

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT AND FARM
MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII., No. 8

AUGUST, 1916



Hon. Wm. Manson, British Columbia's New Minister of Agriculture

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Jam Packers are out offering long contracts for SMALL FRUIT of all kinds at advanced prices.

THE COUNTRY IS FACING A SHORTAGE OF SUPPLY

The withdrawal of the English Jam Makers from the Canadian market is largely responsible.

The above statements were taken from the daily papers recently.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm Magazine

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B.C. Fruit Growers' Convention at Penticton

Interesting Two-Day Convention Held During Past Month—Strong Plea Made for More Advertising—Government to be Asked to Continue Appropriation

Meetings of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association are always interesting and helpful and the two-day convention held at Penticton during July was no exception to the rule.

Secretary R. M. Winslow, in making his report, said that the association now boasted of a membership of 547, which was being added to daily. There remains all told in the association treasury for this year nearly \$5,000. He said that white labor was scarce and this was one of the difficulties which faces fruit growers. The demand is being met as well as can be expected by the growers doing more work themselves and by employing orientals. He announced that the association had been successful in securing an express rate of \$1.50 from Penticton and Summerland to Vancouver via the new Hope cut-off.

Agricultural Education.

Speaking to the gathering on "Agricultural Education," Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, confined himself more to the general need of educational facilities in a growing province such as British Columbia and the need of trained men to go into the country districts and foster the new idea with regard to the general trend towards social betterment. He told of the work of the new provincial seat of learning and what his faculty hoped to accomplish and said that in all probability the university will establish agricultural short courses to teach returned soldiers the fundamental principles of agriculture, so that they will be able to hold their own with the more experienced farmers. Two and four year courses, said the doctor, would be later established.

Dr. Wesbrook deplored the fact that agricultural officials, educationists, and others who served the state, are paid such small salaries, and asserted that if the people of Canada are to expect such service in future they must expect to have to pay, as men cannot be expected to remain in state positions when more lucrative commercial opportunities are so often placed before them. That the west must adopt one standard of ethics is essential if it is to be the country that we are striving to make it, said the educationist. He discussed the work of the university and told of the results expected by the co-operation and co-ordination of all departments for the betterment of the province in particular, and Canada in general.

Opportunities for Canadians.

R. C. Treherne, field entomological officer of the federal department of agricul-

ture, and secretary of the B. C. Entomological Society, told of the opportunities there are for Canadian boys to study this profession. At present all the scientifically trained men come from the Old Country, while Canadian lads pass the opportunities by. Russia, he said, leads the world in economic entomology, and that we have much to learn from that country. Mr. Treherne emphasized the growing importance of the entomologists' work, telling how they had been able to stamp out pests which have infested many districts.

James Dougall, general agricultural agent of the C. P. R., declared that the most important problem facing the grower today was that of marketing. He said that prairie people would eat more British Columbia fruit if the price were lower, and this should engage the attention of growers so that the difference between the price the grower receives and the price the customer pays may be made less.

Wants Money for Advertising.

President Abriel, in his address, dealt with the work of the association since the annual meeting in Victoria last March.

He referred to a meeting of representative grain and fruit growers held at Moose Jaw and said that a new interest had been developed at this conference. He said that an advertising appropriation of \$5000 was sufficient when production of the fruit was less, but now that production has increased likewise the appropriation must be increased. He advocated the adoption of the idea of all fruit shippers contributing \$1 to a general fund for every car shipped and in this way the general and advertising funds of the organization will be increased. Mr. Abriel told of difficulties to be encountered in securing privileges from the transportation companies for there are two sides to every question. He paid a tribute to work of the secretary Mr. R. M. Winslow whose efforts have been so readily placed at the disposal of the association.

Standardization of packages is being given consideration and a detailed report will be submitted later, said Mr. James Rooke, of Grand Forks, in speaking for Mr. J. J. Campbell, chairman of that committee who was unable to be present. Mr. D. Johnson, Dominion fruit commissioner, delivered an address on the marketing of fruit. He told of the splendid crop outlook on the prairies, and said that it was better than last year. To match this, the quality of the fruit in British Columbia from what he had seen, is much better than a year ago. He predicts a successful season for British Columbia fruitgrowers

in the markets of the west if they in their part do their share, for the prairie farmer is better off than ever. He paid a tribute to the packing of the Northwestern States and said that it was only excelled by that of British Columbia and when the two packs were to be seen side by side one was as well packed as the other.

Mr. Johnson emphasized the value of advertising and complimented the association on what it had done in the past. He made it clear that no financial assistance need be expected from the Dominion department. He advocated co-operation and told of its benefits. All the heads of the various shipping concerns should get together, he said, and set aside all petty jealousies and then price cutting, which was so common, would be done away with and the grower would receive a much better price for his fruit.

The convention was brought to a close by a trip to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Trout Creek.

Mr. Turnbull's Address.

One of the features of the last day was a brief address by Mr. J. H. Turnbull, of the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Company, of Calgary, in which he stated that his organization was desirous of establishing a closer relationship with the fruit growers of British Columbia.

He had come to the convention to get acquainted with conditions on the ground, and perhaps one reason why in some quarters there was a sentiment not wholly favorable to British Columbia fruit growers, was because the grain men were not acquainted with conditions. His visit to the Okanagan Valley had been a revelation, in so far as its productive capacity was concerned.

Dwelling on the necessity for an aggressive advertising campaign, Secretary R. M. Winslow pointed out that the fruit growers of the province had upwards of twenty million dollars invested in their business, and that if they could increase their market by advertising it was money very well spent. There was upwards of a quarter of a million dollars invested in packing houses in the Okanagan Valley alone. Production had been increasing by leaps and bounds. From 1901 until 1911 it trebled. In the next two years there was a large increase, and the 1915 crop was double that of 1913. At the close of his address a resolution, moved by R. M. Palmer, of Victoria, asking the Dominion government to continue the advertising appropriation made last year, was carried unanimously.

During their stay, the delegates were the guests of the people of Penticton to an auto drive along the east shore of the lake to Naramata and from there by ferry to Summerland, where a tour was made of the district, automobiles being provided by the growers of Summerland, who drove the visitors along the beautiful west road to Penticton.

The trip through the orchards and across the lake has given Penticton a name that will not be forgotten.

Teaching Agriculture at B. C. University

Practical Work on Point Grey Acreage Will Be Extended—Several Short Courses for Farmers to Be Given

Although more than 150 of its students have gone to the front in the cause of the Empire, the University of British Columbia will extend rather than curtail its activities in the coming academic year. President Wesbrook said that the greatest changes would be made in the agricultural department of the university. There will be four or five new men who will assist Dean Klinck, and although no new regular courses leading to a degree in agriculture will be added, the practical work at Point Grey, where some 85 or 90 acres have been put under cultivation, will be extended. Several new short courses will be given for the benefit of farmers later in the year, it is hoped.

Department of Agriculture.

Already the department of agriculture is developing a tract of land at Point Grey, and during the winter a corps of agricultural experts will be in charge of the work. Provincial Botanist John Davidson will be associated with the university temporarily. Early this fall he will start the work of removing his native collection of some 25,000 specimens, including nearly 800 varieties, from its present location at Escondale, to Point Grey, on the university tract. This collection represents four years of work on the part of Mr. Davidson, and is a remarkable and valuable addition to the university's department of agriculture.

Dean Klinck has three acres at Point Grey devoted to experimental farming. Here he has between 20 and 30 varieties of wheat, oats, corn, fodder and various other crops which are mostly of his own cultivation. Each variety is from a single seed and the pedigree of each is in his possession.

Farm Work Proceeding.

Last winter there were eight acres of green fertilizing crops, which were ploughed under to fertilize the soil. More than 30 acres have been ploughed under this summer, 20 more are ready to be ploughed under, while 35 acres have been cleared and are ready for seeding. The farm now presents an interesting spectacle, exhibiting a hypothetical cross-section of cultivation. There, one may see the uncleared forest, the cleared land which is still rough, the soil ready for sowing, the first crop growing, the second crop growing, and in some places the second crop has been cut and the land ready for a third sowing.

In most cases, Dean Klinck, who has overseen the entire work, planted spring rye for the first crop; oats, barley, peas

and buckwheat for the second, while grass and clover make up the third.

If plans are carried out as hoped for, the university will offer a number of short courses next winter to the farmers, bearing on their most urgent needs. The agricultural school will not be inaugurated yet, but Dean Klinck and his associates in the department are laying a foundation for the requirements of practical training in agriculture when the university has expanded its functions.

Why Not Grow Medicinal Herbs Here?

British Columbia Can Produce Many of the World-Famed Plants Formerly Raised in Countries of Alien Enemies

One effect of the war has been to increase to an enormous extent the price of drugs. As is well known, many drugs such as digitalis, menthol, etc., are made from medicinal herbs and for some years past these have not been produced to any extent in the British Isles or in other British lands.

Until about the year 1870 there was much herb growing in England. From the days of Queen Elizabeth to quite late in the Victorian era, country mansions, and even cottages had their "herb gardens" and "physick gardens" where herbs for table use were grown for drying.

Such herbs as sage, mint, margoram, lavender, henbane, dandelion. Plants were also grown for perfumes. The English "Lavender Water" has a world-wide reputation and strange to say there is only one place in all England—Mitcham, in Surrey—where lavender, with a lovely perfume, grows to perfection. Every country house had its "still" room where perfumes were distilled, and she was a poor housekeeper who could not "put up" parsnip wine, elderberry wine and "cordials" of the most comforting nature. The "physick garden" at Chelsea is a survival of those old days.

Then came a change. Austria and Germany covered the drug market, and the British people have had to pay very dear for their medicines. "Patent" medicines have taken the place of the old "simple" remedies—and now certain drugs have gone up in price a hundredfold. Why should not British Columbia get back this trade from Germany? No country in the world could grow medical or physical herbs better than British Columbia. We have every variety of climate. In the dry-belts the plants which have essential oils will flourish to perfection.

There is money in the scheme. But there must be co-operation. A man who grows a hundredweight of this herb here, must be in touch with a man who grows five hundredweight of another herb there and then by co-operation growers can "pool" their shipments to the markets—saving freight charges and getting the best prices.

There is money in it. The provincial botanist, Mr. J. Davidson, Vancouver, would, we are sure, gladly help any well considered scheme with information. Women and children can do the work of herb growing. There are medicinal plants growing wild. It is only necessary that children should be taught how to distinguish them, collect them and dry them.

Here is what a well informed paper says about one valuable medicinal plant:

"Our annual supply of dandelion roots comes chiefly from Germany, Austria and

France. If the war has caused a serious shortage, we have heard no complaint from persons afflicted with the mania for a dandelionless lawn. By the way, who started the notion that this highly decorative yellow-flowered plant should be banished where the owner makes a pretext of a well-kept lawn?

"Well, dandelions were made before lawns, and, luckily, they persist in flourishing. The leaves supply us with early 'greens,' and the roots with something renowned medicinally as 'good for the liver.' But why should our truck gardeners stand idly by while the makers of drugs import tons of dandelion roots every year from Europe?

"For the same reason, very likely that American sugar beet growers buy—or did, before the war—their seed from thrifty and enterprising German and French farmers. For the same reason that we have been sending good money to Europe for many another necessity that we might have produced ourselves without waiting for a world war to cut off the supply.

"Just what the reason is it might be hard to say. Probably a part of it is something we overlook when we boast of our national characteristics—sheer laziness."

It is time that there was an end to this laziness, this neglect to provide beautiful "herb gardens"—which are lovely when in bloom—and may be made a source of much national wealth.

F. P.

"BE SURE RAW FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ARE CLEAN" SAYS NOTED PHYSICIAN

(By Samuel G. Dixon, M.D., Pennsylvania's Commissioner of Health).

Fruit and vegetables are a necessary part of the diet during hot weather. Many of these are more appetizing when eaten raw. Berries, apples, radishes, onions and salads are popular and have their value as food.

Care should be exercised in the preparation and serving of green foods, however, as they are subject to much handling between the garden and the table. In many market gardens the gathering of the produce is entrusted to a class of labor which is not any too cleanly; and care seldom is exercised to insure cleanliness.

Food exposed for sale in markets also is often subject to indiscriminate handling by prospective purchasers.

As a protection berries and foodstuffs eaten raw should be thoroughly washed before served. It is much better to risk a slight impairment of the flavor than to chance eating unclean foods.

Nightsoil should not be used for fertilizing gardens from which the produce may be eaten raw. Water cress should not be gathered from streams polluted by sewage. Many cases are on record where typhoid fever has resulted from failure to heed these points.

APPOINTED APPRAISER.

Edwin G. Smith, of Duncan, has been appointed as a second appraiser for the Agricultural Credits Commission and, accompanied by Commissioner William Duncan, has started out on a round of farms on Vancouver Island, from which some of the 450 applications for loans have already come in. Mr. S. A. Cawley, the chief appraiser, and Commissioner Bridge is making a similar tour of the mainland. The commissioners are desirous of making this first tour with the appraisers in order to study the conditions at first hand.

Standardization Needed in Potato Industry

Possibility That Provincial Government Will Take Action With View to Securing Legislation to Govern Exportation of Potatoes and Define What is a Merchantable Potato for Export Purposes

BY WALTER J. HARMER.

There is a possibility that early action will be taken by the provincial government with a view to securing legislation to govern the exportation of potatoes and clearly defining what constitutes "a merchantable potato for export purposes." The government, through Mr. R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, has solicited the opinions and suggestions of local potato shippers and it is the belief of these men that this inquiry will bear fruit in the enactment of similar regulations to those which are now in force in New Brunswick. "We must have standardization if we are to secure a foothold on the foreign markets."

That warning was sounded early in the life of the British Columbia fruit industry. Today the output of the leading districts of the province will bear competition with the product of the oldest producing districts in the American northwest; for the growers' organizations here found through experience that only by the strictest supervision over pack and grade could they market their output satisfactorily in competition.

Growers' shipping organizations soon found the necessity of such strict supervision in the apple shipments, for the industry was still in its infancy here when home consumption was outdistanced by production. Now these growers are faced with the necessity of taking similar steps toward standardization of the potato pack.

