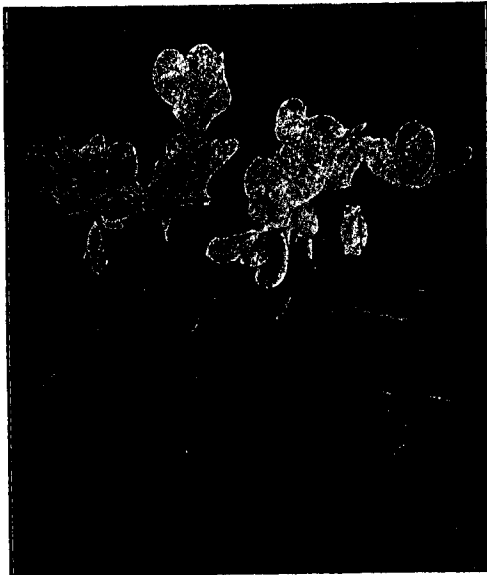
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MADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm Magazine

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

Vol. VI, No. 10.

Vancouver, British Columbia

\$1.00 per year
in Advance

Dairying on Vancouver Island

Dairying is a most profitable industry on Vancouver Island, especially in the production of cream, the skim-milk being fed to pigs. An advantage of the industry is its contribution to the soil.

The dairy pays handsomely, especially where the farmer is not obliged to employ skilled labor for milking and butter-making. The establishment of co-operative creameries at Duncan, and

On arrival at the creameries, the output of each farm is tested for percentage of butter fat, cheques being forwarded monthly in payment. Thus a steady and reliable income is assured to the farmer in proportion to the number of cows in milk. In addition he shares the profits of the creamery as a commercial enterprise, according to the number of shares which he holds. Butter fetches a high price—the Duncan

cream for domestic use is becoming a profitable and important branch of dairy farming in localities where the railway run is short enough for supplies to reach the town. The abundant rainfall and mild winters especially favor milk production the year round.

Dairy Cows — Soiling.

Careful trials have shown that by feeding cows wholly on green forage



Dairy Farm on Vancouver Island near Victoria

in the Comox, Nanaimo, and other districts, has made it possible for farmers to conduct dairying operations on a liberal scale, and these associations have had great commercial success. The cream is generally delivered three times a week in summer and twice in winter. As a rule several farmers club together, taking it in turns to collect and deliver all their cream, thus saving a great deal of time. If preferred, the cream can be shipped to the cities by rail or steamer.

creamery getting generally 5c a pound more than other creameries on the Island and Mainland. In summer the price of butter is from 30c to 35c, and in winter from 40c to 45c—the retail prices being from 35c to 50c, according to the time of year. The British Columbia Government encourages by liberal financial assistance the building of creameries at points in the Island where they are needed.

With the growth of cities and towns the business of supplying milk and

crops in the stables, from two to five times as much milk can be produced from one acre as from pasturing the same land. Many more cows can be kept on a given area and the productive capacity of the land can be rapidly increased. The saving of manure and its application to the best advantage is one of the great gains of soiling.

For this system of feeding a variety of green crops must necessarily be grown in succession, so that there may be a continuous and certain supply.

B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

The following are recommended for this Island: Red clover and timothy sown separately in July and August; crimson clover and barley sown in August and September; and wheat and rye sown in September and October—all these for use in winter and early spring. Oats, spring barley and peas sown in early spring; vetches, also corn and soy beans, planted in May; cowpeas, corn, millets and Hungarian grass, sown in June—these for cutting in the summer and fall. Two crops from the regular mowing lands of grass and clover will fill in the gaps, and to supplement the winter feeding the output of a silo is an advantage

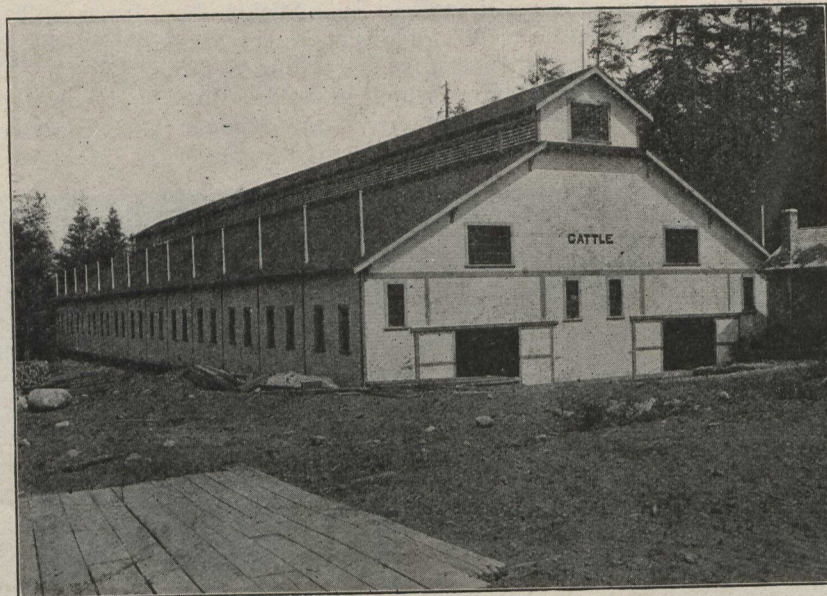
wide, into which the droppings will fall. Use no damp material under a cow, no rotten straw, and no moist earth or sawdust. An excess of bedding is undesirable, as the manure becomes too bulky and is lessened in value per load. A good combination is 5 or 6 lbs. of straw and 10 or 12 lbs. of dry earth or sawdust. Let the cow byres have plenty of ventilation, and yet be free from draughts, and see that the stalls are regularly cleaned and disinfected; heat and flies reduce not only the quantity but also the quality of the milk.

In figuring the profits from dairying a great many items that might easily

by this method he can realize his ideal of making one acre support one cow.

The farmer will also find the rearing of the best of his heifer calves a very profitable undertaking, as there is a strong and growing demand for young stock of good milking strain. These will sell readily at remunerative prices, good grade cows being now worth from \$80 to \$100 each.

For the dairy farmer, as well as the mixed farmer in general, pigs are a useful and profitable item. A farm with five to twelve cows or over has large quantities of skim milk to dispose of, and the best use to which it can be put is to turn it into fine dairy-fed pork.



Cattle Building, Vancouver Exhibition

but not a necessity. At least 110 lbs. of green forage should be provided daily for every 1,000 lbs. weight of cow—this on an average, as the quantity should vary with the character of the forage.

One of the points of gain by soiling is saving the food expended by the animal in its exertion to procure its food at pasture. Unlike the horse, a cow does not require much exercise to keep in condition. It is a mistake to water but once a day; if they can be induced to drink two or three times a day it should be done.

The minimum space allotted to a cow is 600 cubic feet, but double this amount is preferable. The stalls should be from 3½ to 4 feet in width, the length depending on the size of the cow; in rear of the stall there should be a shallow drain, 16 to 24 inches

be overlooked should be taken into consideration—capital invested, time consumed, price of feed, expense of transportation, life of cow, etc. One of the things which should not be overlooked in this connection is the value of the manure in improving the soil. The actual money received is only one of the benefits that must be considered in figuring the gains and losses. The general average compiled from statistics seems to indicate a return of from \$100 to \$200 per annum per cow. It must be remembered, however, that as in every other occupation, the rewards are to him who works diligently, patiently, intelligently and perseveringly.

Where good land cleared and in cultivation costs more than \$300 per acre, the dairy farmer is advised to adopt the soiling system of dairying. It is only

for which there is a heavy demand. A breeder can get \$3.50 a head for six-week pigs, and many farmers instead of breeding pigs, buy them as soon as their cows come into milk. The live-weight value of dairy-fed hogs is about 9c a pound and the mixed farm that has a few brood sows can use up all its waste. Culled fruit, potatoes, and all kinds of farm and garden refuse make good pig-food. In summer the pigs make their own living by ranging over wild land, rooting and eating all sorts of grass, etc. They do good by cleaning land of bracken, digging deep and taking it out. Roots can be grown plentifully for the benefit of the pig in winter. When getting ready for sale meal is given along with other food. There is a splendid local market for pork in all the towns, and in Vancouver there are big packing houses which will take all the pigs that can be obtained.

Potato Growing in British Columbia

By F. W. NEWTON, Assistant Soil Crop Inspector

The total potato production in British Columbia has steadily increased. Recognition of the high quality of potatoes from many districts is doing much to establish the potato as a staple money crop in the Province.

Field Crop Competitions.

The field crop competitions in potatoes has become an important phase of the work of the Department of Agriculture. Last year forty-two competitions were conducted through the Farmers' Institutes. The announcement of this competition was published in a bulletin form containing a brief description of the most approved cultural methods, and copies were distributed to all members of Farmers' Institutes. This com-

petition had in most cases the desired results. The competitive spirit led large numbers of farmers to handle their potato crop along approved lines. Many valuable demonstrations resulted, the more noticeable of which were fertilizing tests and the value of Bordeaux mixture as a spray. In many cases good results were also reported in using the "formalin solution" as a preventative for scab. The minimum size of a plot entered in the competition was one half acre. Awards were based on a field score.

Boys' and Girls' Competitions.

the farmers to keep crop records. In order to obtain uniform statements, forms are being supplied and the competitors are requested to fill in the data asked for.

Apart from the regular competition in potatoes, twenty Farmers' Institutes held Boys' and Girl's competitions. These were conducted along much the same lines as the above. The size of the plot had to be exactly 1-10 acre. The awards in this competition were based on three scores, a field score, a score on a harvested exhibit of twenty pounds and a certified report score. The score cards were contained in the announcement of the competi-

junior competition was that all competitors within an "Institute District" had to use the same variety. We feel that the large number of varieties in this Province if reduced to a limited number of standard varieties adapted to the districts would materially assist in marketing, especially in the districts getting into the car-shipping class.

Varieties.

We do not feel we are yet in a position to name the varieties that are best adapted to different districts. Carman No. 1, and Burbank have done well, Carman No. 1 on lighter soils and Burbank on heavier. The order of popularity in the crop competitions is an indication as to their merits. The order is as follows: Carman No. 1, Burbank, Gold Coin, Early Rose, Up to Date, Wee MacGregor and Money Maker. The three first are outstanding in popularity.

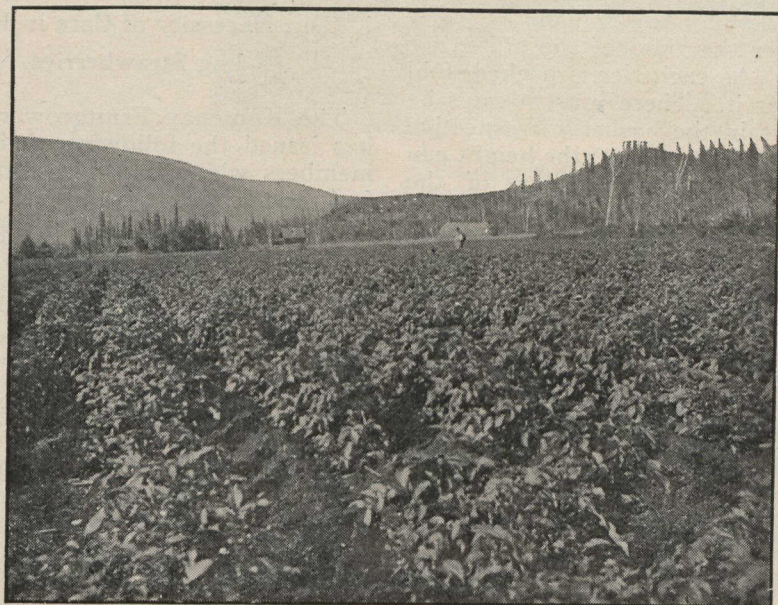
Copies of all field crop scores are kept on file and the Department has made use of them in recommending to persons desiring good seed those growers whose scores were outstanding.

Potato Centres.

Arrangements have been made for this season to introduce a good strain of Carman No. 1 to districts around Armstrong, Grand Forks and Kamloops. A field selection will be made during the coming season and will be continued from year to year under our supervision. The object of this selection is to produce a supply of "Elite Stock Seed" for growers in the district. The growers will be enlisted in the Canadian Seed Growers Association and will be ultimately organized into a "Potato Centre."

Fertilizer Experiments.

The following fertilizer experiment was carried out at Errington under our supervision during 1914 on newly cleared land. The plot was drained with 6 inch tile 60 feet apart. Inasmuch as it was the first year under cultivation the land was not in good tilth. The soil was a sandy loam resting on a sandy clay sub-soil.



Potato Field

petition had in most cases the desired results. The competitive spirit led large numbers of farmers to handle their potato crop along approved lines. Many valuable demonstrations resulted, the more noticeable of which were fertilizing tests and the value of Bordeaux mixture as a spray. In many cases good results were also reported in using the "formalin solution" as a preventative for scab. The minimum size of a plot entered in the competition was one half acre. Awards were based on a field score.

A bonus is offered this year to any competitor who will send in a satisfactory statement of the cost of production of the crop entered. We feel that this will give the department valuable data as to which districts are suitable to profitable potato growing. The main object, however, is to encourage

tion and were made as educational as possible. This was especially true of the certified reports. On this report a list of questions was asked, to bring to the attention of each boy or girl every step that experienced growers take to ensure a good potato crop. In the same report questions as to expenditures and receipts drew to the children's attention the value of keeping records.

A stipulation worthy of note in this

Plot No.	Area.	Treatment.	Yield.
1	1-3 acre.	100 lb. Nitrate of Soda	70 lb.
2	1-3 acre.	233 lb. Superphosphates of Lime	40 "
3	1-3 acre.	100 lb. Muriate of Potash	110 "
4	1-3 acre.	{ 600 lb. Nitrate of Soda	
		{ 140 lb. Superphosphate of Lime	70 "
5		Check Block	30 "
6		75 lb. Nitrate of Soda	
		75 lb. Muriate of Potash	100 "
7	1-3 acre	235 lb. of "A" Fertilizer	110 "
8		700 lb. Lime	20 "
9	1-3 acre.	60 lb. Muriate of Potash	110 "
10	1-3 acre	Stable Manure	100 "

(Continued on Page 667)

Packing Soft Fruits

By F. E. LOVEDALE, Dominion Fruit Inspector

The question of packing fruit is one of great importance to the grower. If he grows No. 1 fruit, he must use a No. 1 pack. This is demonstrated every day on Water Street, where you see fruit from local growers being "jobbed off" at a heavy discount because of the inferior pack, though the quality of the goods is excellent.

There are three reasons why first grade fruit should be properly packed: (1) It is obviously unfair to the consumer, who is used to getting a certain weight when buying an imported package, to find that he gets much less when buying local goods in a similar package. (2) The grower who does not fill his package to its utmost capacity is paying for material that he does not use to its fullest advantage, and pays freight rates on superfluous box material when he ships his packages to market. (3) The commission man gets disgusted with handling goods that are always a source of complaint, and imports those that give satisfaction.