Standardization Brings Results.

On the one hand—in the fruit industry—we have a pack today which is the equal of anything found in the Northwestern United States where the scientific packing of apples and soft fruits is as well understood as in any other section of that country. And on the other hand—in the potato industry—we have practically nothing, although the provincial department of agriculture took over the work of inspection of exports last spring and since that time has tried to make the best of a difficult situation. It has accomplished a lot of good, but has been considerably handicapped by the lack of strong support.

By "strong support" is meant provincial legislation stating exactly what shall be termed a merchantable export spud, and an efficient staff of inspectors. On March 25, Mr. R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, was appointed inspector of potato exports. He turned over the work to Mr. R. C. Abbott, coast markets commissioner. Mr. Abbott has done all that is possible under the circumstances, but he has been handicapped by the fact that the final decision, as to whether a certificate permitting exportation should or should not be granted, rested entirely on his judgment, there being established standards for grading. Furthermore, it is an impossibility for any one man to personally inspect all the cars of potatoes which men here desire to export.

Certificate System Has Drawbacks.

Prior to March 25 of this year when Mr. Winslow took over the work of supervising potato exports, practically everything with the exception of frozen stock was permitted to go forward on a certi-

ificate. Just how disastrous such a system might be to the potato exporting business in the province is better realized when it is understood that the potato shippers here bought their supplies "subject to government inspection." When these supplies were passed by the government there was nothing for the shipper to do but forward the stock to whatever foreign market had placed the order.

Potato shippers here are agreed that the government service as instituted on March 25 was just a beginning of what is necessary if this province is to build up an export potato trade. The fact that some of the shippers here have still considerable sums of money "out on deposits" because the farmers to whom the money was paid last winter have been unable to obtain a government certificate for their stocks, is evidence that the system in vogue today is something real and is accomplishing good work; but, as one of the shippers recently stated in a letter to Mr. Winslow. "It should not be a question of personal judgment as to what should be permitted to go forward on an inspection certificate, for opinions are so diversified. Rather, that decision should rest on a strict knowledge of just what is required by legislation that is definite and exact and leaves no inspection to chance."

Grading Standards Elsewhere.

New Brunswick has a grading standard which was instituted by the government. All potatoes offered for export must conform to the requirements of that standard before the shipper is given a certificate. In all the important potato producing districts in the United States there are grading standards so that when a man in some distant market desires to purchase supplies he knows in advance just what to expect. Such standards in the United States are all or practically all self-imposed. That is, they are standards established by the co-operative growers' associations and while there are one or two instances where co-operative organizations in this province have inaugurated similar standards for the shipment of potatoes, the movement lacks unity. The troubles which potato shippers experienced during the past season are evidence that something more is needed.

One of the local shippers in a communication to Mr. R. M. Winslow, stated recently: "It seems to me that were your own efforts devoted to securing legislation on the basis, let us say, of the New Brunswick requirements, that very much of this difficulty could be obviated. With this legislation you are undoubtedly familiar and there is no necessity to quote it here. If that act is not sufficiently broad, we can permit No. 2 grade to be included but in such a case the sack should be marked so as to show that it contains such a grade."

Shippers here are generally agreed that at the outset the standard of requirements should not be too arbitrary. They say that the growers will need to bring about a gradual improvement in their production and that after a few years the initial standard can be replaced by another in which



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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the classifications are a little more sharply defined. They say that legislation passed today requiring a No. 1 spud to be at least four or five ounces in weight, well-matured and sound, free from bad knobs, sunscald and scab, would do much towards bringing about an improvement in shipping conditions and would be a great assistance in the work of firmly establishing the British Columbia product on foreign markets.

Any legislation which might be passed along the lines now under consideration would have just one ultimate aim—to improve marketing conditions for the British Columbia farmer. It would place a premium on first-class stock.

Business-like Methods Wanted.

While there may be differences of opinion as to the extent to which the potato exporting business in this province can be built up, there can be no question about the need for care in handling whatever business offers. Last year the volume of export shipments of potatoes was considerably greater than ever before in the history of the province. No one can predict the extent of the business which growers here will experience during the coming season but however great or small that trade is, it should be taken care of in a business-like manner, in a manner calculated to bring it again British Columbia-wards when the occasion arises.

Where such regulations are, those now under consideration have for their object the assistance of one particular industry, and they should receive the most attention from the people interested in that industry. This subject should be studied now by British Columbia growers in their associations. If present regulations are causing entire satisfaction, give that word to Mr. Winslow who is in charge of the work. If something more is needed, put your beliefs in concrete form and forward them through your local association to the provincial horticulturist.

The only legislation now existent with regard to the packing or shipping of British Columbia agricultural products was enacted by the Dominion government for the control of the fruit industry. This fact, however, need not interfere with the province passing whatever additional legislation is found to be necessary. The state of Washington about one year ago passed legislation governing the packing of apples destined for foreign markets. British Columbia, if necessary, can pass legislation governing the packing of potatoes destined for the export trade.

British Columbia Apples and the 1916 Markets.

By S. J. FEE, Manager Vernon Fruit Co., Calgary.

We are now assured of a pretty fair crop of apples. The next consideration is marketing them. There are some favorable conditions and some adverse ones. The great northwest is truly prosperous,

although the cities have lost in population and in incomes from real estate speculation, high rentals and foreign money coming in as payments for lots. On the other hand the mass of the people are employed at fair wages, living carefully and paying mainly in cash for what they buy, and the country has about cashed in on a great crop at fair prices. Collections are the best that they have been in many years, and the per cent. of cash transactions is quite large.

Of the adverse conditions there is one of which we should not complain—the good crop in the East. But this good crop will have to be considered. The low prices received for export last year will send a lot of these apples West and so divide the market with British Columbia. This with the attitude the northwest farmers took with regard to the increased duty, making them favorable to the East as against the West, which they blamed for the increase, an increase they figured they would have to pay, will create a formidable competition to British Columbia fruit growers. In my opinion this increased duty will not increase the price to the consumer one cent., but it will make it easier to distribute our own crop and so net more to our growers.

Wasteful Marketing Methods.

Then we have a very wasteful method of marketing. We all know that co-operation is the solution, but the trouble is to get every one to co-operate. I have my own ideas of the solution, but I am not going into that now. I will touch something simpler that will help a lot. First of these is packing. Yellow Transparent is our first apple, and must be packed. It is a very tender apple and bruises very easily. There are some new districts coming in and they are, or did last season, permit this apple to get much too ripe before picking to ship. The Duchess must be fully grown before picking or it will wither and be very hard to sell, and it must be put on the market as soon as it is possible to get it there for it has a very short selling season. As soon as the Wealthies are on, the market for Duchess is over. It is not advisable to pack Duchess, fill the boxes good and full and so pressed in that they will not shake even when they shrink a little, as they will. Wealthies are one of the most satisfactory apples grown. They should be allowed to get a good color, unless the market is hungry, when it might be advisable to run a few in even if lacking a little in color. Only the well colored and those intended for long distance shipment should be packed.

What Boxes to Use.

A word on the box to use. The regular apple box size is the only size to use. We are getting several sizes. The reason, or excuse is: to get the same weight in as in a packed box. But that is not practical, for the reason that no two varieties weigh alike, and people buying apples by the box, buy by the box and not by the weight in the box, and so many different sized

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boxes or crates cause confusion in selling. Then the box for unpacked apples should be the crate style. This is an open pack; the apples are visible and no marking is necessary. A closed box would have to be marked No. 3 and that hurts the selling and causes delays, as the open crate does not have to be opened to show the goods, either by the wholesaler or retailer.

Forcing the Market Bad Feature.

A very bad feature in marketing is the forcing of the late winter and spring apples onto the market in the early fall. It was said, and truthfully, that the market was lower in November and December the past two years than in October. Therefore sell in October. The reason that it was lower was because the market was glutted. We try to force onto the market in the fall, Newtowns, Ganos, Russets and even Ben Davis—a very bad thing from two points of view. The retailer who gets these apples tries to get his money out of them as soon as he can and sells them if he can. The consumer who gets these varieties before they are seasoned, calls them woody and they last a very long time. If he had got an apple when it was at its best, it would have been used up at once and a demand for another created. That is one bad feature. The other is, these out-of-season apples help glut the markets against the apples that are seasonable for use. What should be done is to hold these varieties back at points of shipment until they are seasonable and then the market will want them. This will relieve the fall rush to some extent and the expense of packing, for they could be packed later when needed. The cost of packing and freight paid to destination represents quite a sum of money invested some months before the apples are needed.

The B. C Nursery Company's Plant at Sardis

An Interesting Trip to a Rapidly Growing British Columbia Industry in the Fertile Fraser Valley

After a pleasant trip of some three and one-half hours from Vancouver by the B. C. Electric Railway, through some of the most fertile agricultural sections in the Fraser Valley, a "Fruit and Farm" representative was ushered through the portals between the pillars of Veddar Mountain on the right hand and Sumas Mountain on the left, into what is conceded to be, and rightly so, the Garden of the Fraser Valley, namely, the Chilliwack Valley. The heads of the British Columbia Nursery Co. after a prolonged and systematic search of the available lands in the lower mainland, and after careful scrutiny and analysis of conditions decided that here was the spot in which they could confidently locate their new nursery with the full conviction that they could grow all kinds of nursery stock, equal to that which they have been supplying to customers all over the province.

Leaving the train at Knight Road station, the reporter found himself in a beautiful country, different from anything he was familiar with in the vicinity of Vancouver. The valley is like a huge amphitheatre surrounded by mountains clothed in part with perpetual snow. Its suitability for agriculture has been early recognized; no unsightly stumps or brush are to be seen, every square foot appears to be cultivated.

About one hundred yards directly east of the station one comes to the nursery

which occupies a perfectly level tract open on all sides to the sun and weather. The first thing that takes one's eye is a great plantation of small trees, these, one is told, are stocks for fruit trees, to be budded this fall, and to be offered for sale a year hence. They include stocks for apples, pears, plums, cherries, etc., numbering 50,000, and judging from the growth they are making now great things can be expected in the shape of yearling trees in the fall of 1917. Close by is an enormous bed of cuttings of gooseberries, currants hedge plants and boulevard trees, all making good sturdy growth and in the pink of health and condition.

Five Acres of Berries.

Next comes a plantation of raspberries and blackberries some five acres in extent, including all the leading varieties of these sorts, besides some perfectly new kinds never yet offered for sale. The B. C. N. Co., being jealous of the reputation they have so painstakingly built up are making this an experimental ground as well where they will try out all new and promising varieties of the various things in the hardy plant world before offering them to the general public. About two acres are devoted to experiment with about a dozen different varieties of strawberries. They comprise early, midseason, late and the ever-bearing sorts. Much interest is being taken in everbearing fruits of different kinds, and one is shown everbearing raspberries, everbearing strawberries, and most wonderful of all, an everbearing apple tree.

Three Acres of Rhubarb.

Three acres are planted with various kinds of rhubarb, and the reporter was told, though it was well into May before it was planted and the rows are four feet apart, the plants are now met between the rows, thus bearing eloquent testimony to the excellence of the soil. A forcing plant for rhubarb is to be erected this fall and full advantage taken of the amenability of this plant to various methods of culture. Attention is also to be given to ornamental trees and shrubs and one notes some healthy specimens of the popular kinds.

To Grow Roses in Quantity.

Roses are also to be grown in quantity and there are some promising looking stock, especially for standards for budding this fall.

Recognizing the growing importance of potato growing in B. C. the B. C. N. Co. are devoting considerable space to experiments with the modest tuber; the results of which one hopes to hear more of anon.

Seed growing of vegetables and flowers is also being experimented with this year, from which, on the whole, good results are expected. The possibilities of this branch of horticulture are unlimited now that Germany, the one time greatest producer of seed, is out of the market.

Lastly a block of two-year-old fruit trees are submitted to inspection. Here is ample justification for the early prophesy of fine yearlings for 1917. Despite the fact that they were late planted, the growth they are making is remarkable, the size and color of the foliage being indicative of most perfect health.

CONTINUING TESTS.

The government is continuing its work of testing cattle for tuberculosis and is paying compensation on the basis of maximum valuation, \$100 for grade cattle and \$200 for pure bred cattle.



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Making Big Money on Two Acres

By
S. P. JACKSON.

This is not a story of Paddy and his "two acres and a pig," but is a story of what a South Vancouver man has been able to do with two acres, some hens and a cow, and on the principle that what has been done, can be done again, should provide encouragement for the man who has an ambition to get out on the land and away from the job he has been holding down so long, and which he realizes can never mean any more than a mere living for him, with the possibility ever before him that it may not even mean that.

This is a true story, and is the story of a man who "knew how", and who was willing to put his knowledge into energetic effect, which fact was abundantly impressed upon the writer in the course of the conversation in which the facts which follow were gleaned. This statement does not mean that the informant is a boastful man. Mr. W. is, in fact, essentially modest, but is reasonably proud of his achievement, and his success is the best proof of his knowledge and attention to detail.

Care Is Main Essential.

"Care spells the difference between success and failure in the hen business, as it does in many others," said Mr. W., "and the man who is not willing to give it to the birds had better keep out of the business."

Mr. W. was also very emphatic in the opinion that the "know how" was an essential qualification. The idea that anyone could make a success of the hen business was prevalent, but was a decidedly mistaken one.

"Shortly after I started here I had numerous visitors, many of whom wanted to get into the business. One man said he would like to start with a thousand hens. I showed him over my little plant, and during the course of our conversation he asked me what a pullet was. I explained, of course, but when he asked my advice at the end of the interview I told him that if I were him I would start in with about twelve hens. He looked at me in astonishment."

"But I can't make any money with a dozen hens."

"No, and you can't lose much," said I, "but you will if you start in with a thousand. Start small until you learn the game."

Started With 290 Hens.

"I started in here," continued Mr. W. six years ago with 290 hens, and made \$1,540 the first year clear of everything. I have never done so well since, but it has simply been because I didn't have to, and haven't tried.

"The man I bought my hens from was an expert and told me he had made \$950 in one year out of 200 hens. I started in with the ambition to make a thousand with my 290 birds. Many people told me it couldn't be done, but I knew it was being done by others and thought I would give it a try."

Continuing, Mr. W. said that he had handled hens as a side line on the farm and had a pretty good general knowledge of their needs, but like the average farmer did not have time to give them the attention they should have.

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He started in at the new place on two acres of land about three miles from the centre of the city, and as stated bought a stock of 290 hens. Leghorns was the breed selected. A full description of the arrangement of the pens, feeding, watering, and the general treatment of the flock was given, but these details cannot be entered into here. The necessity for having bright, clean, airy pens, was emphasized, as was also the case necessary in feeding Plenty of green feed was given in the mash, but over-feeding was carefully avoided. The failure to provide green feed and over-feeding was, Mr. W. said, the rock on which most poultry men made shipwreck of their business.

Overfeeding a mistake.

"To throw hens all the grain and mash they will eat is not only expensive, but will not produce as many eggs. The man who thinks that all he has to do is to throw the hens all the feed they want and they will shell out the eggs will find themselves badly mistaken.

"If arrangements are reasonably convenient, the care of two or three hundred hens is not a big job, and mine did not provide me with more than three or four hours work per day.

"I bought every dollar's worth of my feed except the grass, and at the end of the year we found that with the eggs and the sale of young birds we had cleared the sum mentioned. This did not include the eggs used in our own family.

"We sold over two-thirds of the eggs to the dealers. The balance we retailed, getting usually about 5c per dozen over the wholesale price. The eggs were always sorted and no small ones ever put on the market, and we were always careful that

every egg sold was a fresh one. In this way we created a demand for our eggs, and while no extra price was secured, a market was always assured.

Could Have Improved on Record.

"The second year of our experiment we only made about \$1,100, the next year \$1,300, but the first year's record could easily have been maintained and even improved upon," said Mr. W., "and I am convinced that with the addition of a cow, a few small fruits, and perhaps a few bees, that even on two acres a good deal more money than that can be made.

"We are, of course, favorably situated, handy to the markets, and the man ten or twelve miles from town would be at a disadvantage, but it wouldn't make much difference."

Mr. W., who by the way has a substantial income from his farm in the Delta, which is rented on shares, has now cut his flock of hens down to 150, but has added a cow to his establishment, and last year bossy made over \$125 for him clear of her keep, besides keeping the family in milk, providing many a spare quart to the neighbors, and raising a calf which was worth at least \$75 when a year old.

Mr. W. is a thorough believer in the small farm for the man with small capital, and spoke of a number of small farmers who were doing well along lines similar to his experiment.

One man on Lulu Island was instanced. He worked five acres. Bees were his principal money makers, but small fruits and a cow helped out. He kept a horse for pleasure, his wife was an invalid, and a hired girl had to be kept, but in spite of this this man was able each year to bank \$700 and over, beyond his living expenses.

Land Grants for Soldiers and Sailors

All parts of the British Empire are enacting, or have enacted, legislation carrying special advantages for the soldiers under their particular jurisdiction who have given their services for the aid of the Empire in the great world war. In this connection British Columbia has also done her share and a short review of the legislation passed affecting the soldiers and sailors may prove interesting.

Pre-emptors on British Columbia land who have enlisted in the active overseas naval or military service of the Empire, are entitled to free grants of the land in their pre-emption claims—free of all payments, fees, taxes, etc., to the date of the grant without the pre-emptors' observing the requirements of the Land Act in respect of occupation and improvements. Application must be made within a year after the war ends.

Every ex-service sailor or soldier who, within one year after the close of the war, enters into occupation of a pre-emption claim under the terms of the Land Act, and within the said year makes application for a Crown grant, will receive it free on the above terms.

To the heirs of sailors and soldiers who meet death on active service the same privilege is extended.

Land For All Volunteers.

For all other volunteers (home guards, naval volunteers, nurses, et al.) an Act was passed reclaiming a large area of land purchased from the Crown, but not completely paid for. Out of this area every individual who gave his or her services to the Empire in any capacity, may, on application within 18 months of his or her discharge, obtain by pre-emption such acreage as on consultation with an administration board may be found suitable to the applicant's needs. All the terms of the Land Act, except the period of residence and the payments of fees, apply to the obtaining of a Crown grant five years after the record of pre-emption. The period of residence is to be subject to regulation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The lands in these pre-emptions will be exempt for all but school taxes. A fee of \$10 is all that has to be paid to obtain the Crown grant. For five years from the date of pre-emption the lands are to be free from seizure for debt.

Other portions of this reclaimed land, which it is said will amount to over two million acres, are to be sold to the public to raise money for making loans to the returned soldiers to assist them in improving their pre-emptions.

Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission.

In November, 1915, a Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission was created, which began at once to care for the returning soldiers, and to study the conditions which will be created by the discharge of thousands of sailors and soldiers at the end of the war. It was on the recommendation of this commission that the land legislation previously mentioned was enacted, while other important recommendations of the commission are also being carried out.

Classes in commercial work, agriculture and various kinds of industrial work have already been opened at Esquimalt for returned soldiers and sailors, special attention being given by the instructors to teaching partially disabled men how to make a living despite the handicap occasioned by the loss of an arm, or leg or

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sight. The establishment of an employment bureau for returned soldiers is under way, and the commission is continuing its deliberations with a view to providing further assistance, while a competent staff is carrying out the work already undertaken.

In order to give British Columbia medical practitioners serving as army surgeons the right to hold rank in the British army (which recognized only men registered in Great Britain), the legislature of British Columbia gave the medical council power to admit to practice in this Province doctors registered in Great Britain. In return for this, the British medical council gave reciprocal privileges to British Columbia physicians and surgeons, thus putting the overseas men on a par in the army with their fellow practitioners of the United Kingdom.

Power is given the minister of finance to remit, where he sees fit, to the father, mother, wife, husband, brother or sister of any man or woman who meets death on the naval or military service of the Empire, the whole or any part of the succession duties due the Crown on the deceased's estate.

Persons on war service who have trustee obligations or power-of-attorney responsibilities are allowed under this Act to delegate to other fit persons their trusteeships during the time they are on war service and for one month afterwards.

Free From Lawsuits.

During the war no lawsuits may be brought against a British Columbian who is on active service in the naval or military forces of the Empire, or against the wife or any dependent of such sailor or soldier. In the event of an action having been begun before the passing of this Act, it is stayed as against any British Columbia

sailor or soldier until the end of the war. Seizure of goods or chattels by way of execution of a judgment already obtained against a sailor or soldier or his dependents is also made illegal during the war. The Act also protects any man enlisting after it was passed by the legislature from proceedings begun before he joined the forces.

Where inability to meet payments in connection with contracts relating to land is due to the war, the courts are empowered to grant such extensions of time as may seem meet. In 1916 the Act was extended so that it is not now necessary to prove that the war is the cause of inability to pay. This protects recently enlisted men who were in arrears before they joined the forces. They do not now have to prove that the war was responsible for their financial difficulties. That is taken for granted.

Timber Licenses Extended

Sailors or soldiers who on December 31, 1915, had special timber licenses upon which payments had fallen due since August 4, 1914, are not required to make such payments, but their interests in the licenses will be open to renewal to them within six months after the end of the war.

Hand Loggers' Licenses are made good for one year from the date of their original issuance, exclusive of such time as the holder may spend on the active naval or military service of the Empire.

Miners serving with any of the Allied forces are protected by special act from the lapsing of free miners' certificates, mineral claims, placer-mining claims and placer-mining leases in which they may be interested. No claim or lease owned by a member of the Allied forces at the outbreak of war is open for location during the soldiers' absence.

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Vol. VIII. AUGUST No. 8

EDITORIAL

The establishment of a separate portfolio of minister of agriculture by the government clearly indicates the growing importance of agriculture in the province. The move was timely and should be productive of much benefit to an industry in which so much awakened interest is now being taken.

Hitherto the principal interest of the province as a whole appears to have been: "How much will the land bring at a sale?" The collapse of the land boom has brought this more popular chorus into disfavor and we are adopting a new one: "How much will the land produce?"

The bursting of the land price bubble and the war have been blessings in disguise in many instances for British Columbia, an illustration of which may be seen in our changed attitude towards the farming industry.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Hon. William Manson is British Columbia's first minister of agriculture. Hitherto the portfolio has been united with that of finance. At the last session of the legislature the two were separated.

Mr. Manson is a native of the Shetland Islands and was born and brought up on a farm. His first work in British Columbia was on a farm on Salt Spring Island, where he spent about two years. While he cannot be said to be an agricultural man in the fullest meaning of the term he, at least, has sufficient knowledge of actual farming conditions to have a sympathetic understanding of farmers and their problems. Brought up a farmer's boy he will have a big advantage over a man raised in another environment.

The new minister has held many offices of trust in the province, political and municipal, as well as responsible positions in the business world. He is an old timer in British Columbia, and credited with being a man of keen executive ability he is reinforced for the very important work of his office with a very valuable experience. He will have ample opportunity to display his ability should he retain the office following election.

THE FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS.

Have you been reading Michael K. Boyer's articles recently in "Fruit and Farm" on matters pertaining to poultry raising? If you have not you have been missing something. Mr. Boyer is an expert on the subject of poultry. His articles are not so much technical as they are common sense. The poultry business is like any

other branch of agriculture or any other study—you may have a wide technical knowledge, much scientific lore but if you fail to exercise every day, practical common sense methods you fail to get started right. Take Mr. Boyer's short article this month on being mindful of small matters. How true is his contention that the neglect of beginners in the industry to attend to the little matters has probably led to more disasters than anything else. Like success in any other line of endeavour, there is no easy road to success in the poultry business. Fine theories are all right, but first one must attend to the hundreds and one irksome details. The farmer of the olden days did not have as much scientific knowledge, perhaps, as the modern farmer, but careful attention to practical details often brought him greater profit than is the lot of some latter day farmers of fine theories but a disinclination to hard work and careful attention to the small things. There is no mystery about success in the poultry business any more than there is in any other business. Common sense and hard work, with attention to detail are the main essentials.

HIGH PRICES FOR WOOL.

As we predicted some time ago, the price of wool this year is well over 30 cents a pound when sold in large quantities. A dispatch from Lethbridge, Alberta says that in the biggest wool sale ever held in Canada, the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association sold 250,000 pounds of wool at an average of 32½ cents per pound. A similar amount of 250,000 pounds was not sold, as the owners refused the price offered. The 3,500 fleeces to be sold co-operatively by the Vancouver Island sheep growers are expected to bring a similar price.

As an illustration of the profits in sheep-growing, due to the increased price of wool, it may be mentioned that seven Cotswold sheep belonging to Dr. A. Knight, of Sardis, clipped this May a total of 114 lbs. of wool, which sold locally for 28 cents per pound. The total value of the wool from seven head was nearly \$32.00, or an average of over \$4.50 each.

MONEY IN SMALL HOLDINGS.

Mr. Jackson's article "Making Big Money on Two Acres," published elsewhere in this number of "Fruit and Farm," will set many readers to thinking. If we did not know the party referred to in the article there would be some reason to doubt that a man without any particular training along the line he chose had made \$1,540 the first year on two acres, clear of everything; but knowing the gentleman in question we unhesitatingly accept his statement. What Mr. W. did others can do, and others will do. His case bears out our erstwhile real estate boomers who used to flood the newspapers with screaming advertisements claiming there was a fortune to be made out of a five-acre farm in British Columbia. That there is money to be made out of small holdings on the intensive farming system not only Mr. W. but others have proved. That there is money to be lost on such holdings has also, most unfortunately for the good name of the province, been proved in thousands of cases. It is also true, however, that among these bad failures there were a great many who had no real practical knowledge of farming. While the hero of the South Vancouver two-acre farm had no practical training along the line in which he made

such a big success he had a good practical knowledge of farming, had graduated from a farm and appears to have been blessed with good common sense. The difficulties of clearing land and the high price of land in British Columbia makes the small holding an attractive proposition in this province. Might not more experiments be conducted along the lines laid down in the article referred to? What one man can do so can another.

PRESERVING WITHOUT SUGAR.

Many women readers of "Fruit and Farm" have been worrying over the present high price of sugar and have been wondering if they would put up the usual quantities of fruit this season. Why worry about sugar at all?

The prevalent idea that fruit cannot be kept without the addition of sugar in the process of canning is quite a mistake. If made into a thick syrup, sugar acts as an antiseptic, keeping perfectly sound fruit from decay even without heat, but, in the quantities ordinarily used in canning, it takes absolutely no part in the preservation of the fruit from deterioration. Authorities all agree that fruit put up without sugar retains its delicate and distinctive flavor very much better, and is altogether superior to that put up in the ordinary way. Of course, sugar will eventually have to be used in preparing the fruit for the table, but much less is required to sweeten to taste after cooking. This is so for a well-understood, scientific reason. Ordinarily white granulated is a pure cane sugar, and is the sweetest of all sugars. When cane sugar is heated in the presence of an acid, it gradually changes into other forms of sugar having much less sweetening power. One of these, glucose, has only about 30 per cent the sweetening power of pure cane sugar.

All fruits contain more or less acid, and so all mixtures of fruit and sugar tend to lose some of their sweetness in the process of cooking. On this account, it is much more economical to add the sugar after the fruit is cooked, while this is, also the only way in which the full characteristic flavor of the fruit can be retained.

To put up fruits without sugar, simply prepare them in the ordinary way; see that the jars are perfectly clean, thoroughly scalded with boiling water, filled to the top and left in them a considerable time; boil the rubbers and covers, and see that the rubbers are soft and free from grooves or cracks; place the fruit in the jars, fill with cold water, place them in a boiler filled with cold water, heat to the boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached. Large fruits, such as peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and the like, should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling. A board should be placed at the bottom of the boiler to keep the jars from the direct heat of the stove.

Fruit thus prepared will be found excellent for pies, delicious for eating with cream, and, generally, superior to the sugar-syrup preserves. In properly airtight jars it keeps quite as long.

THE PROFIT-MAKING HEN.