Commerce, if it is to succeed, must be honestly conducted; and in the fruit business, the first move is with the grower. He must always bear in mind that the consumer is entitled to all that any package will hold. The Dominion Government has set certain standards governing the sizes of the different packages that may be used. These are specified in the Inspection and Sales Act, Part IX., known as the Fruit Marks Act. It will be noticed that all packages are measures, not weights, and are required to be "level-full," or "properly packed."

Below is given a list of the packages in common use in British Columbia for the various fruits grown on the Lower Mainland, with a short description of what is required for commercial shipments:

Gooseberries may be shipped in deep pint or 4-5 qt. hallocks, 4-basket crates or in bulk. Personally, I favor the 4-basket crate, to be filled "level-full."

Strawberries in deep pint or 4-5 qt. hallocks, the former being much preferable. Care should be taken that each hallock is filled so that the top layer shows $\frac{3}{8}$ in. above the top of the cup to allow for settling; they should be faced, and no less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter included.

Raspberries and Blackberries in shallow pint or 2-5 qt. hallocks, the former being much preferred; to be well filled to allow for settling. Nothing looks worse than to see these shallow baskets in which the berries have settled to such an extent as to show the bottoms.

Currants in deep pints or 4-5 qts., well filled.

Cherries, 10 lb. boxes. Make the box with the top nailed on and bottom left off. Carefully pack the bottom tier, with stems pointing up, in a square pack. This will be the face when the box is opened up. Fill the box up with cherries, being sure to get the corners well filled. See that the box is not unsightly by having stems showing at edges of bottom.

Four-basket crates and berry crates. The baskets should be rounded full, with all stems on face turned in.

Plums, Prunes and Apricots. These should be packed in 4-basket crates, and the long plum paper should be used. Place the paper in such a way as to cover half the bottom of each basket, allowing the remaining paper to lap over the sides of the crate, not the ends. As each tier is packed, fold paper over it. There must always be three tiers in the baskets, irrespective of the size of the plums; the height can be regulated by the closeness of the pack. All stemless fruit, where skin is broken, should be thrown out; also do not use this crate for fruit that packs smaller than 6x6. Italian prunes and smaller varieties of plums should be packed on stem end in a close pack, with creases lined up on top tier. The larger varieties should be packed either flat or tilted in a diagonal pack, with creases up in top tier. Avoid buying baskets with too much bevel to them; they are hard to pack. When the full tide of the prune season is on, it does not pay to use the 4-basket crate for Italians. The market is full of the fruit packed in peach boxes, a cheaper package. When ordering peach boxes for use for prunes, order 4 in. ends with 4 in. sides, otherwise you may get $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. sides, as used for peaches, and have considerable leakage and damage done to the fruit at the edges of the boxes.

The right time to pick fruit should be studied by the grower. It is sheer waste to pick either too early or too late. The following rules, if observed, will lessen the shrinkage:

Cherries should be picked with the stem on; no blemished fruit should be put into picking buckets, and orchard boxes not filled too full.

Plums and prunes should have stems intact and be carefully handled, so as to retain bloom; they should be hard ripe, but matured enough to continue ripening.

Never allow orchard boxes filled with fruit to stand in the sun.

Fruit that is rained on, while in the ripening stages, has its keeping qualities impaired.

Cherries, plums and prunes will ripen quickly, and start to decay quickly if packed soon after being rained on.

An honest pack, giving "full measure and running over," is the best weapon to meet the competition of outsiders in our markets; and until we can give that, we have no right to expect the support of the consuming public.

CARELESS PICKING HURTS BUSINESS.

Kootenay Fruitgrowers' Union Points Out Necessity of Care in Handling Strawberries.

The Kootenay Fruitgrowers' Union has issued the following notice to its members which it is felt will interest fruitgrowers in general:

"When we have told the Kootenay growers that they don't pick, pack and fill their crates as well, or make them look as attractive as do their competitors, many have not believed us. We propose to prove it.

"We have weighed many so-called pound cups which contain from 12 to 14 ounces only. We have found a few little runty berries in each cup, or a few too ripe, which spoiled the whole cup."

The following are some of the wires and extracts from letters the Union has received:

"Nothing like the berries we have been receiving. They arrived in a wet and mouldy condition. Discontinue shipments."

"Please send us more as good as those received. They were fine."

"Stop all further shipments. Am writing."

"Initial shipment received. Ship five crates daily."

"First crates very soft; second better. Try some more."

"Can you ship 200 crates next week?"
"Some soft, some green; light weight."

A recent article on "How to Get International Trade," states: "The way to get international trade is to deliver the goods."

Vancouver 1915 Exhibition

HORTICULTURE AT THE VANCOUVER FAIR

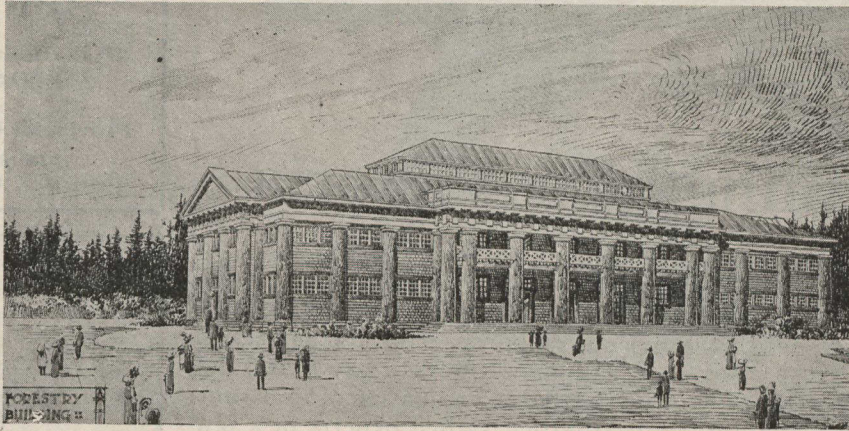
Owing to the unprecedented growth of the agricultural, horticultural and floricultural departments at this fair, it has been found necessary to enlarge the accommodation to properly house these. After considerable discussion on the part of the directorate, it was de-

erected and in place; consequently the difficulty of crowding exhibits will be totally eliminated this year.

The Dominion Government and Experimental Farms will have new exhibits this year which are now en route from Ottawa.

Other soft fruits, such as plums, apricots, berries, etc., with some early apples, will be treated in similar fashion, and no doubt some new markets will be opened up.

The maximum of success in this department can only be obtained by the



Forestry Building, Vancouver Exhibition

ecided to turn over the Transportation building (which, by the way, is one of the largest in Canada) for the use of flowers, vegetables, etc. It will be renamed the Agricultural Hall, and is particularly suitable for this purpose. The old Horticultural building is being remodeled and will be the Fine Arts building in future.

Half an acre of the new Horticultural building will be used for district displays, vegetables, fruits, etc., while sufficient room will be set aside for floriculture and displays of flowers by the trade. Two hundred dollars has been appropriated for additional tables. Four hundred feet of these are already

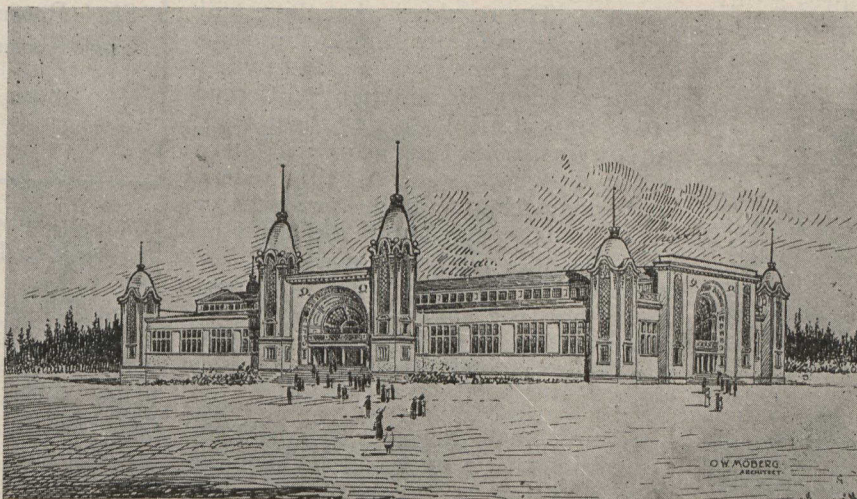
The prize lists have been revised. Numerous new classes have been added, and in several instances additions to the prize money are made.

An innovation this year will be Peach Week. It is expected that peaches will be in more abundance than on any previous occasion. The Association will arrange with one or more districts to send in large exhibits, probably car lots, and after they are exhibited for a few days, sell them by the box, basket, or dish with ice cream, and in this way introduce in a very substantial way the consumer to the very excellent British Columbia peach.

heartiest co-operation of the grower; and such an opportunity as this is not often presented.

There is some apprehension as to the number of district exhibits which will materialize at any fair; but surely if any agricultural society or district wants to put itself on the map, this is the year of all others to do so. There will be but one big fair, and there will be more tourists in B. C. than in any half-dozen years previously.

The location for these, in the new Horticultural building, is one that will lend itself to exceptional display work.



Main Building, Vancouver Exhibition



In the Vancouver Exhibition Horse Show

Small Farming near Victoria

By R. E. GOSNELL

I read the article of Mr. Herbert Cuthbert in your June number, entitled "Will Small Farming Pay Near Victoria?" Mr. Cuthbert is industrial and publicity commissioner for Victoria city, and is and always has been an optimist of the first water. I am not writing this to criticize him, because I agree with a great deal he says, and altogether he has made very sensible and practical suggestions. There is, however, an exception I must take to one statement of his, made upon the authority of a man "who has farmed on Vancouver Island all his life and who is one of the best posted men in the Dominion of Canada," and who says he can make dairying pay near the city of Victoria on land costing \$1,000 an acre. I doubt if it is possible, and is liable to lead to a wrong impression. The feed question is a great consideration. The dairyman must either grow his own feed or buy it. He must, of course, buy such stuffs as bran in any event. To grow feed for a considerable dairy herd requires a tidy bit of land, and at \$1,000 an acre the investment upon which to pay interest must be a large one. In a modern dairy cows must be well and cleanly housed and fed indoors. It depends upon the class of dairying carried on, but in any event equipment is expensive. Labor for dairying is the dearest of farm work. It means long hours and hard work. You must figure on bad debts as well. If feed is bought, it means hay at \$20 to \$25 per ton, bran at \$30 to \$35 per ton, straw at \$11 per ton, crushed barley over \$40 per ton. You must also grow or buy roots. When you reckon the actual investment, including initial cost of dairy herd, with the large running expenses, the dairyman would indeed be skilled to make the enterprise pay interest.

For actual average land for average agricultural purpose, the average actual farmer cannot afford to pay \$1,000 per acre for land, or a quarter of that sum. It is true that skilled experts in a few special lines of intensive cultivation can, with the right land and in a favored locality, make money out of high-priced suburban land, but that is no criterion by which to judge average results. Much of these special products depend upon a local market; and if all the land in the vicinity of Victoria were good and it were all turned into intensive cultivation, the market would be soon glutted and competition would kill the goose that laid the golden egg. The truth is that the high price of land in the vicinity of Victoria, much of it of good quality, has put the producing business out of commission. I frequently take a stroll here and there, and I find the platted sections—and it is pretty well all platted—growing up with weeds and grass. Thousands of tons of grass have gone to waste this summer. The trouble is that there will be little demand for these suburban lots for some time to come, and owing to their being in so many different hands it is difficult to get them back into production in the meantime. There is the drawback, too, of these dear lands competing with the products of cheap lands, even though the latter be less favorably related to markets. We complain of the high price of farm products, but the producer cannot sell cheap because his own cost of production has largely increased in many ways.

Coming back, however, to the land near Victoria, a great deal of it is very productive, and until the real estate market improves again—still some time away—it is possible that

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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arrangements by concerted effort may be made to lease lots at a sufficiently low rate to render it unnecessary to think of land at \$1,000 an acre for farming purposes. Mr. Cuthbert is very active in this movement, and let it be hoped that it will be successful. So far the campaign of "back to the land" has not been very successful, but the situation in that respect is at least improving. A bi-weekly market in Victoria is also helping.

HONEY PRODUCTION IS PROMISING INDUSTRY.

Provincial Bee Inspector Says Large Quantities of Fireweed in B. C. Make Conditions Ideal.

"I can see a million dollars a year go into the pockets of beekeepers in this Province within the next ten years," said Mr. F. Dundas Todd, Provincial Bee Inspector for British Columbia, who has just returned from a trip to the Chilliwack Valley. Mr. Todd is stopping at the Hotel Canada. He is very enthusiastic over the possibilities this Province presents for the keeping of bees.

"As yet it is only a baby industry; but, like Johnny Walker, it is going strong. In 1910 the production of honey in this Province was 20 tons, valued at about \$9,000. In 1913 it had increased to 50 tons, valued at \$23,000. Last year it had increased to 150 tons, the value of which was \$68,000. With our thousands of square miles of fireweed, this Province is one of the finest fields on this continent for the production of honey. Fireweed is the bright wild flower which is just now flowering. All of the mountains in the coast regions are covered with it. Some day on the mountains of the Lower Fraser we are going to have the bee rancher. In the canyons of Southern California we find the bee rancher. His is the easy life. He does not need to fence his stock, tend them or bother himself with them. But he leaves them alone and they come home and bring their honey with them.

"In British Columbia we are on the verge of having a number of bee ranchers who will be able to lead an independent existence by means of their apiaries. There are nearly a dozen men who are now reaching the 100 colony mark. The average colony mark will net the bee rancher from \$10 to \$20 a year with good care. You can easily figure out that 50 colonies of bees will give an income of \$500 to to \$1,000 a year. With 100 colonies the bee rancher should have from \$1,000 to \$2,000 income in a year. One good man can take care of 300 colonies."

150 Pounds of Honey to a Hive.

British Columbia is remarkable for the productivity of the bee colonies, said Mr. Todd. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 bees in a hive when spring comes. At the present time, when the honey season is on, the colonies are increased to their greatest size. A hive will have between 75,000 and 100,000 bees. "British Columbia is peculiar in this that we get bigger colo-

nies at the time of the honey flow on account of our long spring season. There are plenty of colonies here in British Columbia that average 150 pounds to the hive. At the average price of 17 cents a pound, this will give the bee rancher \$25 for the hive. In California they do business and make a profit of \$3.50 a hive."