What is the world's egg-laying record? So far as we have authentic records of yield the honor must go to Lady Englantine, a White Leghorn hen owned by the Delaware Agricultural College. She laid 314 eggs in 365 days.

In the British Columbia egg-laying contest, the average number of eggs laid in the

year by 240 birds was 165. In the winning pen the average per bird was 223. When we consider that the yield per hen on Canadian farms was only 46 (1911 census) a wide field for practical poultry improvement opens up. It is obvious that like the average cow the average hen is a poor and unprofitable producer. The principles that are being applied in milk production must also be applied to egg production. The hen that does not come up to the standard of profitable performance must be rigidly discarded.

THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.

British Columbia's duty to the returned soldier is recognized by all. There is no argument about it, and the only difference of opinion is the difference of opinion as to what is best to be done. We have made a start on the problem in this province, but it only is a start, for new aspects in connection with the question will constantly arise and time and experience will assist in materially improving our present tentative plan. There are certain well defined principles, however, that must underlie any successful system put in vogue and in this connection it is well to note what the committee of the British Parliament, studying the same question, has recommended. This report strongly recommends community settlements for discharged soldiers. The nature of these are fairly familiar to British Columbians and in part have been recommended in the province long before the war. That the means lie already to hand for quickly establishing community settlements, if they cannot be quickly acquired otherwise, is pointed out in a recent letter to the daily press suggesting that many private colonization schemes in British Columbia are, for lack of capital and general conditions, just in that ready state of bankrupt conditions to be secured on very favorable terms.

The committee of the British Parliament has decided in this regard as follows:

"That money as well as land must be provided by the state, and the board of agriculture will be empowered to acquire by purchase or compulsion, large areas of land to form self-supporting colonies of settlers, some to be farmers and some to pass through preparatory stages as wage earners. Economic independence and fellowship are to be the first essentials.

"The committee recommends a first outlay of two million pounds sterling, pointing out that as the war is costing England five million pounds daily that the recommendation is small compared with the object in view.

"It is decided to start with three types of farm colonies, market gardening, mixed farming, and dairying. Each colony to be under the control of a farm director. Each colony—and right here is a very important point—will provide work for the skilled and partly skilled farmer, also for the unskilled and partially disabled. The colonies are to be provided with fruit trees or live stock, and labor-saving machinery is to be kept for hire and full arrangements made for marketing produce either by the government or by mutual co-operation. Should an occupier prove capable he can extend his holdings. Four to five acres is granted for intensive cultivation to start with, and not less than twenty-five acres for mixed farming or dairying. A director in addition to farm knowledge must have business capacity and sympathy in handling men.

"We do not want to see a purely self-contained colony of agriculturists consist-

ing only of men engaged in cultivating their holdings by day and listening to lectures on farming or co-operation at night; conditions must be made so that life is as interesting as the social life of a country town. Men no less than women desire comradeship, this being particularly true of those from the trenches; the club room, the dance hall, the recreation and sport field must have their place in every organized colony."

THE FARMER'S RAW MATERIAL.

Mr. Frank T. Shutt, M. A., Dominion chemist, in describing the farming industry says: "The raw materials at the hands of the farmer and the proportions of each used are, roughly speaking, air, 20 pounds; water, 75 pounds; and soil, 5 pounds. From these elements of nature the farmer manufactures 100 pounds of products.—Protein, Fats, Carbohydrates and Fibres.

"It is important that every farmer should be well acquainted with the nature of these products, for his whole life's work is involved in their manufacture. He will then find greater interest in every operation and will be better able to conduct his work that it may yield maximum profits."

"The ultimate object of farming," states Mr. Shutt, "is to prepare substances which will yield these products in maximum quantities and of the best quality. Nature can be encouraged to add to these substances attractive colors, odors and flavors. Food materials can be produced in digestible forms, clothing materials (fibres) of good texture, oils of good quality for paints, lubricants, etc.; barley can be grown specially valuable for brewing and malting; corn for starch industries; sugar cane and beets for sugar; wheat to yield flours for special purposes, etc., etc.

"All the necessities of life are included, under the three headings of Food, Clothing members in the way of securing powder at and Shelter, and of these the farmer must supply the first and second. All material of clothing (wool, cotton, leather, silk, linen, etc.) are made up of either animal or vegetable fibres. To understand the nature of foods we must first ascertain the requirements of the animal, including man.

"Thus we see that all human food originates in air and rain, except five odd pounds in every 100 pounds of food which comes from the soil.

"The supplies of air and usually rain are unlimited. Only that of the soil may fall. Without any one ingredient, no matter if all else be present in abundance, no plant can mature. The soil may be regarded as the table at which the plants feed, though in addition to the food there provided they also eat a very small bit of the table. Man must prepare the table properly and carefully attend the guests—his crops—and see that each gets enough to eat and drink and not too much nor too little.

"Further, he must look after their health and keep them clean and free from pests and parasite and weeds—the uninvited guests."

TO SHOW AT VANCOUVER.

The provincial department of agriculture has decided to place an exhibit at the Vancouver Exhibition in August, and if plans materialize, also at Kelowna, Penticton and Kamloops. Exhibits and literature of educational value to those interested, not only in agriculture on a big scale, but to the home gardener and chicken raiser, will be a feature of the booth, while a specialist from each branch of the department will be in attendance to answer questions.

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Beekeeping in British Columbia

By WILLIAMS HUGH

The Beekeepers' Association of B. C. NOTICES.

Members are asked to attend the conference of beekeepers to be held in the Vancouver Exhibition building, Thursday, August 17, at 2 p. m. Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, F.E.S., will address the meeting, and Mr. W. J. Sheppard, F.B.I., of Nelson, will read a paper on "The Standardization of Bee Appliances in British Columbia." The meeting will be open for discussion, and questions will be answered by Mr. Sladen.

Several beekeepers have expressed a wish to meet Mr. Sladen, during the morning of the 17th for an informal talk on subjects of interest to the industry. The secretary has asked Mr. Sladen to meet the members at 10 a. m. The exhibition management have granted the use of a hall for the purpose. The Vancouver Exhibition Association has sent an invitation to the beekeepers to appoint one of their members as a representative on the board of directors. We appreciate the recognition by the leading association devoted to the interests of agriculture in the province.

Members have asked, if the association has set a price for the sale of honey. So far the directors have not seriously considered the question, but, in view of the high price of all commodities for human consumption, and the tendency in the States towards higher prices for honey, there is no reason why British Columbia beekeepers, supplying a better article than that produced in California, should not receive an advance over last year's prices. What do members think?

The following beekeepers have joined the association since June 28: Mrs. Alex. C. Constable, Messrs. R. Alcock, W. J. Torkko, G. C. Goulding, W. J. Higginson, J. T. Phillips, A. Gugin, S. W. Donaldson, Geo. Transfield, L. A. Butler, A. Black. Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, our honorable president, has promised to be present at the meeting of beekeepers.

Messrs. Wm. Rennie & Co., will make a display of hives and appliances in connection with the beekeepers' exhibit, and Messrs. T. J. Trapp & Co. of New Westminster will also make a display.

Messrs. R. and E. C. Porter inventors and manufacturers of the well-known Porter Bee-escapes, are sending samples of their manufactures for exhibition, with a good wish for the success of the beekeepers' exhibit, Mr. W. J. Sheppard and Mr. E. C. Appleby propose sending double walled hives. There will be on exhibition a collection of bee literature, enabling all to get in touch with the latest works on Bee Lore.

Members will please remember that "Fruit and Farm" is the official organ of the association, and that they are welcome to ask questions through its columns, or favor us with their views on questions of interest to the bee industry.

Beekeepers not members are invited to join. The annual fee of one dollar covers the subscription to this magazine, with many other benefits. Appliances and foundation are supplied to members, who produce their card of membership at the time of purchase, at a reduced price from Messrs. Wm. Rennie & Co. and Messrs. Trapp & Co. Ltd.

For further particulars write Williams Hugh, c/o "Fruit and Farm Magazine," Vancouver, honorary secretary-treasurer.

SOUTH HILL APIARY.

Here are two interesting views of South Hill Apiary, owned by Mr. R. Rant, one of the directors of the Beekeepers Association of British Columbia. It is situated at Forty-Fifth Avenue and Sherbrook Street, South Vancouver. Mr. Rant extends a hearty welcome to any person interested, but, as he is a very busy man, and to save disappointment, drop him a post card stating when you propose calling. You will notice shallow supers predominate, while this may not be the standard, there is every reason to believe Mr. Rant gets large returns from his colonies, some of his colonies are seven supers high, and as he states, "full of bees from top to bottom," and what is more his bees bring in the honey. Beekeepers about to re-queen, should pay a visit to the South Hill Apiary, they can see the stock they are buying from, and they are encouraging a local industry.



POUND PACKAGES OF BEES, A WARNING!

During the spring one of our members received a circular from a firm at Nordhoff, Cal., offering pound packages of bees with queens of the best "Doolittle" stock with the information that the firm had "2,000 colonies and 1000 nuclei to draw from and can fill your order at any time," and as an added inducement, they wrote "for a long time we have realized that beekeepers pay too much for their supplies and get too little for their money." The firm was evidently expressing their own attitude towards a too confiding public on the Canadian side. The idea of being able to purchase pound packages of bees with queens of the Doolittle stock at a reasonable price naturally appealed to our member and on March 21 he sent \$9.75 for five one-pound packets of bees with queens as an experiment, the order was duly acknowledged and shipment promised April 15. No bees came, but nearly two months after the order was sent two queens in queen-cages arrived, then six days later three more queen-cages arrived by mail with two dead queens and one nearly dead. So far our member is out \$9.75. The firm

that trades on the "Doolittle" name will not answer letters asking for return of money sent. Let this little transaction be a warning to Canadian beekeepers to buy their supplies and bees at home, and build up their own industry. Our member states, "he is not too proud to fight."

BEE HUNTING

CHAPTER II.

(Continued from last issue)

It is said that the best time for taking bees from a tree is in the spring and I believed and acted on this, so left the tree with its treasure for that winter, not without many misgivings, lest somebody should happen on it. But all went well and Easter Monday came and with it the desired opportunity, and the necessary assistance in the person of Grandad, who is wise in the lore of the bush, the axe and the saw; while the kiddy, anxious to see the fun, made the third member of the party.

At 10 a. m. the rain, which had been falling all morning, showed signs of "clearing off," so we packed up the hiving box, smoker and necessary tools, also cans and

pails in case of getting some honey. The outfit made a bulky load for a wheelbarrow, this being the only available vehicle. An hour's walk brought us to our tree which we had indeed seen for a considerable time and so knew to be all right.

The bush was wet, but we were resolved to see the business through and so kept axe and saw going until 1 o'clock, when, to the ringing cry of "timber," the tree came down. A hasty survey showed the bees quite lively, around the entrance and so we adjourned for luncheon. Grandad had meanwhile erected a cedar bark shelter and a fire, and the kiddy had made some tea, so the rest was quite enjoyable.

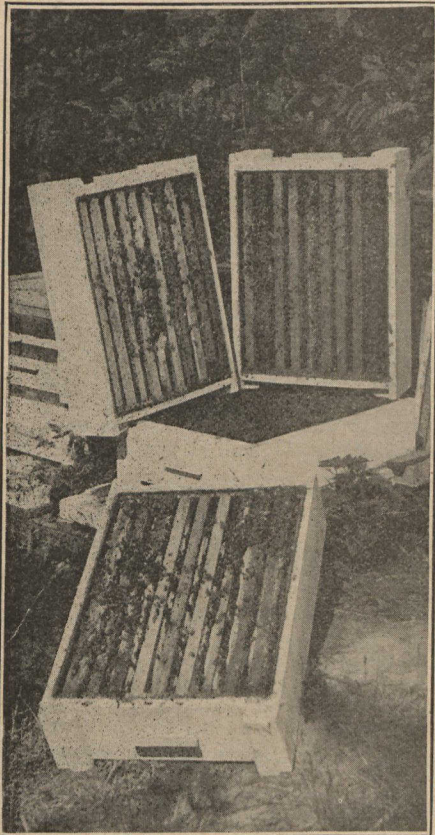
Operations being resumed, several saw-cuts were put in, about eight inches apart, and owing to the tree being on a very steep hillside, were made with some difficulty, but at length the pieces were split off and the hive disclosed. Not much honey, the cavity being too small, but there were several large combs of splendid worker brood and these were cut out and fitted into frames from the hiving box. The bees were clustering on the under side of the log and as many as possible were

quickly brushed into a pan and shaken into the hiving box, which was then put as near the remaining bees as possible and the contented hum from within soon enticed the others who marched in, the queen being one of the last to enter. It was now getting dark and we hurriedly closed the entrance of the box and packed up, finally reaching home about 9 p.m.—tired, but happy—no honey worth mentioning, that came later, for by August those bees had stored over eighty lbs. of beautiful honey over and above their winter's need.

PHOTOS OF SOUTH HILL APIARY.
Forty-Fifth Avenue and Sherbrook Street,
South Vancouver.

Part view of hives showing shallow divided brood chambers.

Another view of apiary. There were ten hives in this patch but quite a piece away from the others. These pictures were taken



in June 1915, just when the honey flow was starting, but this year at this time the hives stand six and seven sections high and there is something in them, too.

Showing hive opened up. This is a hive of yellow Italians and they were very quiet. Note how the hive section stands on end without the frames falling out.

This is a view of the same hive but a little different position. The small hive along side was in use for making queens and when the season was over, allowed to winter, and this season it built up to seven sections high, full of bees from top to bottom.

SWARM PREVENTION AND CONTROL.
To the Editor of "Fruit and Farm,"

Sir,—I have read Mr. Sheppard's interesting letter on "Swarm Prevention and Control," which appeared in last month's issue of "Fruit and Farm." With regard to the "Demaree Plan" which Mr. Sheppard advises to be tried, there is an objection I wish to make: One will find the combs that are left overhead when the

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If you are not a member of the B. C. Beekeepers' Association and wish to take advantage of the above special prices, you may do so by enclosing an extra dollar with your order. This dollar will pay your membership fee for one year in the B. C. Beekeepers' Association, also a year's subscription to the B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine.

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brood is hatched partly filled with pollen, so that the small bee-man who does not use a honey extractor will suffer. It is clean honey we want. How could one use sections with this plan with any success? I would prefer to let the bees swarm rather than use the Demaree Plan and do as Mr. Sheppard said when the bees swarmed: put them where the parent hive was after removing the latter, and further strengthen them by giving them half of the old brood.

Mr. Sheppard said that a young queen could be raised overhead, independent of the queen below. I have proved this not to be satisfactory as the chances are that after the queen goes out to be mated she will enter the lower story, with the result that one queen will be killed.

The hive of ten frames that I use, will be hard to beat. I have proved this hive and found it successful in preventing swarming.

Yours Respectfully,

J. S. LUCAS.

P. S.—I wish to suggest that if the Editor could give a list of good bee-flowers and shrubs that beekeepers could plant, it would be very helpful.

J. S. L.

WIRE QUEEN EXCLUDERS.

By W. J. Sheppard, Nelson, B. C.

I have been using the "Wilkes" wire queen excluders this season and find I must discard them as the queens are able to get through. The wires are evidently too far apart and it is easy to bend them.

These excluders were shipped in from England and cost delivered here a little over a dollar each. The new wire ex-

cluder, made in Canada, and put on the market this year, is a great improvement. The wires are larger and made of steel. There are also more cross struts which give greater strength and rigidity and make it highly improbable that any of the wires can be accidentally bent. The spacing also is apparently quite accurate as no queen has yet succeeded in getting through either of the three I have at present in use nor have I heard of any others failing in this respect. The only fault I can see in them is that the wooden binding is not perfect, as too much space is allowed on the under side, nearly doubling the bee-space over the tops of the frames, which is sure to invite the building of burr combs. This can be easily remedied, however, and in those I am using I have reduced this by planing down as far as possible. Wire excluders, if accurately and strongly made, will, I feel sure, be found a great improvement on zinc excluders. There are no sharp angles for the bees to pass and the ventilation is not impeded, this having often been a fruitful cause of swarming in the past. The bees are able to get through the wires so easily that any obstruction to their movements is practically non-existent.

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The B. C. Farmer and Forest Protection

Showing Wherein the Farmer Has Everything to Gain by Assisting in the Fight Against Fires

In the valleys of British Columbia many fine agricultural areas exist. Some of this land is already occupied and fully cleared, more of it is in process of clearing, while much of it is still vacant, and unimproved. Nearly all the land which is suitable for agriculture must first be cleared of a more or less heavy stand of timber. Fire must be used for this purpose.

In nearly every case areas of agricultural land are surrounded by timber land, which never will be arable. Such land can be made useful to the province in only one way; by the growing of timber. Lands most suitable for agriculture must finally be devoted to farming, but lands suitable only for growing timber must be protected from fire, if they are to produce anything of value in sustaining a population.

B. C. Has One-Half Canada's Timber.

Excluding barren mountain tops, and agricultural lands, B. C. has nearly 100 million acres of land suitable only for timber. Part of this bears now a stand of merchantable timber amounting to 400 billion feet, which is about half of all the timber in Canada. In addition to the timber which is mature now, there are large areas of young timber which will, if protected from fire, yield merchantable timber in from 50 to 100 years, when the now virgin forests will have been cut off.

The value of the forests to the farmer in British Columbia may be considered in several ways. They supply in the first place a local source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, fuel, etc. In many parts of the interior the forest cover is an important factor in ensuring a constant supply of water for irrigation, for stock, and for domestic purposes. The semi-desert conditions which prevail in older countries, such as Northern Africa, China and Palestine, to name only a few examples, are partly the result of the unwise destruction of the forest cover.

If the forests of British Columbia can be protected from destruction by fire, it is estimated that an annual cut four or five times as large as the greatest cut in any year in the past, can be kept up indefinitely. This will mean a production of 125 to 150 million dollars worth of forest products every year. In fact it will eventually mean more, because in time British Columbia will have more wood using industries, and will carry on the final manufacture of wooden articles in factories to a much greater extent than is done now.

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This will employ more men, and will make for a larger population in the province.

Farmer Will Reap Biggest Advantage.

In supplying food products for the increased population the B. C. farmer will reap the greatest lasting benefit from the forest. Every logging and manufacturing centre furnishes the best available market for all kinds of farm products. The existence of local markets does away with the high freight rates, which on long distance shipments consume such a large percentage of the value. A large lumbering and mining population constantly employed will do more than anything else to enhance the value of farm products and farm lands.

The forests do more; they produce a large percentage of the province's revenue and thus keep land taxes down. The revenue from the forests helps to build and maintain roads and bridges, which open up agricultural lands, and give easy access to market and transportation facilities.

There is a great deal that farmers can do to help protect the province's timber resource. The funds available for fire protection, fire-fighting, new trails, etc., amount to only 1-4 cent per acre per year for the whole province. This means that fire-wardens have very large districts and are not able to patrol their districts intensively. Farmers can help by reporting fires as soon as they hear of them, and by putting out small ones which they find. They

can also assist tremendously by exercising every precaution in clearing land. Last year 267 fires escaped from, or were caused by clearing fires. The instructions of the fire-wardens should be carefully observed. The fire-warden has instructions to facilitate the clearing of land by settlers and will not refuse to grant a permit unless the slash is in such a shape that it cannot be burned safely, or unless the weather is so

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dry and dangerous that no fire is safe. The settlers can help by arranging to do his burning in the early summer, say by July 1st, or else after the worst part of the season is over. July and August are the most dangerous months.

The Settler Is Reponsible.

The settler, as well as all other land-owners, is definitely responsible for the extinguishing of all fires originating on his land. He should, if possible, put the fire out himself, but if he cannot control it he should report it immediately to the fire-warden. All expenses incurred by the government in fighting a clearing fire must be paid by the settler who is responsible.

There is no question about the forest wealth being worth protecting, and no citizen has more to gain by its protection than the settler.

The forest branch requests the co-operation of all in preventing and suppressing forest fires.

PROTECTING MUNICIPALITY.

And Excluding Asiatics From Benefits of Road Work.

The specifications for all road work in Langley municipality as recently adopted, contain two very important clauses that it is suggested would be well to include in the specifications of other Fraser Valley municipalities. Clause No. 8 provides that ratepayers and settlers residing in the municipality of Langley (exclusive of Asiatics) are to be given employment in preference to outsiders, provided they are fit and competent workmen. This prevents the invasion of Orientals on municipal work.

Clause 20, prevents what in the majority of municipalities will at some future date entail an enormous expense both on the municipality and the farmer. It provides that no tree tops, brush, stumps or other rubbish are to be thrown on the adjoining lands, except with the consent of the land owner, previously obtained in writing, and the contractor shall indemnify the municipality from all claims and damages whatsoever arising from and in respect thereof.

SUGGESTS FARM TRAINING CAMPS.

After spending several weeks in the province in the interests of the proposed Dominion Labor Bureau, Miss St. John Wileman, of Montreal, has conceived the idea of farm training camps in Great Britain. As explained, the object is to prepare proposing emigrants from the Old Country, including discharged soldiers, for the standard of knowledge they should possess along agricultural lines. By the proposals of Miss Wileman, the farm training camp in England will give each man who contemplates emigration the primary rudiments of agriculture, the first essentials of farm work and preliminary measures of manual instruction such as are needed by one who would be called a "handy man." Should this course find the intending emigrant physically and educationally fit and still eligible after a sifting and testing process, further instruction shall be given by expert agriculturists appointed from the western provinces of Canada. Such men would be there to direct the training, study individual advisability of migrating and supply all necessary information preliminary to the advanced work as it will be found in the west. Miss Wileman reports that a number of the country's leading

men have stated themselves favoring some sort of radical reform raising the standard of immigrants' knowledge of agriculture. Officials of the prairie governments, she says, have been approached and favor the project, while in British Columbia efforts are being made to have the question receive full consideration.

New Minister Has Been Many Years In Public Life

Hon. William Manson Served as School Trustee, Alderman, Mayor, President of Executive Council and Cabinet Minister

Hon. William Manson, the new minister of agriculture, is one of the best known men in the province, having been in the public life of the municipalities he has lived in, and of the province for the past twenty years. He has run the gauntlet all the way from school board trustee to cabinet minister and his acceptance of the portfolio in the agricultural department is the second time on which he has been a provincial minister.

Mr. Manson is a native of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, and was brought up on a farm on the islands. He came to Canada in 1887 and his first job in British Columbia was in that year on a farm on Salt Spring Island, off the east coast of Vancouver Island. He went to Comox, and in 1889 moved from there where he had been employed as a clerk in a store to Nanaimo, where he remained until 1907. In Nanaimo he was bookkeeper in the Haslam mill, and during his residence in that city filled many offices in the public life of the city, and in the Methodist church, of which he is a member.

Trustee, Alderman and Mayor.

The new minister's first introduction to office was a few years after his arrival in Nanaimo when he was elected to the school board, an office he held uninterrupted until the time of his departure from the city. He was alderman for three years, and was for four consecutive years mayor of Nanaimo, and the elections which secured him this honor are historic in the interesting municipal chapters of the Coal City.

In 1905, on the resignation of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, now Judge McInnes, from the provincial house as provincial member for Alberni to accept the commissionership of the Yukon, Mr. Manson contested the seat for the Conservatives and was successful. He sat as member for Alberni until 1907. In 1906 he was given the portfolio of provincial secretary, but lost his seat by a narrow majority in the general elections a few months afterwards.

In the fall of 1907 Mr. Manson left Nanaimo, going to Fort Simpson as government agent, moving to Prince Rupert when the headquarters were removed to that place. In 1909 Mr. Manson retired from the office and contested Prince Rupert in the Conservative interests, being successful. He has sat for that city in the provincial house ever since.

In 1911 Mr. Manson ran for mayor of Prince Rupert and was again successful.

On the formation of Premier Bowser's government on December 15, 1915, Mr. Manson entered the cabinet as president of the executive council, holding that position until June 5 last, when he was appointed British Columbia's first minister of agriculture.

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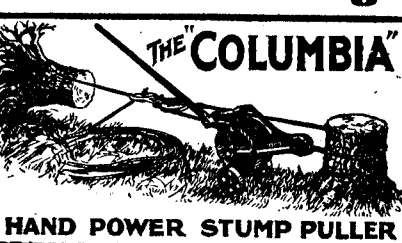
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Gardening for the Home

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.)

In the month of August our thoughts have to be diverted from that of the present to that of the future; that is we have to begin preparing now for our spring and early summer crops of next year in flowers, fruit and vegetables.

In late spring or early summer there is usually a dearth of flowers in the garden, just following the brilliant display made by spring bulbs, etc., and preceeding the usual summer flowers.

This can easily be avoided if advantage is taken of a few of our annuals which are hardy enough to stand the winter. To mention a few of them you can sow Antirrhinums, candytuft, clarkia, coreopsis, cornflower, eschscholtzia, godetia, larkspur, leptosiphon, limnanthes, nemophyla, phacelia, sweet sultan, etc. Spaces may easily be found in the herbaceous border or elsewhere where a few seeds dropped now will give a good account of themselves later on.

A good plan is to dig out a spadeful or two or three, depending on the size of the space, and place a forkful or two of rotten manure in the bottom of the hole, tramping it down firm, then returning the soil; rake the surface down fine and sow the seed passing the rake once or twice over it to rake the seed in or cover with a very thin covering of fine soil. Manure at this time is not advisable unless well down as it is inclined to induce a rank soft growth not well suited to stand the winter; but if applied as above and not closer than six inches to the surface it will give the seedlings a wonderful send off when growth commences in spring. If space cannot be found where they can be grown and flowered an odd corner can probably be found in the vegetable garden where they can be sown in rows and transplanted later on; this reserve patch is a wise provision in any case, to provide transplants to fill up spaces caused by the passing of various summer annuals in September or early October. Seedlings sown in their flowering quarters will likely require thinning when well up, the exact distance apart depending on the particular kind, the idea being to get good sturdy growth well hardened by exposure to sun and air.

The flowering season of sweet peas, pansies, violas and several others will be greatly lengthened if the seed pods are removed whenever the flower is over; the object of plants is not to produce flowers to delight the eye, but as a means to the reproduction of the race, it is therefore to our interest to keep them trying to reproduce themselves as long as possible. In the front garden if the work suggested last month has not been attended to it ought to be now without delay. This is also a good time to perform pruning on apple and pear trees especially young ones and those which are producing a superabundance of

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wood at the expense of the fruit crop. It is easy to see just now what branches there is room for and all the others may just as well be removed now as later; the tree will gain much by exposure to sun and air, and by the diversion of the sap to branches which are to be retained. With reference to young trees this pruning will be confined mostly to branches of the current year's growth which should be cut back to three or four buds, at this time and shortened to the proper length at the winter pruning. Do not shorten the leading branches at this time unless it be merely the tips.

In the vegetable garden a start may be made for another year by sowing a few seeds about the middle of the month of an early variety of cabbage and likewise of cauliflower. Previously I had always recommended the protection of a cold frame for the latter, but since seeing a patch coming through the severe weather of last winter unscathed I have come to the conclusion that a cold frame can easily be dispensed with. Sow the seeds in rows on a fairly rich piece of soil but with no fresh manure as this may cause too rank growth at this time. The plants will be large enough in five or six weeks to plant out in their permanent quarters which ought to be a rich and well drained piece of soil.

Onions may also be sown now if large specimens are desired for exhibition; sow in rows 12 inches apart across a well prepared bed, that is a bed that has been deeply dug and richly manured. Before sowing the seed tramp the bed firm to induce a sturdy growth before winter.

Where the plants are well up thin out to about two inches apart, the final thinning to six or eight inches to take place in spring as soon as growth commences.

The best varieties for this method of culture are Ailsa Craig and Cranston's Excelsior.

The supply of manure given to marrows, pumpkins, squash, etc., at planting time will be getting pretty well exhausted now and may be supplimented with a top

dressing of stable manure or frequent applications of some liquid extract.