Mr. Todd says there are now a number of young men in Vancouver who are learning the bee business with the ultimate intention of getting back to the land. Many farmers' sons are also keeping a few colonies for the sake of pocket money. The Provincial Bee Inspector takes credit for having discovered the need in this Province for the second storey in hives. This is what has made possible the great yield per hive. Mr. Todd instanced the case of one man who secured a colony of bees

and followed the instructions laid down by the department in its pamphlet, with the result that he secured 200 pounds of honey the first year from the one hive.

"If the bee men of British Columbia were all equally efficient we could quadruple the present honey production without the increase of a single hive over those now in existence."

Mr. Todd has been in the Chilliwack Valley trying to root out a disease known as foul brood. Last year there were 38 hives in the neighborhood of Vancouver destroyed on account of this disease. This year some 17 hives have been destroyed. On his recent trip to Sardis he had 14 colonies in one apiary destroyed, and in another seven colonies. The department has succeeded in keeping this disease well in check, said Mr. Todd.



Maggie at last the cure has found
To "Fruit and Farm" she's owing
The fact that Jiggs is e'er around
The garden, busy hoeing.

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Vol. VI JULY, 1915 No. 1

AN INTERESTING DEPARTURE.

The present Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa brings to his office the gift of imagination without which no such official gets far beyond a departmental chief. He has been impressed with the necessity of not only advancing the education of the agricultural class, but of closely studying trade movements in foreign markets as they affect agriculture.

His plans seem to follow those of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which has for a long time maintained officials at various points throughout the world whose duty it is to watch and report upon trade development as it affects Canada. There has always seemed an anomaly about doing this for the lesser industry of manufacturing and ignoring similar provision for the benefit of what is still our major industry, the cultivation of the soil.

There are probably few countries where the science of production has received more attention than in Canada. The neglect of the marketing side has therefore been the more singular, and it is to be hoped that in seeking to overcome it, Hon. Mr. Burrell will meet with his usual success.

PROVINCIAL IMPORTS.

During the past month the Provincial Horticulturist has addressed one or two meetings on the Coast, at which he submitted some arresting figures with respect to the heavy imports of farm products into this Province. He showed imports in agricultural products of over \$25,000,000, which approached within five millions of the exports.

The department has gone exhaustively into these returns, and from the data at its disposal has uncovered a

mass of useful information as to points of origin and seasons of shipment which will be exceedingly useful in furnishing a remedy.

In the meantime the agitation to use B. C. fruit and produce is more and more firmly taking possession of the public mind, and there should be even this season a marked improvement of the conditions reflected in the above.

WHEAT AND WAR PRICES.

The effect of the progress of the war and its termination upon food prices is an interesting subject of speculation among traders and is of especial interest to the farmers. This is especially the case in view of the patriotism and production campaign which has recently been carried on and as a result of which greater acreage of all kinds of cereals has been planted this year. The question of whether firm or rising prices will prevail after the close of the present conflict is of course very material to those who are making heavy investment in the form of larger cropping areas.

A computation recently made of wheat prices in Great Britain during the last three hundred years seem to indicate that these prices tend to reach maximum when the war is at its height and toward the close range at about the same figure as prevailed at the outbreak of hostilities.

In the Napoleonic wars wheat reached \$1.89 in 1804, and in 1805, the year of Trafalgar, went to \$2.73, falling again the following year to \$2.41. The maximum figure was reached during the war of 1872, when wheat rose to the abnormal figure of \$3.85, falling about 50 cents a bushel the following year. The year of Waterloo it was \$1.98, rising next year to \$2.39. In the Crimean war it rose to \$2.27. Recent wars have found wheat to a much low level due doubtless to the core circumscribed character of the conflict. The Boer war sent it to 82 cents and the Japan-Russo war to 90 cents.

The conference at Calgary promoted by the Board of Trade of that city and which will be in session before this number reaches our readers is being attended by fruit growers representatives from this Province and by Government officials. The interprovincial relations of the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta are becoming closer every year and nothing but good can result from the gathering mentioned.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fruit conference at Calgary, July 7th, 8th and 9th, recently announced by

the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, acting in conjunction with the B. C. Department of Agriculture and the Calgary Board of Trade, promises brighter things for the B. C. fruit grower. The suggestion for the conference came from the Calgary Board of Trade, in a proposal that fruit growers, shippers, wholesalers, retailers, consumers, transportation officials and others should be invited to meet at a suitable time and place, with a view to relieving and correcting the present fruit situation as far as is possible.

The endorsement of the B. C. Department of Agriculture and the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association gives the conference the stamp of official approval, especially as both the Department and the Association will have official representatives at the meeting.

In proposing such a conference, the Calgary Board of Trade have recognized in a practical way the present very strong sentiment in favor of inter-provincial trade. The conference means that the people of the prairie wish, if possible, to spend their money for British Columbia fruit and so keep in Canada the large amount of money which has in the past been sent from the Prairie Provinces to the United States. The money that goes south of the line is not sent back for Alberta produce; but British Columbia buys nearly ten times as much agricultural produce from the prairies as the prairie people buy from B. C. It is obvious, therefore, that if a greater market for B. C. fruits and vegetables is created on the prairie, B. C. will become a still better market for Alberta products, and thus encourage inter-provincial trade to the advantage of the Dominion.

The conference will have done a great deal if, as its sole result, it secures the prairie fruit trade for British Columbia. As the conference will be composed very largely of practical men, it may be expected to achieve considerable results in such practical details as reducing the charges between producer and consumer, so that the producer may get better returns for his fruit, while the consumer, on the other hand, is given a better bargain than at present.

Invitations to the conference have been issued to all of the Fruit Growers' Associations, fruit shippers and Boards of Trade of the Province, while in the prairies invitations, similarly, as being issued to fruit wholesalers, retailers, consumers' organizations, Women's Institutes, Farmers' Co-operative Associations, officials engaged in fruit transportation, and the Boards of Trade.

Secretary,
B. C. Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. A. J. Lister has taken over the management of the Barron Hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated, although the building is but three years old. A very commodious and eloquently furnished lobby has been added, and the new buffet cannot be surpassed. The cafe is one of the most novel on the Pacific Coast, with popular prices prevailing. Many thousand dollars having been spent on the house, it is now an easy second to the Hotel Vancouver. Captain W. H. Forrest is the owner and proprietor, while Mr. Lister is no stranger in Vancouver, he having held a similar position in the Dunsmuir Hotel for five years, previous to which he was with the Dominion Hotel, Victoria, for three years.

EXPORTS OF WOOL.

The Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, calls the attention of sheep raisers and wool dealers to the recent Federal Order-in-Council, prohibiting the export of wool and woollen goods to many neutral countries and those at war with the Empire and its allies. Contrary to the impression which seems to prevail to some extent, this does not apply to the United States, providing the wool is intended for domestic consumption there. Wool may be shipped to the United States as freely as before upon guarantee by the importer that it will be used only within that country.

CARE OF WOOL.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has issued some suggestions on the care of wool which apply generally:

"Sufficient care is not taken in removing and tying the fleece. In shearing, the fleece should fall down and away from the shears, so when the sheep is shorn, the fleece will be in a loose blanket which can be rolled up with the clean white or flesh side out—first throwing in the belly wool and neck to the centre, and then starting to roll from the rump. Tie the fleece twice at right angles. A fleece badly torn and mixed up takes longer to grade and sort, and hence it is discounted. Shearing should always be done on a clean surfaced board floor or canvas.

"Another practice too common is to use a binder or sisal twine in tying a fleece. The fibres from this twine shed off and become mixed with the wool, and will not take the dyes that are

used with wool. A glazed jute or paper twine is recommended. The process of separating the wool from cockleburrs, chaff, dirt and all foreign matter is expensive and slow.

"The feed and care of the sheep has an important and natural effect, especially upon the strength of the wool. Thin sheep and sheep in poor condition, and those that are off feed, usually have a weak, brushy fleece. More attention must be given to this important by-product of the mutton and lamb industry. With wool worth from 25 to 30 cents per pound, we can not afford to neglect it."

GIANT CROPS.

Wheat Over Six Feet High Near Duncan.

Specimens of wheat and rye grown by Mr. William Dodds, Brookside Farm, about one mile west of Duncan, are attracting considerable attention in the window of The Leader offices.

The wheat was grown from Red Fife seed, bought in the ordinary way from the Cowichan Creamery, and measures six feet four inches in all, the heads measuring five and a half inches. The rye stands seven feet ten inches high, with heads of six inches.

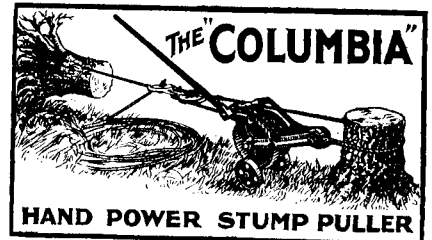
Mr. Dodds, who is an old Elgin County, Ont., farmer, has one acre of the wheat and a small patch of rye. About a quarter acre of the wheat is growing on land broken only last year, when he put in a potato crop which, being late, did not do very well. The remainder is on soil which has been cropped for some years. There is scarcely any difference between the wheat grown on the old and the new land.

The seeding was done late in November, and the blades were just through when the hard weather came. The wheat will run about 50 bushels to the acre and will be ready to cut in about ten days.

Mr. Dodds has never grown wheat here before. He intends to use this crop for feeding. It will be cut on the green side, stored and gradually fed to chickens, who will thresh out the grain for themselves.

The excellence of this crop shows what results can be obtained with ordinary care in cultivation. Apart from the value of the grain in these times of high-priced feed, there is the possibility of developing a trade in rye

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POULTRY SECTION

AVOID OVERFEEDING OF YOUNG CHICKENS.

Overfeeding is more dangerous to young chickens than underfeeding, say the United States Department of Agriculture specialists in raising poultry. Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but at no time should they be fed more than barely to satisfy their appetites and to keep them exercising, except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all they will eat. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is liable to result in those confined.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed may contain either hard-boiled eggs, johnnycake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats, which feeds or combinations may be used with good results. Mash mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass, and not in a sloppy condition. After the chickens are two months old they may be fed four times daily, and after three months old three times daily, with good results. Johnnycake, composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named, is a very good feed for young chicks: One dozen infertile eggs or one pound of sifted beef scrap to ten pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash and one tablespoonful of baking soda. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture eggs, or rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats, or johnnycake mixture five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely-cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat, finely-cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about 5 per cent. of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent. of charcoal, millet, or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old,

when they should be placed on grain in a dry or wet mash mixture.

After the chicks are ten days old a good growing mash, composed of two parts by weight of bran, two parts middlings, one part corn meal, one part low-grade wheat flour or red-dog flour, and 10 per cent. sifted beef scrap, may be placed in a hopper and left before them at all times. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used, a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chickens at all times.

When one has only a few chickens, it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds; but where a considerable number are reared, it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely-cracked grains and mix them together. Many chick feeds contain a large quantity of grit, and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and the quality guaranteed before they are purchased.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper, mixing two parts by weight of cracked corn with one part of wheat, or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats in one hopper, and the dry mash for chickens in another. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper, so that the chickens can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately, it is advisable to wait until the chicks are ten days old, although many poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start without bad results. Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Fine charcoal, grit and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens at all times, and cracked or ground one may be fed where the chickens are kept in small, bare yards; the latter feed is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.—Canadian Farm.

DUCK EGGS FOR TABLE USE.

Much has been said about the value of Indian Runner ducks for egg production and their eggs for table use, and as some farms may be better adapted to ducks than to hens an endeavor was made at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to find out what the consumer thought of these eggs as a substitute for hen eggs for table purposes.

The Poultry Division supplies new laid eggs to about thirty families on the Experimental Farm and in the city of Ottawa, and in these weekly shipments a few of the duck eggs from time to time were included with the hen eggs and a note asking the customer's opinion was enclosed.

All the customers that reported, with the exception of one, stated that they would just as soon eat the Indian Runner duck eggs as the hen eggs, and in some cases the customers went so far as to say that the duck eggs were to be preferred because of the extra size. It would therefore appear that Indian Runner duck eggs might substitute hen eggs for table use. It was noted that there was an absence of strong so-called duck flavor to the eggs. There was, however, what might be called a rich or buttery flavor that added to rather than detracted from the palatability.

As a layer the Indian Runner will no doubt lay more eggs than other varieties of ducks, but the ducks used in this experiment were not phenomenal layers, though they layed well during the winter months. The shell is white and, when cleaned, presents a very attractive appearance.—F. C. Elford, in Experimental Farms Report.

FOURTH CONTEST EGG-LAYING RESULTS.

White Leghorn Birds Make the Best Showing in International Egg-laying Contest at Victoria.

Results have been announced for the fourth international egg-laying contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Exhibition grounds, Victoria. This is for a period of from October 10, 1914, to June 9, 1915.

In Class 1, non-weight varieties, six birds to a pen, L. M. Ross of Cowichan takes first place with 135 eggs per month and a total of 861 eggs for the period. R. W. Chalmers of Thrums, West Kootenay, comes sixth with 108

eggs per month and a total of 718. Out of a total of 19 entries, the first 14 and three others, making a total of 17, were won by White Leghorn birds.

In Class 2, weight varieties, six birds to a pen, first place was taken by D. Gibbard of Mission City, with a pen of Barred Rocks. His score was 130 eggs for the month, with a total of 893 for the period. R. N. Clerke of Vernon comes third, with 136 eggs per month and a total of 783. His birds are Rhode Island Reds. F. W. Bredrick of Phoenix also makes a good showing with a pen of Rhode Island Whites, scoring 116 for the month and 655 total; and W. R. Moore of Okanagan Landing scores 102 for the month and 521 total, with a pen of White Wyandottes.

The average monthly price of eggs during the period was 25 cents, and the average number of eggs per bird in Class 1 was 110.3, and in Class 2 was 111.9.

HER CONCLUSION.

"From where do cows get their milk?"
 The little girl wished to learn.
 "From where do you get your tears, my dear?"
 Her mother asked her in turn.
 And then with widely opened eyes,
 Lifting her childish brows,
 "Oh, mother," she asked, in quick surprise,
 "Do they have to spank the cows?"

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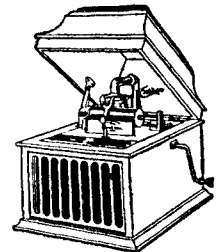
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Gardening for the Home

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

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

Crops in the vegetable garden make rapid growth at this time, tomatoes especially, and a watchful eye must be kept on them to see that no energy is lost in making side shoots. Strong growing plants often produce shoots from the points of the fruit trusses; those must also be rigidly suppressed. The plants should, of course, be all tied up to stakes by this time, and tied at regular intervals as they grow; and when the fourth truss of flowers is clearly showing, pinch the growing tip out at one leaf past the flowers.

"Cucurbits" are also making rapid growth now and require frequent attention, especially with the watering can; the fruits will be mostly all set by this time and will be greatly helped in their development by frequent applications of liquid manure. A good liquid manure for this class of plants may be made by putting a few shovelfull of chicken manure in a sack and then placing it in a barrel of water to soak; in two or three days stir the whole up with a stick, and for use dilute with fresh water to the color of weak tea. Little and often is the best way to use this fertilizer, say twice a week, if plants require watering so often. This liquid is excellent for most other garden crops.

Squash, pumpkin, marrow and citron plants ought to be gone carefully over whenever sufficient fruits are set and have all the tips of the shoots pinched out; this will stop superfluous extension and throw the energy of the plants into the crop. Cucumbers must not be allowed to become overcrowded, and it may be necessary to remove some of the shoots their whole length.

The above five kinds of vegetables are what I include under the general name of "cucurbits."

The second week in August is a good time to sow cabbage for spring use, and for this purpose the small growing early varieties are best, such as Early April and Flower of Spring.

They may be sown in any convenient corner of the garden, provided that the soil is rich, as a quick growth is essential. Sow in drills half an inch deep

and twelve inches apart, and see that they never suffer for want of water till they are ready for transplanting, which will be about the end of September.

The ground in which they are to be planted ought to be rich and well drained; if it slopes a little, so much the better, so that the winter's rains will not stagnate and cause the plants to rot. When ready for transplanting, set out in rows eighteen inches apart and twelve inches between the plants. Keep the ground thoroughly clear of weeds, so that all the sun and air possible may be given free access to the plants to render them perfectly hardy and prepared for winter.

The earliest celery will now be ready for earthing up. Before applying the soil, go carefully over each plant and remove all the side shoots and short leaves, and give the trench a thorough soaking of water if it is required, and, incidentally, this is a good opportunity to supplement the barnyard manure in the bottom of the trench with a little chemical fertilizer round the plants after watering and before filling in the soil. Mix up equal quantities of superphosphate of lime and sulphate of potash, and give a dusting round the plants, being careful not to let it drop on the leaves; no nitrate of soda will be required if plenty of manure was dug into the trench before planting; too much nitrogen is inclined to result in frothy stems.

When the plants are perfectly dry again after watering, with the spade loosen up the soil on the ridge on each side, then grasp the first plant firmly in the left hand, work the fine soil round it with the right hand on that side, change hands and do likewise with the left, and so on until they are all finished.

It will not be necessary to fill up the trench, with the first earthing up, about six inches will be plenty, the exact amount to be determined by the size of the plants. Complete earthing up is performed in three or four operations, the last taking place towards the end of October, when by that time the

ridges will be where the trenches were, and vice versa.

The strawberry crop is now over and the beds should now be cleared of all weeds, litter and runners, and the surface deeply stirred with the hoe; but before doing this, if a new plantation be desired, the plants for this should be selected from the first and strongest of the rooted runners, and if planted now will make growth this fall, and be able to bear a little fruit next year.

Ground from which a crop of potatoes has just been dug will be in good condition to receive a plantation of strawberries; and as they will occupy the ground for a few years, it ought to be deeply dug and well manured with the barnyard article, and it will be just as well to give it a dressing of a lasting fertilizer, such as bone meal. Put the plants in with a trowel fifteen to eighteen inches apart and twenty-six to thirty inches between the rows.

Remove the old fruiting canes of raspberries as soon as the crop is over, also the small and surplus young canes, to allow a free admission of sun and air to mature the fruiting wood for next year.

In the flower garden, this is a good time to sow hardy annuals for early summer flowering next year, such as antirrhinums, coreopsis, cornflower, eschscholtz, Iceland poppy, Shirley poppy, Crompton stock, nemophila, etc. They may either be sown on a prepared bed in an out-of-the-way corner and transplanted to their flowering quarters later, or sown direct where they are to flower and thinned out when large enough to handle.

NEW FRUIT SECTION IS DEVELOPING ON P. G. E.

Retired Physician Now Engaged in Farming at Pemberton Portage Here to Arrange for Market.

If a market can be secured for their fruit in Vancouver there is every possibility that a new fruit section will be developed along the line of the Pacific



SUTTON'S SEEDS

DIRECT FROM
READING, ENG.
Catalogue on Application



A. J. WOODWARD, Sole Agent

667 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

615 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

Great Eastern south of Lillooet, said Dr. T. V. Devey, a retired physician, who has taken up farming at Pemberton Portage as an investment and pastime.

Dr. Devey is in the city for a few days to arrange for a market for cherries and other fruit which are maturing this year. He is registered at the Hotel Dunsmuir. Up to the present he has not been successful in getting a satisfactory offer that would pay the farmers to ship here. For cherries he has been offered 5 cents a pound, with the added privilege of paying the freight charges and buying boxes to ship them in. Dr. Devey says he has noticed cherries of the same quality sell in this city from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound.

"In the Pemberton Portage, which is a valley from 20 to 25 miles in length, extending southwest from Lillooet, there is, in my estimation, one of the finest fruit-growing sections in British Columbia. We have a very mild climate, practically free from frosts. From a health standpoint the district is hard to surpass. Our stock can remain out all winter. Vegetables of all kinds do exceptionally well. Last year I had some cabbages which weighed 14 pounds each. Potatoes of exceptionally fine quality can be grown there. In

SPRAY WITH
PHYTOPHILINE
THE GREAT INSECTICIDE AND PLANT TONIC

Has a world-wide reputation as the best spray for all pests and diseases on everything that grows; has a distinct tonic effect; is absolutely NON-POISONOUS to man and the higher animals; can be used at any stage of growth; does not smell, burn nor stain. Is, therefore, the ideal insecticide.

Grade No. 1 is used for practically all insect pests; No. 2, on extremely tender plants for spider and woolly aphid; No. 3, for spider, woolly aphid, mildew, rust, etc. State grade needed. Postpaid prices: 55c, 85c, \$1.55 and \$2.80. Small size makes up to 5 gallons, and the larger double sizes are even more economical.

STRICTLY CASH WITH ORDER.
Application for agencies, etc., to

PHYTOPHILINE DISTRIBUTORS
1493 Seventh Avenue West, Vancouver, B. C.

fact, in my opinion, they are even superior to the Ashcroft potato. Small fruits of all kinds do very well. This year I have a number of cherry trees which will yield on an average perhaps 100 pounds of cherries each. Raspberries, blackberries, plums and strawberries are all grown successfully.

May Erect Jam Factory.

"If I can see a possible market in sight I would like to plant one hundred acres in white, red and black currants this fall. It may be that the settlers will be forced to erect a jam factory to dispose of their product."

Dr. Devey owns 500 acres in the district and has been there for the past

three years. He has a herd of cattle which now numbers 30 animals and some hogs. The district in which he is located is 78 miles northeast of Squamish. Formerly Dr. Devey was a practicing physician in the north of England, but has taken up farming in this new country because of the possibilities which he sees, and because the life of a pioneer appeals to him. He is fond of hunting and shooting, and there are plenty of both in the district in which he lives. The land is a granite silt and seems particularly well adapted to fruit growing. He is very enthusiastic over the project and finds much to occupy his attention and interest.

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THE MAN ON THE LAND

will be the first to benefit by the return of prosperity, IF HE PLANS TO BE READY FOR IT!

NOW is the time to plan for the planting of your new orchard or small fruit plantation.

We have great confidence in the quick return of prosperous times, and are ready for a VERY LARGE BUSINESS this year. We have growing now, ready for any demands made upon us, a splendid stock of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Ornamentals and Small Fruit Plants of EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.

The growing season has been remarkably fine so far, and we will have the best grade of trees for Fall and Spring delivery we have ever offered.

Responsible parties who may want to plant largely, but who may not be in a position to pay cash on delivery, can arrange for a reasonable line of credit by corresponding with us.

THE VROOMAN FRANQUETTE WALNUT TREES we have sold and delivered during the past three years have done well, and this branch of horticulture is likely to prove very profitable. It is worth enquiring about. From our knowledge of this variety, we cheerfully recommend its planting in commercial orchards, providing there is depth of soil.

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We give the same careful attention to small and large orders.

Our General Catalogue, Rose Catalogue and Walnut Booklet are free for the asking. A postcard will bring them.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

NEWS FROM FARMERS' INSTITUTES

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

FARMERS' INSTITUTES CONTRIBUTION.

The total amount subscribed by the Farmers' Institutes and Women's Institutes of British Columbia for the National Belgian Relief Fund is close to five thousand dollars. Up to January 15, 1915, there had been subscribed \$4,350.65. Since that time till April 28, 1915, there has been raised \$597.90. Mr. Wm. E. Scott, superintendent of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes, has received a letter expressing appreciation of the contributions.

HARROP AND DISTRICT FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Harrop and District Farmers' Institute held its monthly meeting Saturday, May 15th, with a large number of the members present. The proposed marketing of small fruit was the most interesting business. The fruit growers in this district have decided to sell their fruit direct this year, and all arrangements are being made to dispose of it.

LUMBY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Farmers' Institute held two very instructive and interesting meetings in the Lumby schoolhouse on Tuesday last.

The lecturers were all officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and men who are well informed in their own subjects.

In the afternoon J. R. Terry, Chief Poultry Instructor, gave a practical demonstration on the different points of fowls, both utility and show birds. He also showed how to kill and pluck fowls for market in a scientific manner. Mr. Terry not only gives the theory of handling chickens, but is also expert in the practical side of the business.

The evening programme was opened by a talk on live stock, alfalfa and mixed farming prospects generally, by S. H. Hopkins of the Live Stock Branch. The lecturer said there was a great future before this district in the mixed farming line, and gave his reasons for thinking so.

D. Newton, of the Soil and Crop Division, then spoke on the subjects of alfalfa and corn, pointing out the vital importance of the former in agriculture, and the best methods of growing and caring for the crop. He then gave a short talk on corn "from the cradle to the grave."

There is no doubt that if only farmers grow more corn and alfalfa many feeding problems would be solved. Mr. Newton dwelt on the importance of having hardy northern grown seed for both corn and alfalfa.

Mr. Terry then spoke on the theoretical side of the poultry keeping—giving the farmers some sound advice on feeding for both fattening and egg production. The speaker touched on almost every point confronting the farmer-poultry keeper, and answered in full many questions which were put to him by the members.

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Pants either blue or tan with white waist with trimmings to match pants. Will not shrink nor fade. Just the thing for little folks. Send your name and address together with size and color desired and Money-Order for ONE DOLLAR and this suit will be sent by return post. If not entirely satisfied send it back at our expense and your money will be cheerfully refunded. We take all the chances.

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VANCOUVER - - - B. C.

Farm for Sale

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO B. C. FARMERS

FRANCE IMPORTING CATTLE.

Paris, June 21.—War has increased the consumption of beef in France by 400,000 tons yearly, according to a report recently submitted to Parliament. The Government has ordered the importation from Canada and the United States of 30,000 head of cattle monthly for the army for an indefinite period.

The falling off in the production of beef in France, due to the war, is estimated at 125,000 tons a year.

TRACKLAYING ON P. G. E.

Steel has been laid on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to a point ten miles north of Lillooet, according to advices received by Mr. D'Arcy Tate, vice-president of the company, at Victoria. It is expected the line will be completed and trains running as far north as Clinton by October of this year. Clinton is 45 miles north of Lillooet. Grading has already been finished on this section and work is now proceeding with the building of necessary bridges and the laying of tracks.

MARKETING B. C. FRUIT.

Conference to Discuss Problem Called for Calgary.

Calgary, June 24.—A big conference to grapple with the problem of the proper marketing of British Columbia fruit on the prairies will be held at Calgary July 7, 8 and 9.

British Columbia fruit growers and shippers, the British Columbia Government, and, it is hoped, representatives of jobbers and retailers from all points on the prairies, will be present.

Invitations are being extended by the Board of Trade.

CANADIAN GRAINS AWARDED FIRST PRIZE.

Canadian grains from the prairies, in the district between Deloraine, Man., and Pincher Creek, Alta., have carried off the gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in competition with grains from all over the world. The exhibit of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the successful one, according to Mr. Norman S. Rankin, of the department of natural resources of the company. Mr. Rankin is stopping at the Hotel Vancouver, after having spent several months at the exposition.

Seventeen of the nineteen exhibits secured medals, the majority of which were gold medals, indicative of first prize. Mr. Rankin says some 350,000 Americans, who ordinarily have visited Europe, will spend their money in travel on the North American continent this year. The amount spent by these tourists in other years amounts to about \$150,000,000. While the amount will hardly be as great this year, still the sum will be large.

PLANS FOR GRAIN MILL READY.

Tenders will shortly be called for the erection of the Brackman-Ker Milling Company's proposed grain mill and elevator to be built alongside the present warehouse on Front Street, New Westminster. The plans for a 16-bin elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels, a three-storey mill and other buildings, have been completed by Messrs. Gardiner & Mercer, architects.

MUCH PRODUCE SOLD.

In round figures, \$2,000 worth of produce sold readily at the city market last Saturday, with a saving to the purchasers of from \$200 to \$400 compared with prices elsewhere, according to a report placed before the Markets and Industries Committee from the manager, Mr. H. A. Edgett.

Nurserymen Fruit Growers Manufacturers

WE invite inquiries from all who contemplate issuing Catalogues, Price Lists, Booklets, or printing of any kind, from letter-heads to editions de luxe. Send specifications of your work, and we will send an estimate by return mail.

OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS
A SPECIALTY



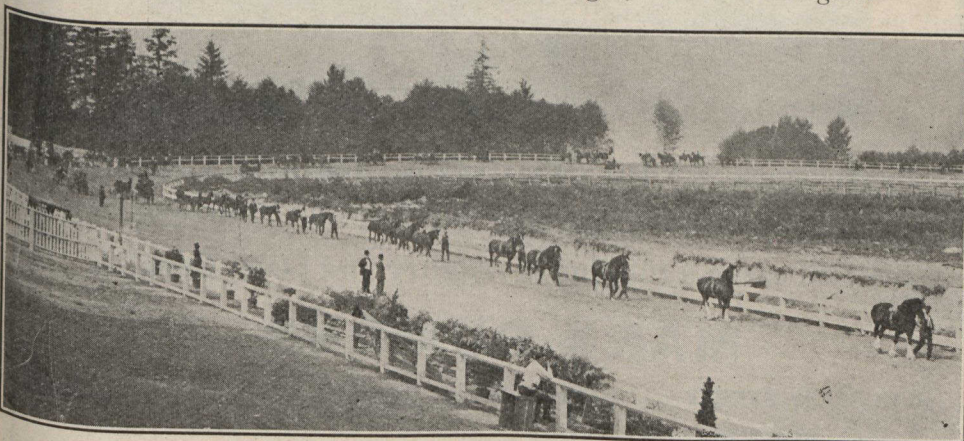
THE NEWS-ADVERTISER
VANCOUVER, B. C.