A good liquid manure may be made by placing a few shovels full of chicken manure in a sack and suspending it in a barrel of water. In two or three days stir well with a pole and for use dilute with clear water to the color of weak tea. In applying liquid manure little and often ought to be the watchword.

The old superstition of feeding pumpkins with sweet milk dies hard. I have encountered it several times since writing last month's article. I am not sure of the exact chemical composition of sweet milk, perhaps some dairy expert will enlighten me, but I know that about 90 per cent is water and the balance certain carbo-hydrates and albuminoids, and to suppose that this particular plant can absorb and assimilate the two latter as such is perfectly ridiculous; it is in fact putting the cart before the horse. Carbo-hydrates and albuminoids have first to be acted upon by soil bacteria and resolved into their several elements or at least very much simpler compounds before they are of any use to plants; the cow can utilize the carbo-hydrates and albuminoids manufactured by plants, but not vice versa.

There are a few plants which can utilize directly animal products, flies and pieces of flesh, and are termed carnivorous but these are outside the question. No! the man who feeds his pumpkins on milk would be much better employed if he would drink the milk himself and devote the energy derived therefrom in carrying water to his plants.

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

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

It is said \$140,000,000 has been invested in Canadian fruit production, so that this is one of our great national industries. In a year of average production 15,000,000 bushels of Canadian apples are marketed, of which Ontario alone ships on an average 1,200 car-loads into the prairie provinces.



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Catalogs on Application



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615 Fort St., Victoria, B. C. 667 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

Please mention B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine when writing to Advertisers

Poultry Raising For Returned Soldiers

Poultry raising is one of the latest things to be taken up by the returned soldiers at the convalescent home at Esquimalt. On the invitation of Mr. Kyle, vocational officer, Military Hospitals Committee, Ottawa, one of the members of the staff of the live stock branch, department of agriculture, gave an illustrated lecture on poultry raising at the convalescent home on Monday, July 17th. The returned soldiers are evidently taking a great interest in this new departure, and the training and instruction they will receive under the expert men from the department will undoubtedly stand many of them in good stead when they are strong enough to go on the land.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a poultry club was formed, and arrangements were made for meetings to be held every two weeks. These meetings will include lectures and also visits to many of the poultry ranches in the vicinity of Victoria.

Under the supervision of the Live Stock Branch, a poultry house has been built by the soldiers and the fowls will be installed in the very near future. All the work of raising poultry for use in the hospital will be handled by the members of the new poultry club, who will sell their produce, the profits going towards increasing the stock and other improvements. Any surplus profits will be turned over to the members of the club.

Fattening crates are now under construction and will soon be occupied by fowls that will later adorn the tables of the hospital. It is possible that other instructional work relating to agricultural matters will later be taken up by the department.

The Egg Marks Act And Its Requirements

J. R. TERRY,
Chief Poultry Instructor.

There appears to be considerable doubt on the part of those selling eggs, as to the exact requirements of the Eggs Marks Act. Am giving a few explanations which I trust may prove helpful:

"Receptacle" means anything which holds or contains other things.

Infertile incubated eggs must be sold as "cooking eggs." Wherever they are displayed, a card must have the above words thereon in four-inch letters, and placed on the receptacle holding the eggs.

Any and all eggs which have been preserved in water glass, lime water, salt, bran, or anything else, other than cold storage, must be "stamped" plainly with the word "preserved." The word must be in Gothic lettering, which is as follows: "Preserved."

When selling provincial fresh eggs, they should have a card attached to the receptacle, "B. C. Fresh." Every one of these letters must be four inches high.

When selling Provincial Cold Storage or Preserved Eggs, they must also be carded, "B. C. Cold Storage," or "B. C. Preserved."

If the eggs come from any other province, they must be placarded "Alberta (or Saskatchewan) Fresh," or "Alberta (or Saskatchewan) Cold Storage," as the case may be.

BOXES

"STANDARD"

BASKETS

"REPUTATION AS AN ASSET"

Our reputation is worth more than our plant! To keep it so is our dearest wish, and you benefit by the effort every time you buy "STANDARD" packages.

"FRUITGROWERS AND SHIPPERS"

If you wish to eliminate that "SAWDUST NUISANCE" in your berries this season, write for samples and prices of our "Standard" Rotary Cut Berry Crates.

British Columbia Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

New Westminster, B.C.

CRATES

"STANDARD"

VENEER

If the eggs come from the United States they must be placarded "U. S. Fresh," or "U. S. Cold Storage," as the case may be.

All poultry keepers or dealers selling eggs wholesale, must mark a true description of the eggs on the outside of the receptacle. This marking, however, need not be four inches high, but must be plainly marked. The same words must be used, as, "B. C. (or Alberta) Fresh," or "B. C. (or Alberta) Cold Storage," as the case may be.

All Chinese eggs must be stamped in Gothic lettering.

All stores or shops using Chinese eggs for food or manufacturing purposes, must have a sign printed and displayed in four-inch letters, "Chinese Eggs Used (or sold) Here."

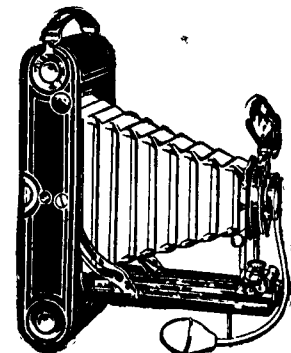
All poultry-keepers selling eggs wholesale in dozen cartons, must mark the carton in plain lettering, with the words "U. S." (or Alberta, or B. C.) Fresh," or "U. S. (or Alberta, or B. C.) Cold Storage," as the case may be.

Eggs not fresh enough for boiling purposes, should be sold as "Cooking Eggs."

The inspectors, Messrs. R. C. Abbott, Coast Markets Commissioner; H. E. Upton, Poultry Instructor; and the writer; are empowered to enter any premises within the Province where eggs are sold or offered for sale, and inspect all eggs on hand.

In selecting ducks for breeding, size of frame, length of body and general activity should be looked for. Without size of body we cannot expect to obtain large ducklings.

"The Kodak House" Bishop and Christie



carry a complete stock of all the Kodak goods: KODAKS, FILMS, PREMO & GRAFLEX CAMERAS, PROFESSIONAL SUPPLIES, DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

Mail Orders receive special and prompt attention.

421 Granville Street
Vancouver, B. C.

POULTRY SECTION

ANSWERING OUR PORT ALBERNI INQUIRER.

We received a letter recently from a Port Alberni man describing certain symptoms in his hens and asking the cause of the trouble and the cure. As the case described was but one of several similar ones that have come under our notice recently, we referred the question to Mr. W. M. Coats, of Vancouver, the well-known poultry judge. The question and answer are as follows:

Question—Have a flock of seventeen Barred Rock hens. Feed scratch food, consisting of several grains; wheat alone, dry mash, wet mash of boiled potatoes mixed with bran and shorts, grit and ground shell before hens at all times.

Have dry, well-ventilated 8x10 house, and large covered shed for wet weather. In dry weather they run at large. Hens, two years old, seem very fat. Do not lay though combs are bright and healthy looking, and appetite good. Run with a waddle, and rather slow about getting on perch.

Post mortem discloses body swollen between legs, heavy layers of fat, seemingly curdled; bowels dark, containing hard lumps. Diarrhoea, with excrement a dark green or else white. Crop filled with a watery jelly clear in color. Flesh good color. Four other hens in same condition killed and burned the lot. Lost a Barred Rock rooster two years ago the same way. Is it contagious, and just what is the trouble?

Answer—No, it is not a contagious disease, but simply the result of too heavy feeding of fat-forming foods, and the absence of meat in the ration.

Boiled potatoes have too much starch to be a safe food for fowls. They cause overworked liver, and a liver that does not function properly has 57 varieties of trouble in store for its possession. Indigestion, indicated by sour crop, or liquid turned to jelly, enlarged liver, and apoplexy, all can be produced by feeding boiled potatoes mixed with shorts, without sufficient meat food to balance.

Decrease food, giving only one small handful of scratch morning and evening, preferably fed in deep litter so as to compel exercise. Feed wet and dry mash on alternate days, at noon, and only a small quantity. To the wet mash add one tablespoon Epsom salts per bird twice a week for one week. Then wait three weeks and repeat.

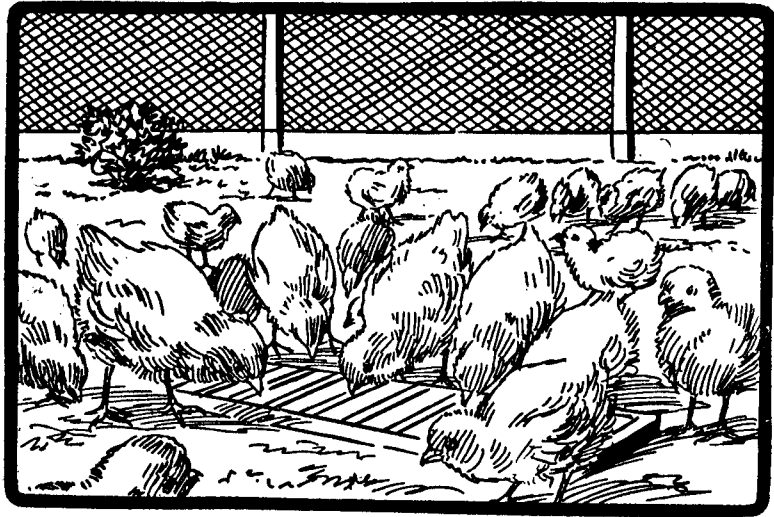
Give sour milk clabber "Dutch" cheese or any form of sour milk that is convenient. As mash formula was not given, advise mixing four parts wheat bran (coarse), 2 parts clover or alfalfa meal, one part corn meal and one part beef scrap or fish meal. Feed this dry, or on alternate days, dampen, but not wet.

Add a little sulphate of magnesia to drinking water to absorb the fat.

Hens that have been over fat are useless as breeders, and are rarely satisfactory as egg producers. New stock might be wise.

W. M. COATS.

Fowls have no sense of smell. They have nostrils, but not noses.



Royal Standard Mills

Chic Food

This is positively the finest Chick Food ever brought out for the feeding of chickens. Made from the very cleanest grains which contain the highest percentage of protein, the food element for building bone, flesh and strength. Positively will not scour young chicks.

VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., LTD.

Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo.

Where Many Poultry Raisers Often Fail

As a Rule Beginners Are Not Mindful of Small Details, Which Are Responsible for Many Disasters

MICHAEL K. BOYER,
Hammonton, N. J.

As a rule, beginners are not mindful of the small details and this fact has probably led up to more disaster than anything I might name. The poultry business will not suffer leaks. At the end of the first year the average beginner classes himself as an expert and maps out a course entirely different from that followed by the practical man who has spent years of hard work and study. He will theoretically lay the foundation for an income which the expert has never been able to attain. It is not necessary to dwell upon the result.

Why is it that the fowls in the yards of successful poultry men show that healthy, pink condition? It is due to their constant watch, and promptly nipping in the bud "the first symptoms" of ill health. The beginner aims to acquire the art of poultry doctoring—the expert exercises his wits in the art of prevention.

The expert does everything in a systematic way, is regular in all his duties, never postpones any duty, is constantly looking ahead, and stays ahead in his work.

He makes repairs before they become dangerous leaks, and in a rather slow but careful tread goes about his work that he may do all things well.

Where the Amateur Fails

The amateur, especially if his living does not solely rely upon his labors, looks upon the mindfulness of these small matters as trivial, but sooner or later he finds that they mean maintaining good health, good condition and good returns.

It is not such a severe task to drive out a small army of lice, but when every crack and crevice in the poultry house is filled to overflowing it becomes hard work and work that is not always completely satisfactory.

Allowing dirt and filth to accumulate, is not only a breeder of lice but also disease.

Allowing piles of wood and rubbish to heap up nearby, the buildings, affords a safe hiding place for rats, minks, weasles and other poultry enemies.

Allowing houses to remain open at night, nothing secure, affords a strong temptation to midnight "poultry raisers."

Mindful of Small Matters.

The price of roofing may be saved for the time being by not repairing the holes here and there, and some labor may be avoided by allowing the cracks to remain in the walls, but when the rains come down, and the drafts of cold air blow through, there may have to be double the amount of labor spent to save the afflicted

stock. For surely such conditions must have their dire results.

How revolting is a hen house where the manure is allowed to pile in pyramids under the roosts, where cobwebs form draperies, where lice and mites find roosting places. Can such a condition speak well for the enterprise of the man in charge?

If idleness, shiftlessness and uncleanness were roads to wealth, what a large array of rich men we would have. He who is a shiftless business man, a poor manager, one of those forgetful, inactive kind, will find the poultry business is one of the worst businesses for him.

If a gradual growth is made, the start being limited, all the details watched and the lesson studied well, the business is surely started on a firm foundation, anything else makes a risk.

Timely Pointers For All Poultry Men

By
MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Geese do not relish tall woody grasses, which have become tough. In a wild state they devour large quantities of roots of grasses and aquatic plants, which they dig from the banks and borders of streams and wash free from earth in the shallow water. Domestic geese generally feed upon pastures, preferring moist, rich localities where the grass is kept short and sweet by constant feeding and rapid growth.

The hen furnishes a manure rich in nitrogen, and to get the most benefit out of it there should also be applications of potash and phosphate. Wood ashes will supply the potash, but wood ashes and hen manure should never be mixed before they are applied. Kainit will also supply potash, and be mixed with the manure, it having a tendency to conserve the ammonia. Lime should never be mixed with the manure.

It is claimed that a freshly laid egg placed in a bucketful of water will sink to the bottom; one day old will sink nearly to the bottom; two days old about half way up; three days old, will float not quite at the top; four days old, just touch the top; five and six days, rise a little above the top, rising a little higher as it daily grows older.

It requires three months or more to grow a broiler, much depending upon the weight desired, the stock and the care. Broilers shrink about a half pound each when dressed.

In killing and dressing poultry, handle gently to avoid bruising. Discoloration quickly follows a bruise, and diminishes the market value of the property.