LOCAL FARMERS FORM CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A large number of farmers and others interested in the organization of the Farmers' Co-operative Association for Nanaimo district met in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, when the new Society was launched amid much enthusiasm and with strong hopes for a useful career. The first and most immediate object aimed at will be the co-operative purchase of grain, which will henceforth be available for members at cheaper rates than heretofore. The following officers were elected: Mr. Caton, president; R. Malpass, vice-president; Joseph Randle, secretary-treasurer; Messrs. C. Fiddick, H. Wilkinson, Grey, C. W. Pettman; building committee, Caton, Malpass and Randle; finance committee, Gray, Charles Fiddick and C. W. Pettman.

PRODUCERS' EXCHANGE.

Mr. J. T. Stevens, of Vancouver, has organized a Fraser Valley and B. C. Producers' Exchange for the handling of Fraser Valley farm products on commission, and has opened a stand in the Vancouver city market. Mr. Stevens held the position of chairman of the markets and produce committee on the Fraser Valley Development League, and gained thereby an intimate knowledge of the marketing needs of the Valley, a knowledge which he can turn to good account in the new business he has entered upon.



Race Course, Vancouver Exhibition Grounds.

THE EUROPEAN WAR AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WESTERN RANCHER

By *MR. RANDOLF BRUCE*

Mr. Randolph Bruce, a well known rancher in Western Canada, has just returned from Europe with many interesting opinions as to the effect that the war will have on the Canadian farmer. The immense slaughter of cattle for the armies in the field will, he thinks, very shortly cause a great increase in the price of beef, and those farmers who are raising cattle will make more money even than those who are raising wheat at a dollar-fifty per bushel. Every effort should be made to raise cattle for the market in as large quantities and as quickly as possible. Mr. Bruce is a great believer in alfalfa as the most satisfactory food for the rapid raising of cattle for beef.

In this connection it is interesting to note that fattening young stock is becoming very popular in the United States, where the market for beef is increasing so rapidly that more study has been paid to methods of increasing production.

In the early days cattle were kept on the ranges from three to five years. Experience, however, has shown that the use of thoroughbred bulls and the consequent improvement in the quality and maturing ability of market cattle, together with heavier grain feeding, has made it possible to put just as much beef on the market at from 13 to 20 months old. Experts are of the opinion that with the continued improvement of breed stock it will be possible to market at an even earlier date. Among the advantages of earlier finishing of cattle, the following are mentioned by some of the leading cattle men: Firstly, younger cattle make heavier gains of beef on a similar amount of feed than old cattle; secondly, the money invested is turned over faster, being turned over in eighteen months, where formerly it took from three to five years; thirdly, heifers under two years old sell as readily as steers, and finish more rapidly.

As the census statistics prove without shadow of doubt, the value of beef cattle in Canada is steadily increasing. In 1901 there were 3,167,744 valued at \$54,197,341, or an average of \$17.12, taking the good with the bad. In 1911 there were 3,939,257 valued at \$86,278,490, or an average of \$21.90, an increase of \$4.78 per head. Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion Government, says that never in our statistical history have prices attained so high a figure, either for cattle on the hoof or for meat in the butcher shop, as today. What it will be next year, when the full effect of the war is felt, no one can tell.

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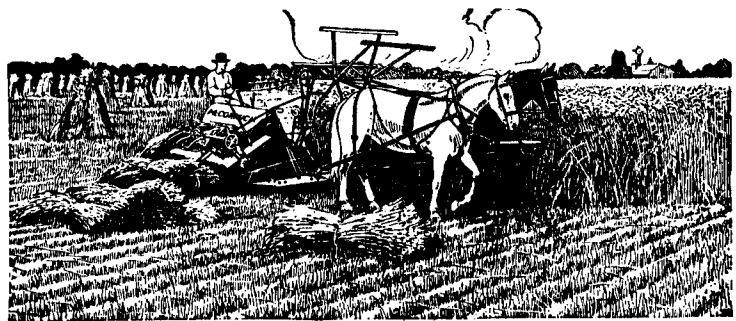
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(Near City Market)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Agent for INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO'Y, LTD.

Potato Growing in British Columbia

(Continued from Page 653)

Spraying Experiments (1914).

Four 1½ acre plots, one at Hammond, two at Chilliwack and one at Ladner, were treated as follows:—½ acre sprayed five times; ½ acre sprayed three times; and ½ acre not sprayed, used for a check plot. The following is a summary of the results:

Results of Spraying Experiment.

	Sprayed 5-times	Sprayed 3-times	Check Not Sprayed
Hammond.....	3.65 tons	3.6	3.32 tons
Chilliwack.....	3.25 tons	4 tons	3.1
Marketable discarded.....	.31	.26	.31
Ladner marketable.....	5.85	5.6	4.1
Discarded.....	1.0	1.05	2.7

Bordeaux (4-4-40) was used as the sprays. The past season being unusually dry, the late blight was not so prevalent. We therefore feel that the continuation of this experiment will secure valuable data as to the amount of spraying that is profitable.

Storing.

The storage problem in British Columbia has not met with any serious pile. If the pile is very large, slatted ventilators can be placed here and there from top to bottom. The temperature should be as low as possible without freezing, and at the same time the air should be as dry as possible.

The false floor with cracks between the boards can be put 6 inches above the permanent floor. This allows the air to circulate around and through the perature should be as low as possible without freezing, and at the same time the air should be as dry as possible.

In the dryer sections of British Columbia, the potatoes are often pitted.

The pit that is recommended is 6 to 8 feet wide, about 8 inches deep and as long as needed. The potatoes are placed in the pit about 4 feet deep and covered with enough straw to keep the earth from coming through, and then about 1 foot of earth is placed on top of this. A strip along the top is left uncovered for a week or two for ventilation. If there is danger of rain, this can be covered with sacking. When this strip is covered a small hole for ventilation is left every 8 or 10 feet. If in the winter time there is danger of freezing, the pit can be covered with some strawy manure, and the ventilation holes filled in.

Marketing.

The tendency of the crop competitions is to establish a standard variety in each district. This work coupled with the establishment of organized potato-growing "centres" we believe to be the foundation to successful co-operative marketing.

The importance of all phases of potato production is fully realized, and every effort to stimulate the production of this important food product will be made in British Columbia.

REVENUE OF FARMERS HAS NOT DECREASED.

Former Head of B. C. Dairymen's Association Says Farmers Little Affected by Stringency.

"Farmers in the Chilliwack Valley are making just as much money this year as in previous years," said Mr. Joseph Thompson of Sardis, formerly president of the B. C. Dairymen's Association. Mr. Thompson is registered at the Hotel Dunsmuir. "But they are putting it to a different use than they have in times past. Now they are using it to pay some of their debts. In the past, when speculation in real estate was rife, they were caught in the swirl and carried along. Their spare cash went into that channel, and their legitimate accounts were carried along by means of notes. Now the banks are calling in their notes. As a result, the farmers are clearing up, getting even, as it were. Most of the farmers in the Chilliwack Valley are making a good living and have some profit besides," said Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson has a herd of fifty pure-bred Ayrshire cattle. More and more the farmers are replacing their mixed herds with pure-bred stock, he says. There are a number of herds in that Valley with nothing but pure-bred stock. The Chilliwack Valley is the noted dairying section of the Province.

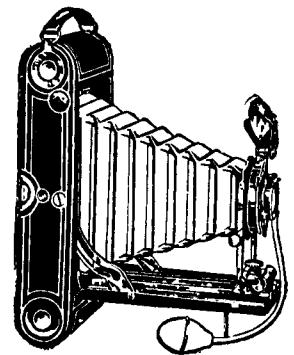
The farmers there have a co-operative creamery, where most of them send their milk to be manufactured into butter. There is also a milk condensing plant at Sardis. Some of the farmers, however, ship their milk to concerns in this city. Prices for milk have decreased from 15 to 20 per cent., owing to the decreased consumption as a result of the war, said Mr. Thompson. Butter prices on the other hand are better than formerly. Australian butter is higher in price, and as a consequence local butter has increased in price.

"The price of land has decreased very little. Farms are valued at \$100 to \$400 per acre. The opening of the Canadian Northern line to the prairies will greatly assist the farmers in the importation of grain and feed. Several thousand tons are brought in to the Chilliwack Valley each year. In the past it has been necessary to bring it to Vancouver and send it to the Valley south of the Fraser River by the B. C. E. R. This meant an additional haul of about 140 miles. Between \$2 and \$3 a ton should be saved to the farmers in the matter of freight."

M. J. Varsveldt has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the South Kootenay Farmers' Institute.

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SECOND PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

MRS. K. PORTSMOUTH

To live in a city, and to enjoy all its privileges and social advantages, is the lot of a woman citizen; but the term carries a great deal more in it than this.

A woman citizen is one who puts common interests before individual ones; who studies how best to fulfil her duty towards her neighbor in all its phases, civil, social and political.

Her advantages and duties are many and varied, according to the size of the community of which she is a member. It is only of late years that woman has begun to realize that she has any duties as a citizen outside her own family circle. Years ago her sphere at home was about the only sphere she had, with the exception of a certain amount of social intercourse with her relatives and friends. She was tied down by conventionality and kept down. It was deemed unwomanly, to say the least of it, to have any other interests outside her own housework. As for a woman earning a living by following any kind of profession but that of a governess was practically unheard of.

Her pleasures were only of such a nature that we in our time would think insipid and old-fashioned. Out-of-doors sports, games, gymnastics, cycling, etc., were hardly heard of, and would have been thought quite impossible. But times are changed, and decidedly for the better. Woman has greatly improved mentally, physically and morally. What sport and gymnastics have done for her physique, freedom from conventionality, less social restraint, and greater strides in education have done for her mental powers, and the combination of all have naturally improved her moral tone.

Woman now realizes more and more her full influence at home and abroad. Accordingly she, as a good citizen, studies first in her own home to be all that is sincere, pure and noble. She is always on the "qui vive" for anything that she fears may not be a good example for her family to copy. She realizes that her husband leans on her judgment, and her children follow blindly and confidently in "mother's footsteps." Her family's happiness and comfort is her first thought.

Love is the chief factor of the home of the ideal Woman Citizen. But she has duties and responsibilities beyond the walls of her home. She owes a debt to the community she lives in. Hitherto these duties were shirked, more or less; but now that women are more awake to what they owe to their

fellow-citizens, they hide their light under a bushel no longer.

A good woman citizen expects and wishes to have a share in what concerns her own welfare and that of her children in future years. She is not content to be governed by laws which she has had no hand in making. She wants "equal suffrage" with men; and she knows that all broad-minded, thoughtful, intellectual men would like her to have it. The ideal woman citizen does not seek to create disturbances to get her own way, but she does seek to better the conditions of life for her own sister-citizens; and this she is in a fair way of doing, if she succeeds in getting the first step towards her goal, viz., "equal suffrage."

This is the political side of her citizenship. A good deal may be said for the educational side of the question. A mother owes it to her own children and to those of her fellow-citizens to take an interest in educational matters. For instance, it is, generally speaking, a very great acquisition to get a woman on the school board. Her sympathy with the children and teachers is invaluable, and it is a connecting link between school and home and between male trustees and teachers, so many of the latter being females.

In this way mutual confidence and understanding is promoted. A woman citizen, if she cannot get into touch in any other way with the school authorities, can at least visit the schools and show active interest in the children and teachers.

Schools would be helped greatly in this way by the co-operation of women. A mother can do much by visiting the school now and then and perhaps drawing the attention of the trustees to any detail concerning accommodation, convenience or sanitation, as it is often the case that a mother's eye sees these little details quicker than a teacher's, who naturally is not so experienced. Again, a woman has a great power for good as member of a church "guild" or "aid," or as a Sunday school teacher, or member of a choir.

As a member of the Women's Institutes, her power and influence is almost unlimited. In fact, it may be briefly stated that a good member of the Institute cannot fail to be also a good woman citizen, for the motto of the Institute, "For Home and Country," embraces all branches of citizenship.

Here the woman-citizen may learn, or she may impart knowledge; here she has opportunities to air her ideas

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Anyhow, I should like you to see them if you're in town any time. I will be glad to have you try on as many as you like, and I will not ask nor expect you to buy.

I want you to feel there's one store where you can look around and not be under obligations to spend your money.

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or to show her theories in practice. She can give others, not quite so fortunate, perhaps, her own experiences and lend a generally helping hand to those who need it. She can sympathize, encourage, and also learn something from others; for no matter how capable or experienced she may be, she can always gain knowledge from other's experiences. It is not given to every woman to be a public speaker, or a singer, or a writer, or even to shine in any special line; but every woman can show kindness and sympathy, and can give some little helping hand to a friend in need.

She can give a hint here or an idea there. Women citizens can all

"Do something for each other,
Though small the help may be;
There's comfort oft in little things,
Far more than others see.
It takes the sorrow from the eye,
It leaves a world less bare,
If but a friendly hand come nigh
When friendly hands are rare."

Finally, above all things, a woman citizen is patriotic. She is loyal to her country first of all. It goes without saying that in these terrible days of trial she will put forth all her energies to show more decidedly than ever that she fights under the flag "For Home and Country."

In a hundred ways a woman citizen can show what she is made of. She gives up her nearest and dearest at the call of her Motherland. Then she sets to work to do what she can to make things easier for those brave fellows on the field of battle. All kinds of comforts, made or purchased by her, eventually find their way to the front. Nor does her work end here. She does all in her power to alleviate the distress and poverty occasioned by the war, and to support those left behind, desolate and anxious, many of whom will never have the pleasure of welcoming their loved ones back again. She contributes her mite towards funds many and various, but all with the one object, of relieving poverty and distress, or nursing back to health again those who have been wounded. She never forgets for one moment that the country of which she is a citizen is in the throes of a death-struggle for its very existence. It is therefore the duty of all women citizens

"To think the best of all we meet,
To do the best we can,
To smooth rough roads for weary feet,
To carry out God's plan;
For our measure of love to God above
Is shown by our love to man."

KEEPING BUTTER SWEET.

It is known that all animal fats take up odors with great avidity, a fact

which is turned to much commercial account in the manufacture of perfumes. The most delicate odors are purchased by the perfumers in the form of pomades, which are nothing more or less than pure lard which has been allowed to absorb the odors of the particular flowers until it has become saturated. Butter has this same quality and can readily absorb enough odor in a single night to unfit it for table use.

As the cellar of the farmhouse often has to take the place of the refrigerator or cold storage vault, as well as serve as a storage house for vegetables and various other articles of food, it not infrequently happens that butter kept in crocks or other vessels that are practically open to the air soon becomes tainted. This happens still more quickly with butter that is put away in refrigerators in company with raw and cooked foods.

A method which is effective not only in keeping butter free from the taint of odors, but also from rancid deterioration, is to use an enclosing vessel having a water seal. Such an arrangement of almost any size required can be easily extemporized from various utensils that can be found either about the house or at the hardware stores. Thus, for keeping butter and cream in crocks holding four or five gallons, a shallow galvanized iron pan, made to catch the drip of refrigerators, and a plain cylindrical ash can form the combination.

The crock containing the butter is set in the shallow pan, which is then filled to a depth of about a couple of inches with clean, pure water. The cylindrical can is then inverted over the crock, the water thus forming an odor-tight seal between the outside air and the interior of the can. The water should, of course, be changed occasionally in order to prevent its getting stale, but good well water will stand for some time without the slightest odor arising.

This arrangement is equally good for keeping those foodstuffs which must not be allowed to dry, as the water keeps the air within moist. For smaller dishes a tin pail and a deep pie tin will form the necessary combination. By using unglazed earthenware, such as the saucers made for setting under flower pots, and a flower pot of a similar size, with the opening in the bottom sealed with a cork, a cooler is provided as well as a preserver. The unglazed pottery absorbs water, which rapidly evaporates, thus producing a very considerable cooling effect. The cooling effect in such cases will, of course, be the greatest if the vessel be put in a shady place where there is a good current of air.

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"BLACK LEAF 40"
ARSENATE OF LEAD
SULPHATE OF IRON

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The Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA, B. C.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve existing on certain lands on the west side of Okanagan Lake, about 4½ miles north of Nahon, formerly covered by Timber Licences Nos. 32882 and 32883, by reason of a notice published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled. The said lands will be opened to entry by pre-emption at the office of the Commissioner of Lands, at Vernon, on Monday, the 23rd of August, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. No pre-emption Record may issue to one person covering an area greater than 160 acres.

R. A. RENWICK,

Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.,
June 17th, 1915.

Pure Bred Stock

Holstein Cattle
Tamworth Hogs—young stock for sale
White Wyandotte Poultry—birds for sale

JOSEPH ARNOULD
Sardis, Chilliwack Valley

Some Reasons Why Every Farmer Should Have a Silo

By FRED A. READ, Bear River, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

The value of a crop preserved by a Silo is increased about forty per cent. over that of a crop harvested in the usual way.

Less room is required for the storage in a Silo of the product of an acre of land than in cured condition in a barn.

A much larger amount of digestible food can be secured from an acre of silage corn than from an acre of hay.

A Silo furnishes a feed of uniform quality.

The influence of well preserved silage on the digestion and general health of an animal is very beneficial.

The Silo enables us to preserve a larger quantity of the food materials of the original fodder for the feeding of farm animals than is possible by any other system of preservation now known.

Succulent food is nature's food.

Since smaller barns may be built when silage is fed, there is less danger of fire, thus decreasing the cost of insurance.

Inclemency of weather does not hinder its harvesting.

Silage enables us to keep more stock, thereby increasing the fertility of the farm, which will in turn give us larger crops and affords a chance for another increase in stock.

Ensilage is considered the most economical part of the ration of dairy cows and young stock. It will save about one-third or more of all feeds fed in winter.

A Silo prevents the losses that occur in curing.

Where hay-making is precluded as is sometimes the case with second crops, as Clover, Rowen, etc., on account of rainy weather late in the season, the Silo will preserve the crop, so that the farmer may derive full benefit from it in feeding it to his stock.

No danger of late summer droughts, as by using the Silo with Clover or other green summer crops, early in the season, a valuable succulent feed will be at hand, when pasture in most regions is apt to give out.

Crops unfit for hay-making may be preserved in the Silo and changed into a palatable food, such as thistles, weeds, etc.

The harvest can be removed earlier, making it possible to finish fall plowing sooner and to seed the land down to grass or winter grain.

At a conservative estimate two cows can be kept by feeding silage at the

cost of one cow from the same acreage, fed on hay or other roughage.

Convenience in feeding and economy of storage room, as ten tons of silage can be stored in the same space as one ton of hay.

When fed with the proper rations, silage is a greater milk producer and fattener than any known feed.

Ensilage fed stock, as a rule, are in a healthier state than when other feeds are used.

When properly taken care of, there is absolutely no waste of any part of the corn crop.

The acreage needed for pasture is greatly reduced and consequently more land can be brought under cultivation.

By providing a succulent forage, winter dairying is made profitable, and no reduction of stock is caused by a dry season.

It is the cheapest food that can be produced, as well as the best.

It is a certain supply, notwithstanding the drought, the flood or the snows.

The Silo is the cheapest method of handling the crop, of storing it, and the best method of saving and realizing the fullest value of the crop as feed.

More stock can be kept on a certain area of land when silage is fed than is otherwise the case.

Silage feeding does away with all aggregating corn stalk in the manure, and prevents their waste as well.

It excels dry feed for the cheap production of fat beef.

It keeps young stock thrifty and growing all winter, and enables the cow to produce milk and butter more economically.

Its use lessens the labor required to care for a herd, if it is conveniently attached to the barn.

It allows the Spring pastures to get a start.

It enables preservation of food which matures at a rainy time of the year when drying would be almost impossible.

It does away with the system of strictly grain farming where few of the elements are returned to the soil.

It increases the digestive capacity of the animal.

The Silo supplements pastures and carries the burden of the winter feeding.

The Silo will greatly reduce the pasture acreage required and will have a marked effect on beef production on high priced lands.

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

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Night pasturing has been found to be a very valuable practice in connection with summer silo.

A Silo permits of saving crops in years of great plenty for other seasons of less plenty.

Experiments have proved that silage-fed steers have repeatedly made the heaviest and cheapest gains.

Silage saves a large proportion of grain needed in fattening animals. It saves the need of any grain while cattle are growing. Silage-fed cattle gain faster, finish more quickly, and the meat is better.

The silage system helps maintain soil fertility.

The palatability of silage for cattle and sheep is universally recognized by all farmers who have given this food a fair trial.

Cattle show great eagerness for silage.

Its succulent character makes it very comparable with grass or other green stuff.

The choicest of milk is produced by herds fed silage.

A Silo adds to the appearance of a farm.

By the use of a Silo the fodder is canned very much as a housewife cans fruit, preserves and vegetables.

In no other way is it possible to produce so large an amount of good feed from an acre of land as by raising corn and making the same into silage.

The succulent silage is the best possible substitute for June pastures.

It is relished by cows at all seasons of the year.

In winter cows can be fed a palatable balanced ration that will keep them up to summer flow.

Every winter we see a shortage in the dairy line. This can be overcome by introducing Silos.

With a Silo you can keep more stock.

Or keep the same stock on less acres and will leave more land for other crops.

Ensilage has a higher feeding value than roots.

Ensilage increases the milk flow.

Your creamery cheque grows larger by its use.

Keeps fodder contents pure, succulent, and palatable in every climate.

A Silo is a watch tower that marks the advancing line of progress in agriculture.

Ensilage increases production.

Ensilage saves labor.

A Silo is not an experiment, but has been proven.

The present high prices of feed stuff and of live stock make it imperative that the farmer conserve the wealth which their acres produce.

Silage has been demonstrated without doubt to be one of the best feeds for dairy cattle.

When pasture lands are very high, it is more profitable to provide succulent feeds through the Silo than by pasture.

Silage can be kept longer than any other succulent feed.

All successful dairymen consider a good Silo a very necessary part of their dairy equipment, and the silage contained therein greatly increases the milk flow.

There is as much good in good milk producing silage as in green summer pastures.

The Silo means the succulence of pastures all the year round.

Ensilage is a cheaper feed than pasture.

Ensilage means thriftier cattle. It fattens cattle more quickly.

A Silo will pay for itself the first year, and after that it is all clear profit.

Silage is a necessity for the most economical production of milk and butter fat, and the Silo should be on every farm.

It is one of the best investments on the farm.

There is no way to store, ton for ton, succulent feeds so cheaply as by a Silo.

The Silo and its product must now be regarded as a fixed factor in farming.

Silage is more palatable to cattle.

It has been proven that fodder corn or ensilage yields twice the dry matter that can be secured from a crop of roots grown on the same land.

It increases the milk and cream production and decreases the feeding cost.

There is a large number of crops suitable for ensilage, such as the ordinary grasses, Clovers, Lucern, Vetches, Oats, Rye, Corn, and various weeds.

By all uniting in its use will help build up the country.

It stands like a beacon light to the farmers and points the way to safety to those whose course to independence is beset by crop failures and high-priced feeds.

It can be fed to all kinds of stock.

A Silo saves lots of worry and anxiety, thus ensuring a longer and happier life.

It will help save two of the most expensive crops, that is, hay and grain.

The work is all done at one time.

The Silo method is by far the cheapest and most convenient way of handling the corn crop.

Ensilage helps to prevent diseases in the herd.

A Silo would help to sell a farm to a better advantage.

The fact that all farmers who have tried the Silo are unanimous in its praise would seem to form the best possible recommendation for its use.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

In summing up, would say: It has been abundantly proved that ensilage forms a wholesome and nutritious food for cattle. It can be substituted for root crops with advantage because it is succulent and digestible, milk resulting from it is good in quality and taste. It can be secured largely irrespective of weather. It carries over grass from the period of great abundance to the time when none would otherwise be available, and a larger number of cattle can be supported on a given area by the use of ensilage than is possible by the use of other crops.

INSTITUTE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Editor Fruit and Farm Magazine.

Sir—I take pleasure in enclosing copies of letters to His Royal Highness the Governor-General, from the Colonial Secretary, and letter to the Under Secretary of State from the Treasurer, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, expressing appreciation of the contribution made by the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of this Province to the National Relief Fund. The total amount subscribed by the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of the Province towards Institutes' Patriotic Fund is as follows:

Jan. 12, 1915	\$4,350.65
April 28, 1915	597.90

\$4,948.55

WM. E. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Institutes.

Downing St., 23rd April, 1915.
Governor-General, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc.

Sir—With reference to my despatch No. 186 of the 2nd of March, I have the honor to transmit to Your Royal Highness, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Treasurer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, expressing His Royal Highness' warm appreciation of the contribution of £391 1s. 5d. by the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of British Columbia to the National Relief Fund.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Royal Highness' most
obedient servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Buckingham Palace, 6th April, 1915.
The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office, London, S.W.

Dear Sir—I am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the remittance of £391 1s. 5d., being a contribution from the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of British Columbia to the National Relief Fund. I understand that a formal receipt has already been sent to you, but His Royal Highness was particularly pleased at

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WRITE FOR PRICES

CRATES

receiving this welcome addition to the fund from the Farmers' and Women's Institutes of British Columbia, and requests you to make known to all those who have subscribed, his warm appreciation of their generosity.

I am, etc. **WALTER PEACOCK,**
Treasurer to His Royal Highness

PHYTOPHILINE.

This insecticide and plant tonic, which is now finding such favor, is something very much out of the ordinary. It not only eradicates disease of all kinds, but actually acts as a tonic to the plant. Poisonous insecticides are insecticides, pure and simple; and if they fail in their object, they are failures indeed, and they often do actual harm to the plants. Phytophiline is NOT a poison and cannot possibly do harm. Moreover, it can be sprayed right on the blossom, foliage, fruit or vegetable! It contains an admixture, the secret of the scientist who introduced the insecticide. The absence of smell, and the fact that it does not burn nor stain, are more points in favor of this truly great insecticide. It is controlled west of the 100th parallel by the Phytophiline Distributors, 1493 Seventh Avenue West, Vancouver, B. C., and is handled by the leading florists, etc.

WAR IS DECLARED ON POWDERY SCAB TUBERS.

Provincial Authorities Taking Steps to Destroy Disease in British Columbia Potatoes.

That a most rigid and thorough inspection of every district in this Province where potato growing is carried on to any extent will be at once instituted, in order to stamp out every trace of powdery scab, was the announcement made by Mr. Thos. Cunningham, Provincial Fruit Inspector. Mr. Cunningham has also communicated this intention to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

According to Mr. Cunningham, it is the intention of his department to not only thoroughly inspect every district, but also to destroy every tuber in which any trace of the disease is discovered. With regard to the two cars shipped across the line and in which the disease was first revealed, they will be returned and the contents of the cars destroyed. Mr. Cunningham stated further that it is the intention of his office to watch very closely the character of the seed that will be planted for the next crop.

New to This Province.

Powdery scab is practically a new disease to this Province, and is very destructive. Its existence in British Columbia was not even suspected by the Provincial Department of Agriculture,

and although the traces of infection found so far are very limited, no effort will be spared to stamp it out. Before British Columbia began shipping potatoes into the United States, American experts visited this Province and examined numerous samples of potatoes and encouraged the growers to ship their produce across the line. In all some seventy-two cars have left this Province for the United States this season.

Grown by Chinese.

"The cars of potatoes inspected by the Federal experts in Seattle, and found to be infected with powdery scab, were grown by Chinamen on the Delta," said Mr. Cunningham. "I think this is a justification of all that I have said heretofore regarding the leasing of land to Chinamen to grow potatoes on without placing any restrictions on their methods. The Chinamen, it is well known, use fresh horse manure to fertilize the land, and wherever seed potatoes come in contact with it, the seed is bound to produce powdery scab."

Mr. Cunningham pointed out that a few years ago British Columbia took first prize of \$1,000 and a cup for potatoes at the land show in New York and in which this Province competed against every well known potato producing country in the world. This established a reputation for British Columbia potatoes of which every resident of this Province had reason to be proud. Mr. Cunningham expressed the hope that just as soon as the measures his department now have in view for the elimination of this disease are put into force, British Columbia would again have access to the United States markets.

TREATMENT OF GARDEN PESTS.

Aphis.—Attacks peas, melons, roses, and so on. Use nicotine preparations, or kerosene emulsion, two or three applications at intervals of three or four days, reaching under sides of leaves.

Asparagus Beetle.—Use arsenate of lead, strong; or pick by hand in early morning while bugs are still groggy.

Caterpillars.—Various kinds attack cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco, and so on. Use arsenate of lead, Paris green or hellebore; or pick by hand.

Cucumber Beetle, yellow and black striped.—Use tobacco dust as preventive; beetles carry the germs of wilt. Pick by hand the first bugs in the morning.

Cutworms.—Fat, sluggish, ground worms, brown with dark stripes, cutting through stems of many plants, especially when just up or newly set out. Trap under pieces of shingle or flat stones; or scatter about toward nightfall a mash made of one quart of



GOLD \$4.00 CROWNS \$4.00 Each

22-karat, heavily reinforced Gold Crowns at \$4.00 each. These prices, to my knowledge, cannot be quoted elsewhere in Canada. The new "Precision System" is responsible for this inexpensive but absolutely high grade work.

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Remember, I will guarantee each and every Crown for ten years, also that they will fit naturally and perfectly. Bridges at \$4.00 a tooth.