A broiler should have a good, plump breast, broad back, clean yellow legs and yellow skin, and small comb. Such is the American epicure's idea, but these requirements bar out such breeds as Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, or any crosses on them, on account of the feathers on their legs. They bar out all white-skinned fowls, and put a damper on all large-comb birds, like Leghorns, Minorcas, etc. Such being the case, the Wyandottes have easy sailing; and, besides, being quick growers are more desirable for this purpose. Mar-



GUILD'S BRED-TO-LAY

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

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

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

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

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

L. R. GUILD

Box 16,

ROCKWOOD, ONT., CANADA

kets, are, as a rule, very particular and while the other breeds may make just as good broilers, if they do not come up to the standard required for their appearance, they are apt to be severely cut in price.

Never introduce a new bird into the regular yards until it has been duly quarantined. Keep it alone for a week and note its condition, appetite, etc. Disease is often introduced into a flock by carelessness in this matter.

As a general thing, not enough attention is paid to the family history of fowls for breeding purposes, as regards their health. Constitutional weakness, though it be apparently overcome, should never be allowed to enter the breeding pen.

To perpetuate health in a flock of fowls, breed only the robust and healthy specimens, making sure that both parents are of healthy and prolific ancestry. Never under any circumstances use a male that is unsound, but rather seek to have him as nearly a perfect specimen as possible.

Anna C. Webster says nearly all the diseases of poultry, summer and winter, can be put under one or two classes; inherited or caused by unnatural conditions of food. If we classify them thus broadly, it may be simplifying matters for some so they can more intelligently stamp them out.

Naturally, fowls are healthy, and no other stock on the farm has been so much abused. Yet in spite of all the ill-treatment they receive they do much better than any other stock on the farm of equal value.

A gill of linseed meal contains more bone-forming matter than a pint and a half of corn, and as much nitrogen as three gills of corn.

In Iceland the Eider duck is a great source of wealth as a producer of the

famous Eider-down. They are large and easily handled, having been domesticated thoroughly. The color of the duck is a grey and brown mottle, while the drake is black and white.

The Vale of Aylesbury is the great centre of duck rearing in England. None of the duck farms are large—probably from half an acre to an acre. This is utterly devoid of vegetation on the surface, the grass being worn away by the dabble of countless feet. The ducks that are confined to orchards are, as a rule, much more healthy looking than those which are kept in the open. Doubtless the trees take up as a food much of the manurial foulness of the soil.

Some poultrymen, in order to have a regular supply of eggs throughout the year, have a pen of two-year old hens, one of yearlings, and one each of February, March, April and May hatched pullets.

Both sexes in geese are feathered exactly alike, which makes it difficult to distinguish ganders from geese, especially when young.

HAS WORD FOR BOOK FARMERS.

Prof. Jones, of South Dakota School of Agriculture, and an old pupil of Livestock Commissioner Macdonald of Victoria, in a recent interview with a representative of "Fruit and Farm," said:

"The day for laughing at the book farmer has passed. The theoretical farmer, who has also a good practical knowledge of agriculture, has long ago demonstrated his success in the United States. Some of the most successful big ranchers are men with agricultural college degrees, who have adopted scientific methods in their work and, taking the lead set by the government institutions, have struck out into bold experiments that in the main have proven highly profitable to themselves. We are simply on the threshold of scientific farming and from the results already obtained with a comparatively few men equipped for the work, it is apparent we are simply on the threshold of a tremendous advancement on agricultural development."

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

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 50c per annum, instead of \$1.00

WARNING TO FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture W. E. Scott has addressed the following warning to secretaries of farmers' institutes throughout the province:

"I wish to again call to your attention the necessity for your using the utmost vigilance and care that no institute powder is given out to any but members of your institute, for strictly agricultural purposes. A complaint has been received by me that powder has been supplied by some institute secretaries to parties who paid the nominal institute subscription fee in order to secure powder which they have used for other purposes than those of agriculture.

"I would point out to you that any action of this sort will endanger the continuance of the privilege enjoyed by institute a special price and at half the ordinary transportation rates. This matter has in the past been repeatedly called to the attention of Institute secretaries by me, and I would again impress on you strongly that no powder must be given out by you unless you receive cash for same, and that the powder must only be given out to bona fide members of your institute for strictly agricultural purposes.

"It would not be in order for you to sell powder to any member of the institute for logging or mining purposes, but only for the clearing of land, and generally for the preparation of the ground for sowing crops or planting trees.

"I have received warning that in the event of any further abuse of privilege taking place, the special transportation rate, which is only half the ordinary one, will be immediately cancelled. You will thus see that the ill-considered action of any one institute secretary may affect all our institutes."

WILL HOLD EXHIBITIONS.

Both Matsqui and Mission will hold their annual fall fairs this year and as these districts have in the past been highly complimented by the government for their splendid displays, and with crop conditions far ahead of last year, the exhibition should prove very interesting.

An effort is being made by the secretaries of both organizations to induce the newcomers in the districts to exhibit. Prize lists can be secured by applying to Mr. J. A. Catherwood, secretary of the Mission City Agricultural and Arts Association, Mission City, and Mr. Chas. Christianson, secretary of the Matsqui Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Gifford.

DELTA FARMERS' INSTITUTE AND COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

A joint meeting of the Delta Farmers' Institute and Cow Testing Association was held at Ladner on June 30.

Mr. Gilchrist, president of Farmers' Institute, presided, and introduced the speakers, Mr. F. A. F. Wiancko, of the department of agriculture; Mr. Watson, of Chilliwack, supervisor of tests for the Chilliwack Cow Testing Association; and Mr. Hawthorn, president of that association.

The speakers provided matter for consideration and discussion along the lines of feeding not only for milk production but feeding for profit. The more the cow eats, and pays for—aye—there's the rub, pays for—the better. Every farmer has the poorer cow problem to contend with, and a year or two of testing is a wonderful help to increased profits, by making for a higher standard of production. While we have a few cows that touch the 400 lbs. fat per year mark, many are far short of it and the farmers are right on the trail of the mere boarders.

WANT A CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT. Nicomen Island Farmers Ask Government to Take Responsibility of Their Dykes.

The farmers of the Nicomen Island district at a spirited meeting of the Nicomen Island Ratepayers' Association held last week passed a resolution which was carried unanimously, requesting the government to take over the dyking responsibilities of the North Nicomen Island district the administration thereof.

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to Premier Bowser and one to Mr. M. J. Manson, the local member.

The recent high water caused the dyke to break in two places, resulting in the consequent flooding of the district. Considerable of the crop was destroyed and it was stated at the meeting that many of the farmers will be unable to pay their October taxes. Many of the farmers will not reap as big a harvest as the seed sown this spring.

On the motion of A. E. MacDonell and Alex McIntyre the secretary was instructed to forward a resolution asking the commissioners to abolish the 25 per cent interest which has been imposed on all overdue dyking taxes. This also carried unanimously.

On motion of Messrs McLean and Gibbs a copy of an appeal read by R. Thompson to the effect that all vegetables grown by Chinamen be sold only in Oriental stores, and that this be made compulsory by law, was ordered sent to the minister of agriculture and to the different boards of trade.

The meeting was a well-attended and representative one.

SKIM MILK FOR CALVES AND HOGS

The following table shows the average composition of whole milk and separator skim milk:

	Whole Milk Per cent	Skim Milk Per cent.
Water	87.1	90.5
Fat	3.9	.1
Protein	3.4	3.57
Sugar	4.75	4.95
Ash75	.78

It will be seen that skim milk is a valuable food, being richer than whole milk in

A FIXED INCOME

—payable monthly, is the most satisfying of all inheritances; it is the SAFEST and WISEST provision one can make for the wife and kiddies.

The wife relies upon an INCOME during her lifetime; if you should die your widow should likewise receive an Income; why not?

The Monthly Income policy issued by The Mutual Life of Canada provides exactly for such an inheritance.

A postal with name, address and date of birth will bring you full information; or call on

WILLIAM J. TWISS,
District Manager
THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
470 Granville St.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

everything except butterfat. The fat does not go to form growth, but only to supply body heat and body fat. This can be supplied just as well by the cheaper grain while the valuable butterfat is sold for human food as cream or butter. The casein and albumen (protein) and the mineral matter all remain in skim milk, and these are the materials which build up muscles, bone, nerves, skin, hair and hoofs. The sugar (a carbohydrate) is converted into heat and fat in the body. Skim milk calves are economically raised. If properly fed they may be less fat, but they often have more bone and muscle at weaning time than calves fed whole milk.

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

HON. W. J. ROCHE ELECTED.

Minister of Interior Chosen Head of Western Canadian Irrigation Association.

With the election of officers of the Western Canadian Irrigation Association, and homage paid to the delegates in the way of entertainment, the tenth annual convention has come to an end.

The officers of the association for the ensuing term are as follows:

Hon. president, Hon. W. J. Roche; president, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Saskatchewan; first hon. vice-president, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Alberta; second hon. vice-president, Hon. W. R. Ross, Victoria; first vice-president, Senator Bostock, Ducks; second vice-president, G. R. Marnock, Lethbridge. Executive committee: W. E. Scott, Victoria; J. L. Brown, Kamloops; P. E. R. Wolleston, Vernon; James Johnston, Nelson; F. H. Peters, Calgary; R. G. Williamson, Maple Creek; W. D. Trego, Gleichen; A. S. Dawson, Calgary. Four east and four west of the Rockies.

The whole proceedings of the convention may be regarded as eminently successful, demonstrating beyond the shadow of a doubt that the question of agricultural development, aided by the most scientific methods is going to be forced home by a determined process of expert education and an extensive expansion of the practical and theoretical uses of irrigated lands.

BERRY CROP IS HARD HIT.

Estimated That Unsettled Weather Conditions Have Reduced Output About 80 Per Cent.

Never before in the earliest recollections of the old-timers of the Mission district has the berry industry suffered such a set-back as at present with the season now well advanced and, in fact, in its latest stages.

Unsettled weather conditions, cold and showery during the heaviest shipping period, has reduced the output of shipable berries to about a fifth of the estimated quantity, entailing a loss of considerable magnitude to the grower. The rain means many dollars' loss, for next to the rhubarb, raspberries are the most important crop of the district.

The season should have been a very profitable one for the crops were excellent. Many berries this year, however, will never be picked, and even a large portion of those picked will not reach the Prairie market in anything like the fine shape that good weather conditions would have allowed. Mosquitoes, too, prove very annoying.

AGRICULTURE AND THE "MOVIES."

At first glance the motion picture business may not seem to have very much connection with agriculture, except in so far as it tempts the farmer's sons and daughters into town an extra evening each week, and sets up in the mind of some boy well fitted to become a successful farmer, an ambition to emulate Mr. C. Chaplin. But the motion picture business is now related very closely to all our arts and industries. It has become a great public educator as well as a public entertainer, and the education is the more subtle, and perhaps more effective, because the "student" does not know he is being operated upon. He thinks he is being entertained—that is what he paid his money for—whereas he is being deliberately and with purpose aforethought made familiar with facts, industries or places of which he would otherwise have little or no knowledge.

The demand for the educational type of film is one of the bright features in

motion picture development. Audiences may go wild over hilarious comedy, weep with injured heroines or be stirred to fighting pitch by great dramatic spectacles, but the normal appetite soon tires of these excesses. They are all right as an appetizer, but the picture house which wants the best class of trade must give some solid food in the form of films which educate and instruct. Such films usually take the form of travel pictures of foreign countries, pictures of manufacturing processes, animal life, or curious development of the arts and sciences.

A United States producer is now engaged in getting up an educational film showing the process of farming by means of irrigation. The general public have certain ideas, more or less correct, of how ordinary farming is conducted, but even farmers themselves in humid districts have very vague notions of the practice of irrigation. They have a general idea that irrigation can be applied to small orchard lots, but they cannot see how it is possible over large farms of wheat, coarse grains, and alfalfa. At the same time, the interest in agriculture, and the desire of city people to get "back to the land," were never more pronounced, and this astute producer has recognized the fact that a film showing the actual processes of irrigation, and the great settlement possibilities which arise from it, will be an educational feature of the first interest.

The place chosen to work out the details of the film was the 3,000,000-acre irrigation block of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Southern Alberta, and a camera expert has been through that territory recently getting the scenes from actual life. The film will show first the source of the water, in the great glacier fields in the Canadian Rockies above Lake Louise. The fact that the water comes from glaciers is of great importance, as it makes the water supply independent of rainfall, and there is no danger of a shortage of water in a particularly dry season. On the contrary, the hotter the season the greater will be the flow of water, and this is the experience in Alberta, where flood time in the rivers is not in spring, but in June and July, when the snow in the higher mountains is rapidly melting under the hot sun.

In the autumn the film will be completed by scenes showing harvest operations, grain in the bin, alfalfa in the stack, sleek dairy cows in pasture kept ever green by irrigation, and prosperous farm homes where the monotony of the prairies has been broken by wind-breaks and hedges of trees which grow up in a few years as a result of the plentiful supply of water.

So the movies will become a powerful instrument to turn attention to the open spaces, where by means of irrigation the uncertainty has been largely removed from farm operations, and where happy and prosperous communities are quickly arising amid conditions as nearly ideal as may be hoped for in this world of imperfections.

TO VISIT WEST.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, and federal member for Yale-Cariboo, will shortly leave for the west. He will visit his home at Grand Forks and other points in British Columbia before returning. The trip will be the first to be taken by the minister since his painful experiences some months ago when he was severely burnt in the fire which demolished the stately parliament buildings at Ottawa.



MOTOR QUALITY

The Standardized Automobile Upholstery

DU PONT Fabrikoid, Motor Quality, is used on more than half of all 1916 automobiles.

Several years' use on hundreds of thousands of cars has proved its superiority over coated splits, commonly called "genuine leather."

Popular motor car prices are low because every detail of their manufacture is of standard guaranteed quality and cost.

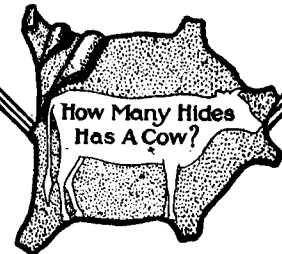
Coated splits, weak and irregular in quality, durability and price, cannot be standardized.