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if you wish. The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

B. C. FRUIT AND FARM

PROGRESS "MORE THAN USUAL."

The Third Annual Exhibition of N. British Columbia.

wheat bran, one tablespoonful of Paris green or of white arsenate, one teaspoonful of a cheap molasses, mixed with enough water to make a mash. Careful search round a newly cut plant early in the morning will usually uncover the marauder near the surface.

Flea Beetle.—A small, hard-shelled, jumping beetle, which punctures leaves of tomatoes, potatoes and seedling plants. Use tobacco dust or kerosene emulsion on seedling plants; Bordeaux and lead on tomatoes and potatoes.

Mealy Bug.—A scale-like insect with cottony covering, attacking some flowers. It seldom appears in the vegetable garden. Use kerosene emulsion, brushing with alcohol.

Potato Beetle.—Use arsenate of lead or Paris green. On eggplants use lead only, and pick by hand.

Rose Beetle.—Pick by hand and use strong arsenate of lead.

Squash Bug.—A lively, flat, black fellow. Use tobacco dust, or pick by hand to get rid of old bugs and eggs; use kerosene emulsion for the young ones.

Squash Borer.—Slit stem near base of plant, and destroy the borer. Cover the wound with fresh soil.

White Fly.—Attacks tomatoes, vine crops and some flowers. Not conspicuous until large numbers have propagated. Use tobacco dust as repellent; spray with nicotine preparations and kerosene emulsion.

Mildew.—Attacks cucumbers, melons, Lima beans, roses and other flowers. Dust with flour of sulphur to prevent spread. Use regular Bordeaux-lead spray as an effective preventative through the season.

Seven years ago, Prince Rupert and the Northern Interior was the frontier; today, there is a transcontinental railway cutting clear through the centre, towns with all modern conveniences, splendid farms, mines, a fishing fleet, and other signs of civilization.

This is the year of the Third Annual Exhibition of the Northern British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association; and from all indications the Fair of 1915 bids fair to show the public that the man behind the plough, the miner, and the fisherman, have not been backward in answering the call of the Empire—for men at the front, and greater production within the Dominion.

It is a proud moment for the farmer, miner or fisherman, when they can show the world and their fellow citizens how they, each in his own way, has enriched the resources of the Empire, and also the actual which has accrued to them in doing so, both to themselves and their home district.

Progress is steadily proceeding in the matter of industry works. Prize lists, showing a total of over \$2,000 in cash, cups, medals, etc., have been distributed, and anyone desiring copies can obtain the same on application to the secretary at Prince Rupert. There are lots of prizes, in fact, prizes for all, and assuredly for those who can show results in the way of greater production.

Quite a number of the members of the Association are at the front in France, in answer to the battle call of

civilization; and it is therefore only right for those whose duty it is to stay at home, to do "their little bit" by especial efforts towards increased production and the utilization of the district's natural wealth.

Splendid attractions for the entertainment of all, not forgetting the kiddies, are under way. Co-operation by the transportation companies as to special reduced rates and free return of exhibits has been promised, and the citizens of Prince Rupert are fully alive to the fact that what advertises the district benefits the town, and are putting their shoulders to the wheel in an effort to give Prince Rupert's Fair visitors a right royal good time.

The Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., are advising their patrons to go in for raising pork. They claim that all signs point to higher prices in this commodity. The large meat firms are buying all the stockers they can get hold of, and finishing them up on expensive grain and mill feed themselves, indicates that they anticipate a scarcity of pork. This can be done much more cheaply by the farmer who has a little pasture. Because of the poor market for milk at present, many can dispose of their cream and butter to better advantage, and have lots of skim milk on which to raise pigs and chickens. Ground sugar beet pulp and corn is a very fine growing feed for pigs, and it is very reasonable in price. Mixed concentrates is also an economical feed for pigs and chickens. Raise all the pork you can, and where you find it necessary to buy feed at all, try these. If you are selling milk or cream on butter fat test, it will pay you to feed a little cottonseed meal. There is nothing like it to keep up the test.

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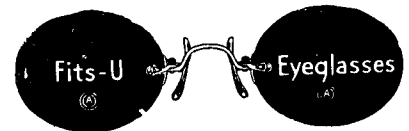
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MANURE AND FERTILIZERS.

The Division of Chemistry of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued another of that useful series of circulars by Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist. This one, Circular No. 8, deals with "Manures and Fertilizers," and, like all the work of the Doctor, is at once explicit and practical. The first section is devoted to a description of experiences at the Central and other Experimental Farms, and the second is devoted to a summary and to advice that, if followed, cannot help but benefit the farm and profit the follower. Here are a few sentences given in sententious form that illustrate the conclusions arrived at and the counsel given by Dr. Shutt:

"Rational farming is 'mixed' farming. Barnyard manure is the most effective of all fertilizers.

The liquid portion of the manure is the most valuable.

Use sufficient litter in the stables to absorb the liquid.

The amount of manure on a farm being insufficient, frequent light dressings are advisable instead of larger ones at longer intervals.

The manure is most advantageously applied for the root or corn crop in the rotation.

It is not wise to 'bury' the manure, a shallow ploughing under is more advisable.

Manure is worth most when first voided.

Rational farming involves a rotation of crops.

Investigation has proven the high manurial value of clover, alfalfa and other legumes.

The lesson is: grow a leguminous crop in the rotation, as all other crops, save the legumes, leave the soil poorer for their growth.

Commercial fertilizers cannot be depended upon profitably to maintain the soil; hence their exclusive use is discountenanced.

MEMBERS OF THE B. C. VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

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ENCOURAGE OUR BROTHERS.

Calgary Herald Is Strong for B. C. Fruit—Prairies a Waiting Market.

The following is from a recent issue of the Calgary Herald:

"We are thinking a lot of our country these days. Let us remember to act in accordance with our thoughts. One way to do so is to buy the goods made or the articles grown in our own country. We have little patience for economic sophistries in behalf of free trade these days. What we want to do, and what we should do, is to encourage our own people in every possible manner, by buying one another's production and in encouraging one another.

"British Columbia is becoming a great fruit-growing country. It is growing and packing various kinds of fruit, the quality of which is improving every year. The British Columbia fruit growers have shown great courage in their enterprise. They depend largely on the people of the prairies for the support of their industry; but the people of the prairies too often forget to notice whether it be British Columbia or California that is printed on the side of the case or package that they buy.

"Let us encourage our British Columbia brothers. They deserve it, and, like ourselves, they probably need it."

CAN PHONE TO KOOTENAY.

Long-distance telephoning to the Kootenay is now an actual fact. It is just as easy now to telephone from Vancouver and Victoria to Nelson, Rossland, Greenwood, Grand Forks and points in the eastern part of the Province, as it is between points on the Mainland and Vancouver Island. Commercial calls are now taken for all points in the territory of the B. C. Telephone Company in the Kootenay and Boundary districts, and already many calls have been handled to the satisfaction of the company's patrons.

It is a source of gratification to the company that it has been possible to connect up the different parts of its system sooner than was expected. Physical conditions have been a handicap, but now the Kootenay and the Coast are in close touch with each other. It is the materialization of the aim of business men on the Coast who years ago planned to have a direct railway line to the Kootenay, so that Interior trade in the Province could be kept in the Province. The Kettle Valley Railway is now in operation, and the long-distance telephone will greatly assist in increasing business with Coast points and form a bond of mutual interest between these two parts of the Province.



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WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

FORT LANGLEY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The monthly meeting of Langley Fort Women's Institute was held in the town hall on Tuesday, May 18. Mrs. Coulter presided. A good number of members were present.

A motion of sympathy and condolence with the families of Mrs. Hinde and Mrs. Haldi, who have both sustained the loss of a near relative, was asked for by the president, the vote being standing.

Amongst the correspondence was a letter from Miss Alice Ravenhill, secretary of the Shawnigan Women's Institute, Vancouver Island, dealing with two petitions which their Institute wished to bring before the Minister of Education. The first resolution was: That the school hours, especially those from March to October, in the case of young children under the age of nine years, be shortened. Second: Resolved, that a suitably graded scheme of manual training adapted to boys and girls from seven to fourteen years of age be framed for and introduced into the public schools of the Province. The second resolution met with unanimous approval. The Rev. Mr. McLean gave a good address on "How the Women's Institute Can Best Carry Out the Motto."

In speaking on the many advantages of having a Women's Institute in the district, he remarked that as an Institute we should not be satisfied until every woman in the community became a member; that the good one could do under the combined efforts of such an Institute to carry out its aims and objects would be unlimited. He also suggested using some of our funds towards the building up of a good library. At present all available money is used for Red Cross work, but the Institute hopes in the near future to be able to do this. Tea was served by Mrs. Coulter, Miss Fairbairn and Mrs. Stone.

HALL'S PRAIRIE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

On Thursday, May 20, the regular monthly meeting of the Institute was held, two members being added to the roll.

There was a large attendance and two papers were read, one written by Mrs. Dickinson, primary teacher of Hall's Prairie, and read by the president: What should and should not be taught a child before beginning to

attend school; and one on discipline, written and read by Mrs. Thompson. A committee consisting of Mesdames Hardwick, Young and Hardy, was appointed to deal with a local charity care. A resolution was unanimously adopted to be sent to the license commissioners of Surrey Municipality asking them not to grant a license to reopen the St. Leonard's hotel.

Mrs. Thompson made an appeal for funds to buy material for Red Cross work, and a sum of \$5.00 was donated. It was decided to hold our annual picnic in conjunction with the teachers of Hall's Prairie school.

SURREY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Surrey Women's Institute met as usual in the Municipal Hall, Cloverdale, on Tuesday, May 4, Mrs. Croft, president, in the chair. Besides nineteen members, there were five visitors present. After the general business was gone through, Mr. J. Boothroyd, Surrey Centre, gave an excellent lecture on "Bees," followed by Mrs. Lane's paper on "Canning and Preserving Fruit," which all present thoroughly enjoyed. After tea was served the meeting adjourned.

MATSQUI WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The president, Mrs. L. T. Beharell, entertained the Matsqui Women's Institute on Wednesday, May 12. Miss L. E. Cruikshank read a paper on the refugees of Belgium. Eighteen members responded to the roll call with a bouquet of wild flowers.

COQUITLAM WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Coquitlam Women's Institute took place in their rooms, Agricultural Hall, on Wednesday, May 26. The meeting was for the benefit of the Patriotic Workers, and all ladies were requested to bring a needle and thread and some "small change" with which to purchase material to work on. After school a number of the girls from the schools attended, and considerable work was accomplished. The funds of the Patriotic Workers were augmented to the extent of \$6.45. Mrs. Geo. Remington read a very interesting paper on current events. It was decided to name the park opposite the hall the "Institute Gardens." Tea, over which Mrs. Johnson presided, was served, the table being very prettily arranged to represent a red cross.

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Their Mail Department gives you the same advantages, so far as price and selection goes, as though you lived right in Vancouver. Write for FREE SAMPLES.

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Cotton Crepe direct from the Orient is probably the best kind made. It washes beautifully, retains its crepe-ness, and gives unusually long service.

Grade 1, in plain colors, stripes or figures; fine for rompers or house dresses, boys' waists, etc.; per yard. 20c.

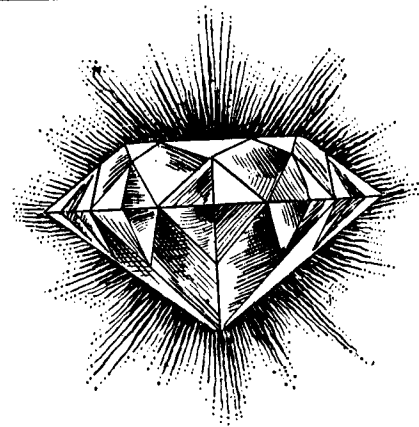
Grade 2 is very fine and soft; a beautiful dress material that falls gracefully into the drapes so popular just now; comes in all plain shades; per yard, 50c.

PONGEE SILK

This store imports thousands of yards of Pongee every year. We will be glad to send samples anywhere upon request. The prices are 25c, 45c, 55c, 75c, 95c per yard.

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We will be pleased to show you over our stock.

Paul & McDonald

THE DIAMOND MEN

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

The Matsqui Women's Institute entertained the Hatzic Women's Institute at their regular meeting on Wednesday, June 9th, at the home of Mrs. J. Hargett. After the business of the meeting and the reading of the papers by Mrs. Liversage, whose paper on the "Political Situation of Mexico" was particularly interesting, and Mrs. Plummer on "Current Events," a short musical programme was provided by the hostess. The meeting was very largely attended, both by visiting and local Institutes.

LAKE HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Lake Hill Women's Institute held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Calvert, Lake Hill, on Wednesday afternoon. There was a good attendance. The secretary, Mrs. Palmer, was welcomed back after her illness, and much correspondence was gone through. The Institute was asked to send delegates to the district conference which is to be held in Victoria this year. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Denny were appointed to attend. Mrs. Calvert read an excellent paper on canning and preserving small fruits, which was much appreciated. The annual flower show will be held in the Mission Hall, Lake Hill, on Wednesday evening, June 30. Special prizes will be awarded by the Department of Agriculture and the Women's Institute for the best display in the various classes. A musical programme will be given and refreshments served.

SURREY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Surrey Women's Institute met in the Opera House, Cloverdale, on Tuesday, June 1, 1915, Mrs. Croft, president, in the chair. There was a splendid attendance of members, thirty ladies answering roll call. Mrs. Croft welcomed the members of Tynehead and Strawberry Hill Institutes who were present. As this was Girls' Day in the Surrey Institute, the girls were held responsible for the programme. Those taking part were Misses McGinn, Reid, Lane, Parsons and Whiteley. A feature of the afternoon's entertainment was a sewing competition, open to all, arranged by the girls. Many of the ladies took part, and the prize was awarded to Mrs. John Tarves. After the usual votes of thanks, a luncheon was served. The meeting then adjourned. On July 6 the Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. A. P. Currie instead of the Municipal Hall. Mrs. Currie will lead in a discussion on "How Best to Economize in Dress," which will be followed by a demonstration on "Bread Making," by Mrs. H. V. Parr.

It was announced that the Women's Institute conference will be held this year at Salmon Arm. The official delegate chosen was Mrs. W. F. Smith. Other delegates appointed were Mrs. Andrews, president; Mrs. Thompson, secretary, and Mrs. Butchart.

COWICHAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

At the meeting of the Cowichan Women's Institute on Tuesday, June 8th, Mrs. Hayward asked for an expression of opinion from the ladies present as to whether they would wish to work for the Red Cross as they had done heretofore and send their work to Vancouver, or if they wished to discontinue the work in the Institute rooms and join with the North Cowichan Committee of the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Hayward preferred to work in the Institute, and her wish was approved by the meeting almost unanimously. Mrs. Hayward will collect membership fees for the Red Cross Society from any who wish to give them to her and turn them over to the Red Cross Society in Duncan.

Donations given her for Red Cross purposes she will keep and use to buy materials for work in the Institute rooms. Boxes of finished work will be sent to Vancouver.

A report of further business done is held over until next issue.

THE NARAMATA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Naramata Women's Institute was organized by Mrs. Lipsett on April 20, with a membership of 49. Miss Livingstone concluded her course of Domestic Science lectures on May 21. The meetings were remarkably well attended and the work of the Institute has met with enthusiastic response from the Naramata women. Mrs. C. C. Aikins was elected secretary.

The monthly meeting was held on June 1 and was made particularly interesting by a demonstration of soap making given by Mrs. Simpson.

The suggestion that a shipment of jam, labelled Okanagan Homemade Jam, be sent to the Belgian Army, was discussed and voted upon. It was decided to send three crates, each containing one dozen quarts of thick jam, to the Belgian Relief Society at Montreal as soon as the Farmers' Institute could make the necessary crates for shipment.

Miss Kurman, of Grand Forks, gave a couple of delightful selections on the violin, and Mrs. Wells served a most refreshing fruit salad at the close of the meeting.

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Very fine quality. This is about half the usual price. Yard.....25c

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MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Very fine Irish Linen; a 50c handkerchief anywhere. We sell them at \$2.50 a dozen regularly; but this month, per dozen\$1.50

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Fine, daintily hemstitched, of pure Irish Linen. Regular \$1.50 dozen; for, per dozen75c

BLEACHED SHEETING

72 inches wide, linen finished Sheeting. You can't buy this in stores for less than 40c a yard. By mail.....25c

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS

Special lot of Curtains that retail around \$1.50 to \$2.00 a pair. By mail, pair75c

PILLOW CASES

Big, fine cases that you pay at least 75c for retail. Direct by mail, pair.....50c

Postage on these goods is extra. Add what you think it will cost. If it's too much we'll return the difference.

The Irish Linen Stores

532 to 538 Granville Street
Vancouver, B. C.

Domestic Science Department

Edited by KATHLEEN FERGUSON

ON THE MAKING OF ICES.

The really hot weather has come to us now, and, naturally, our thoughts turn to ices, iced drinks, etc.; and with very little trouble these luxuries can be had in the home.

I know that you can get a machine for freezing ices at very little cost, as low as \$3.00, perhaps lower in some places; but just now we do not want to spend any unnecessary money, and with very little trouble we may improvise a freezer.

For freezing, it is necessary to have ice and coarse salt, and the proportion is 2 parts ice to 1 part salt. This freezes to the right degree. You must also have some means for the water to drain away when the ice melts, the ice then lasts ever so much longer, and this is very easily managed. Get an old wooden tub or tin bucket, and put drainage holes in the bottom. A red-hot poker is a very easy means of boring holes in a wooden tub. A large 8 or 10 lb. lard pail would do in place of a bucket if you can place a pail about three times as small inside. Put the small bucket inside the large bucket, and under it and round the sides of the small bucket put ice, broken small, and salt shaken over it. Fill your small pail with the mixture you wish to freeze and put the lid on, closing up the space where the lid joins the tin with lard, otherwise the salt and water would get into the mixture. Put more ice and salt on top, throw a couple of sacks over all, place in a cool place and leave for three or four hours or longer, according to the size of the mixture. Remove the ice and salt, take out the small pail and wipe it very well, dip it into cold water if it is not inclined to come out when you turn it upside down, and you have a perfect frozen ice-pudding.

A friend of mine even for large dinner parties always made her ice pudding by this method with great success. The pudding was placed in an ordinary tin for steamed puddings, and when turned out, came out in a nice shape. It saved much labor, as there was no need of turning a handle or watching the pudding coming to the exact freezing point. She had everything timed exactly. She put in the pudding about six hours before dinner; it was a large shape, and when the ice course came on there was no trouble in turning out the pudding, and it was always frozen to the right consistency.

There are, as we all know, hundreds of recipes for ice creams, etc., and many very good ones; but for a beginner, and for a busy housekeeper, I have always found the simplest method to make a rich custard $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, let it get cold and flavor it with any flavoring liked; then take $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cream and whip the cream stiffly, add it to the custard and

freeze the mixture. You can make every kind of ice cream in this manner by adding grated chocolate, or ginger, preserved, or strawberries, crushed, or raspberries or other fruits, or by adding jams if you have not the fresh fruit. You change the nature of the ice cream with very little trouble, and you color it accordingly. Thus for strawberry or raspberry ice cream you add a little red coloring, for lemon ice cream a little yellow coloring, for pistachio ice cream you add chopped pistachio nuts and a very little green coloring. You can also make three different kinds of cream out of the one mixture, say strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate, put them in layers in the tin, allowing each kind to set a little before adding the other, or put them all in when liquid, the effect is quite pretty and makes a change.

So much for making ice cream proper. We now come to water ices—a great favorite in very hot weather, and very economical. For water ices you only require water, sugar and fruit juice, and you freeze them in the same way as the cream ices. When filling the moulds for the ice cream, never fill them up to the brim as, as the mixture freezes it expands and you must allow for this expansion; therefore a little over two-thirds full is all that is necessary. Some people add three parts of ice to one of salt. This is optional, and if it freezes the ice satisfactorily, use it, it saves expense in buying salt, though personally I use 2 parts ice to 1 part salt. If too much salt is used the mixture freezes too quickly and the texture is coarse and the ice not as smooth as it should be; this makes quite a difference in the taste of the ice, above all in cream ices, so be very careful at first in having correct measures.

Custard.—In making the custard for the ice cream, make a rich one; use 3 yolks of eggs to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk. Do not use the whites, and be careful in adding sugar; too much sugar makes the ice hard and rocky, and where you are adding sweet jam or very sweet fruit leave out the sugar, it is safer and insures a softer cream. Boil the milk and when off the boil stir in the three yolks beaten, stir carefully to thicken the custard, but do not allow the eggs to curdle if you allow the custard to come to boiling point this occurs, and you must watch very carefully, a few seconds of too much heat spoils a custard. That is why so many people cook custards in a double boiler, but even then you must watch it.

If adding grated chocolate to the custard, always add a flavoring of vanilla; this brings out the flavor of the chocolate, as in the preparation of chocolate vanilla is largely used, and the cream will taste so much better.

(To be continued next month.)

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NIGHT RATES

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PERIOD IS ALLOWED FOR
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Our artists will assist you in designing a label which will be out of the common; our presses and our skilled workmen will do the rest.

We execute, as well as labels, all kinds of catalogues, show cards, pamphlets, posters, stock certificates, plain and fancy office stationery.

Pay us a visit next time you are in Vancouver and we will be pleased to show you over the works.

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MANY USES FOR SALT.

A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed by a drink of cold water, will cure sick headache.

It hardens the gums and makes the teeth white.

By adding a little salt to the water, cut flowers may be kept fresh much longer.

By using very fine, dry salt as one would snuff for colds, hay fever may be relieved.

Salt added to water in which colored dresses are washed will prevent fading.

Smooth flatirons by rubbing over dry salt.

SALMON RIVER VALLEY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Salmon River Valley Women's Institute met on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. F. Smith, the president, Mrs. Andrews, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been passed, the secretary, Mrs. Thompson, proceeded to read the correspondence. A letter from the Shawnigan Institute suggesting shorter hours for children under nine, met with the disapproval of the Institute, as it was considered that the small amount of work required at the

present time from young children would injure them. A letter from the Superintendent of Institutes, in response to the president's suggestion of half rates at hospitals for members was discussed. Mr. Scott approved of the idea. The suggestion of the Mount Ida Institute to build a cottage hospital at Silver Creek, or to rent a room in the nearest hospital, was not satisfactory to the members who preferred the previous plan.

It was decided to hold an annual flower show with prizes for bulbs, sweet peas, roses and perennials, early in July, and to hold a picnic in conjunction with it. A Red Cross refreshment stall was also agreed upon, the committee appointed for the work being Mesdames Scott, Perle and Butchart.

It was announced that a tabulated list of the Red Cross work already done would be issued by the Government, who would also issue a number of leaflets on interesting subjects.

COBBLE HILL.

The monthly meeting of the Cobble Hill Women's Institute was held in the hall on Tuesday, June 15. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mrs.

Wingate White for her most acceptable gift of two bandage rollers for Red Cross work. A standing vote of thanks was given to Mrs. MacPherson for so kindly filling the post of temporary Red Cross secretary.

Miss Ravenhill presented an interesting report on possible subjects for discussion at the summer conference in Victoria. A short discussion then followed on "Care of Food in Warm Weather." Tea was served by one of the members, the proceeds going to the Red Cross.

COWICHAN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A case of Red Cross supplies was sent off on Monday from the Women's Institute to the Vancouver branch. It contained 96 pairs of socks, 60 shirts and 14 suits of pyjamas.

The following amounts have been given to Mrs. Hayward for Red Cross work: Miss Whidden, \$2.50; Mrs. J. Alexander, \$2.00; Miss Young, \$5.00; Anonymous, \$10.00; Anon, \$3.00, and Anon, \$1.00; a total of \$23.50.

The entertainment projected by the Institute for July 13 has been postponed.

Decide To-day

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A "BIRKS" WATCH is sold to you on its merits and backed by a liberal guarantee.

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Children's Corner

THE BAD MRS. GINGER.

Many years ago there lived a little girl named Anne; she was only six inches high, and lived with a large yellow cat named Mrs. Ginger. Anne was very happy with the mice, birds, rabbits and butterflies. They taught her where to find berries and nuts and good things to eat.

When she was five years old Mrs. Ginger said to her, "I have a large family now, and you are quite old enough to help me catch mice and birds, so that our little kittens shall not starve."

Anne began to cry, because she did not want to kill the birds and mice. But Mrs. Ginger simply said, "Go and catch them at once, and see that they are nice and fat." This made Anne cry all the more, but the cruel Mrs. Ginger was very angry, and she scratched and beat Anne terribly, so the little girl ran away and hid among the flowers, and cried and cried.

Soon the butterflies came flitting round her, and asked why she cried. When they heard her sad story, they offered to take her away from her cruel Aunt. So they lent her a pair of their wings, and took her far, far away, until they came to Fairyland, where she spent the remainder of her days. She saw no more of old Mrs. Ginger, but had one glorious time with her birds, and mice, and other little pets.

THE DREAM SHIP.

A sweet little ship stole up from the South
 With a cargo of baby dreams;
 Of dolls and kittens and warm little mittens,
 And rose-colored peppermint creams.
 A wee wind wafted it on its way,
 And it sailed along, at the end of day,
 Down the sleepy streets where the lights were lit,
 To leave each child some wonderful bit.
 "Oh, hush, little child, if you want a dream,
 You must close your eyes—ah yes!
 For the dream-ship carries a gift for you
 More lovely than you could guess;
 Perhaps a moon will shine all day,
 Perhaps a gown of color gay,
 Or a queer little fish
 In a silver dish—
 Sail away, little boat, and away!"
 —Miriam S. Clark, in July St. Nicholas.

LANGLEY FORT WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Langley Fort Women's Institute held a most successful working bee in the school grounds on Tuesday, June 15. Owing to the very persuasive powers of Mrs. Coulter, the president, close on forty men very kindly promised their services in starting to clear a portion of the school grounds, to be held as a picnic ground. Mr. H. Coghlan was in charge of the work, which commenced about 7.30 a.m. All showed up in good working spirit, fires were soon started and by the end of the day a splendid clearing of brush and logs had been made. The ladies were also out in good numbers to prepare lunch and supper for the workers. Through the kindness of Mr. G. Simpson in lending a kitchen stove for the occasion, a very nice hot luncheon was served, there being a bountiful supply of good things to eat, to which ample justice was done. After the dishes had been washed the usual monthly business meeting was held. The correspondence brought up a good many subjects for discussion, but as the time was limited, much of it had to be left over for another meeting. Supper was served at 5 o'clock, which brought to a close a most useful and enjoyable day's work that will be of benefit to the whole community. The young people of the Institute have charge of the next meeting on July 2. We hope all members will be present, as something special in the way of entertainment is to be expected.

TYNEHEAD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The monthly meeting of the Tynehead Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. R. Inglis on Wednesday, June 9. There were eight members and one visitor present. In the absence of the president, Mrs. R. McAskill, vice-president, took the chair and opened the meeting in the usual manner. The acting secretary called the roll which was answered by cool desserts and many useful recipes were obtained. The receipts from the concert held on June 4 were very satisfactory and after all expenses were settled, a neat balance of \$12.45 remained. The annual convention at Chilliwack was discussed and delegates elected, viz., Mrs. G. W. Atchison as Government delegate, and Mrs. Wm. Rothwell, as Institute delegate. Mrs. Inglis gave a paper on "Religion in the Home," which was very much appreciated by the members.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting, and Miss Olive Atchison gave a Scotch solo which was heartily encored. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Jas. C. Atchison's home on July 14.

YOUR BOY

CAN WEAR SAM SCOTT CLOTHES—
 JUST LIKE CITY BOYS WEAR



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BoyProof BLOOMERS

Let your boy wear SAM SCOTT BLOOMERS. They are strong and sturdily made of materials of proven wearing quality, and you have my own personal guarantee for their quality and service. Wide range of patterns to choose from. Best workmanship and finish throughout.

For boys up to 8 years,
 \$1.25 to \$1.75
 For boys 9 to 18 years,
 \$1.50 to \$2.50

(Prices according to size and quality.)

HOW TO ORDER

When ordering Pants or other garments, state age of your boy; say whether he's big or small for his years. Enclose Money-Order with your instructions, and I'll forward the goods within 24 hours. Your money back if dissatisfied.

SAM M. SCOTT, Boys' Clothes Specialist
 693 Granville Street VANCOUVER 736 Yates Street VICTORIA

CANADIAN FRUIT TRADE.

As showing to some extent how much a good fruit-growing means to Canada, it is worth while noting the amount of trade formerly done by the countries at war that lies open for cultivation by this country. At the Canadian Fruit Growers' Conference held at Grimsby last September, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, stated that he had taken a period of five years and that he had found the importations of apples from Germany to Britain varied each year from 5,000 to 14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 500,000 boxes, from France from 50,000 to 575,000 boxes, and from Portugal from 175,000 to 350,000 boxes. Of pears, the importations varied from 4,480 to 56,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 262,800 to 508,480 boxes from Belgium, and from 422,440 to 506,160 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from The Netherlands, which may not be available. Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an increased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army. In 1913 Canada exported of this line to the United Kingdom 121,188 pounds, to Newfoundland 10,899 pounds, and to Germany 247,802 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off, but the exportations should expand in other directions.