Motor Quality Fabrikoid, uniform in quality, price, durability and handling costs, is standardized.

Insist upon Fabrikoid upholstery. Buy a standardized car and get the most for your money.

Send for samples and booklet

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY
Wilmington, Delaware
Factory at Newburgh, N. Y.
Canadian Sales Office, Toronto



Get a Farm of Your Own

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

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. Privilege of paying in full at any time. 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

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Sup. of Lands
Desk 31, Department of Natural Resources C. P. R.
CALGARY ALBERTA

WARD, ELLWOOD & POUND,

LIMITED



318 Homer St.

Vancouver, B.C.

EXTRACTING HONEY.

By JOHN BROOKS.

Continued from page 1003

Now that the honey harvest is drawing to a close, most beekeepers are busy clearing and polishing up the honey extracted. There are yet a considerable number who destroy the combs to strain the honey from the wax. The small 1-lb. sections are meant to be eaten piece meal, but the honey contained in the large brood frames or shallow extracting frames should be taken out with the extractor. Then the empty combs returned to the hive from which they were taken to be cleaned by the bees and afterwards stored in a dry place free from mice and moths, to be used again next year.

Good empty combs are a very valuable asset to the apiary and should be carefully prepared as some years bees refuse to draw out foundation, and then blessed is the beekeeper who can give his bees drawn combs for though the colony be not over strong he will get some surplus.

Here are a few don'ts on extracting:

Don't think you can extract honey when you leave half the cell cappings on; it won't work.

Don't try to extract on a cold windy day; it is much harder work and the results are poor.

Don't get up a high speed when you are putting through new combs; take it easy and thereby save the combs. Even if you leave a little honey in them they are better whole than in pieces.

Don't neglect to wire your frames before putting in the foundation. If you have done so this year, you won't next.

Don't extract honey from a comb con-

taining brood which is unsealed, as the dead larvae does not improve the honey neither in taste or appearance. It is much better to have it all hatch out before extracting. This is where the queen excluder shines.

Don't, don't, I beg of you, extract all your honey. Leave four full to the brim combs for each and every colony.

MAKE THE HOME BRIGHTER.

You can make the home brighter with small cost by installing one of the "Moore Lighting Systems" as made by R. M. Moore & Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

The cost of this efficient and modern plan of lighting is less than one would naturally expect. Three hundred candle power can be had for half a cent an hour, while eight hundred candle power costs a fraction over one cent an hour.

The Moore people's latest fixtures are not only very handsome but carry the greatest efficiency.

The advance in construction of lighting systems by this firm has brought them to such perfect construction that the difficulty in operating, which has been apparent in the running of many patent lights sold in the west, has been done away with, as the Moore systems are so simple that a boy can operate them, and so reliable that many farmers as well as our business men are installing them in their homes.

The firm always offers to give complete free estimates for a lighting system for home, barn, dairy, or any kind of building, and those not already using this system, will do well to find out how little it will cost to give them the light which will do so much to brighten and improve their homes.

MOORE LIGHT GASOLINE SYSTEMS IN USE IN THE HOME.



Robt. M. Moore & Co.
VANCOUVER B.C.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Reports from various sections of the province which have reached Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, concerning the agricultural prospects for this year indicate that the output will hardly be as favorable as last year, though, generally speaking, the situation is comparatively satisfactory. The hay crop is light in the Coast districts, but a better yield is expected in the interior sections. On the other hand, the fruit crop will be a good one all round. In the Okanagan section this year's yield will be equal to last year's, when, from January 2 to December 25, a total of 2,736 cars of fruits and vegetables were shipped from the Okanagan valley from the area from Penticton to Salmon Arm, but not including the latter section. Of these shipments 1,600 cars were fruit, 726 vegetables, 341 mixed fruits and vegetables and 69 of canned products. In addition 200 cars were shipped in less than carlots and by express. It is estimated that the output of the Okanagan section was valued at \$1,600,000. There is every indication that this year's yield there will exceed last year's.

Mr. Scott stated that the department is at present undertaking demonstration along the line of encouraging the farmers to grow alfalfa, clover and grains for the purpose of seed production. A proper threshing outfit has been secured and shortly a series of demonstrations will be arranged for in various districts wherein such crops are grown, the idea being to show the farmers, by co-operating, they can produce valuable yields which will increase their earnings.

Commercial Possibilities.

At the present time prices of high-grade seeds are steadily increasing. British Columbia can grow a better seed than that now being imported, as the country is freer of weeds and therefore can produce a cleaner product. There is no reason, Mr. Scott declares, why thousands should be sent out of the province when the money might better be kept here if the farmers would only concentrate a little attention on a matter which so concerns themselves. The demonstration work it is proposed to carry on will show the farmer how, by raising second crops of alfalfa and clover, and by proper method of threshing, the seed product may be secured and its commercial possibilities taken advantage of.

In a few years, Mr. Scott believes, British Columbia should be a large exporter of a product which commands a high price in all markets. Hitherto clean seed has had to be secured from the States. The demonstration outfits will cover the province this year as far as possible, including two or three points on Vancouver Island, also the lower Mainland, the Okanagan and Thompson valleys, the Similkameen, Kootenay and Boundary districts. The production of alfalfa in the province has increased enormously in the past few years. The twelve experimental and demonstration plots which the department started three years ago have had a very great and beneficial effect, with the result that ten times as much area is devoted to the cultivation of the grain as formerly. In the Thompson valley the heaviest crops Mr. Scott has seen anywhere in the world have been produced.

Aims to Help Farmers.

The demonstration programme which it has been the aim of the department to carry on for the benefit of the farmers, has been based upon the belief that in such manner only can the department accomplish its main purpose. Once the farmer has been shown the proper methods to follow, it is comparatively easy for him to get results. Another feature of the department's efforts in that direction has been in connection with the dairying industry, in which the silo demonstration work has been especially valuable. Two outfits have been sent about the province on this work with the result that where four years ago there were not ten silos in the province, today there are over 300. The department prepared blue-prints of the most modern type of silo, such as would prove most beneficial in British Columbia. One was erected in each district, and department experts visited them at the proper time and demonstrated how they should be filled. It has been this interest shown by the department in the work of the farmers which is, Mr. Scott believes, the only proper method of securing practical results.

The twelve demonstration plots which the department has been conducting in various sections of the province have educated the farmers, says Mr. Scott. The policy followed has been to have the farmers do the work under the direction of experts, and there all the problems met with by the agriculturist are explained in a practical manner. The same practice has been followed in respect to fruit growing, sixteen demonstration and experimental orchards being in operation in the chief fruit districts. Experiments are also being carried on in other districts to test their adaptability for fruit growing.

HAS NEW PLAN FOR HANDLING FRUIT

Mr. E. E. Taylor, of Calgary, who for many years was prairie ranch inspector for the Dominion Government, attended the convention of the B. C. Fruit Growers. Mr. Taylor has made an exhaustive study of the fruit situation as it relates to the producer in British Columbia and the consumer on the prairie. Perhaps no other man in the west has a more intimate knowledge of the western rancher and his needs than this agricultural expert, as during his term of office as inspector he travelled over every portion of the west and visited in all more than 2,000 ranches.

Mr. Taylor argues that the B. C. fruit grower will never make a financial success of his business so long as he markets his products as at present. There are too many people handling the products of his orchard. There is too much risk in shipping, far too much money paid for transportation, and too much loss in transit.

Mr. Taylor would change the method altogether. Briefly his idea is to convert the fruit at the point of production into a more staple and marketable commodity. In other words he would can and preserve everything and then ship direct to the consumer. Orders will be taken in the farming communities by local farmers' organizations and the goods shipped to the latter in car-load lots for distribution C.O.D. This will eliminate all the middlemen's profit and insure a certain return to the producer. There will also be the difference in freight rating, as canned goods are rated fifth class.

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The Company has in its Land Grant many thousands of acres of excellent land eminently suited for Fruit growing and Mixed Farming.

A beautiful, healthy climate—fine soil, and a great and rapidly increasing demand for butter, milk and cream (fine creameries in each district)—a cash market for poultry and eggs, large profits from mixed farming and vegetable products.

A complete modern educational system—free, undenominational—primary and high schools on the beautiful Island of Vancouver.

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W. V. MORAN, Resident Manager

THE LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK IN CANADA.

That an era of prosperity is opening for the Canadian farmer and that he has never been in a more secure position than at present as regards the extension of his breeding operations is the opinion recently expressed by John Bright, livestock commissioner for the Dominion government.

In a pamphlet published by the livestock branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, the subject is pretty thoroughly gone into as respects the demand for livestock of all kinds, including horses, which are almost at a premium now, as well as beef cattle, other meat producing animals and food products.

Canada now has the opportunity of initiating and developing a trade on practically equal terms as against the competition of other nations. Countries which have been engaged in the business for years now possess no particular advantage over their younger rival, Canada. Commercial connections and other trade assets which they formerly possessed have been largely broken down and nullified within the past eighteen months, owing to the war. A new trade era is being established and the farmers of Canada have a better opportunity than ever before to extend their business abroad.

With reference to cattle, the prices current for beef on the Smithfield market during 1915 increased 40 per cent since the outbreak of the war. The supplies of frozen beef cannot nearly meet the demand and this has forced buyers to take the chilled article with the result that prices have advanced sharply. The general beef situation emphasizes the shortage of supply. It has never been indicated from any country that there is an undue accumulation of beef in storage or a congestion of cattle going forward to market. Present prices and present demand confirm this fact.

A good herd of milking beef cows will bring in a return as regular as the change of seasons and if labor is not available two or more calves may be put on a single cow, and better calves reared than if fed by hand. The feeding of these calves until fit for market, whether as baby beef or as butcher or export stock, will ensure a steadier income than can be obtained by a continuance of the old methods. No practice will so tend to conserve female stock nor so speedily add to our available supply of beef.

With reference to sheep the report refers to the fact that lamb and mutton are dear the world over, record prices having been reached in Canada during the past year. The position of the world wool market is very firm at present and there is no indication that the market will be overstocked or prices recede. This puts the Canadian farmer in a very strong position as can be made more profitable at the present time to its owner.

Touching on hogs the report says they also have reached an unprecedentedly high level. Canada stands at present in a better position to develop a permanent bacon trade with Great Britain than ever before. Britain has increased her imports of bacon enormously since the beginning of the war, due mainly to the heavy purchase made by the British war office and also to the fact that higher wages have been paid in the most important classes of employment. The Canadian hog is of a type from which Wiltshire bacon can be successfully produced. A new demand has been created since the war for frozen meat in France, and it is expected that for some years after

the war she will open her doors to all supplies from the allied countries.

During the past few years Canada has been producing more eggs, the increase since 1913 being about 17,000,000 dozen, exporting last year about 8,000,000 dozen, most of which went to the United Kingdom. As many chickens as possible should be hatched. Eggs at winter prices are a paying proposition and poultry alive or dressed at present or prospective market conditions can be reared and finished at a good profit.

In the words of a very well-known London, Eng., produce man, "Canada can now sell to Great Britain and France anything she can produce." The report emphasizes strongly the fact that permanent success depends not only upon volume of supply but upon the integrity and scientific intelligence which may characterize our business relations in all their related phases during the war.

From a general survey of the whole situation it would appear that Canada will be in a better position during the coming months to obtain sale for her products than she has been able to secure for herself at any previous time.

At no other time in Canada's history has the live stock industry been as important as it is today; never has live stock been needed more as a source of soil fertility and national prosperity, and never have market prices been so consistently high.

It should be the aim of every Canadian farmer to raise and conserve every possible ounce of feed which may be economically used in rearing, feeding and finishing live stock for market. A careful study by every farmer of the markets, feeds and labor available and the most efficient methods of production will produce most profitable results.

Feeds—It is well to remind ourselves at this busy season of the year that quality is the most important factor in feeds; not only is there more food value per pound in well-saved feed, but there is less waste in feeding and digesting than with poor feeds. Therefore raise, harvest and store all crops intended for feeding so that the stock may make the most profit therefrom.

If mill feeds are necessary, purchase only the best quality Co-operative buying during the summer months will save money.

Horses—Feeding insufficient, low-grade fuel irregularly to your engine produces inefficiency and often a breakdown. So with the horse—the best of farm engines—poor feeding when on heavy work produces poor power and often a sick horse. The work horse also requires the same internal cooling and cleansing as the engine. A few days or more on pasture and regular Saturday night bran mashes produce health and greater efficiency. For regular feeding on hard work a grain mixture of oats, 85 per cent, bran, 15 per cent, fed at the rate per day of 1 1-4 pounds per 100 pounds live weight, given in three feeds, will give excellent results.

Grow the colt rapidly and well. The future of the horse market is excellent, and good animals will claim top prices.

Dairy Cattle—Good pasture cannot be excelled for the production of cheap milk, but the good cows will generally pay liberal profits for a light grain ration, even when pastures are at their best. A mixture of bran or oat chop, 75 per cent, and cottonseed meal, 25 per cent, will give good results. Maintain the heavy milk flow as long as possible. When pastures are short

Do you want to pay more than I charge?

FREQUENTLY I have patients say to me: "Could I have something a little better than these \$4 Crowns and Bridges, if I am willing to pay more?" . . . And, of course, I reply: "I could give you nothing better than these 'Perfect Crowns and Bridges'—no matter if you paid me four times the price."

IF IS difficult to make people really understand through these announcements of mine that my "Perfect Crowns and Bridges" are really the very highest grade—the most skillfully made and fitted—altogether the very best that it is possible to buy anywhere at any price. Many people actually want to pay me more than I ask because they have been accustomed to having the dentist show them "something a little better" than what they advertise.

I FIND myself obliged to explain that I first planned and executed a method of cutting down the cost of production on the very finest work that could be turned out—and afterwards fixed the price as low as I possibly could for that work. That I would make these "Perfect Crowns and Bridges" of mine better—if I could. . . . It is because I want you to know that they are really perfect which I print here the specifications which I ask you to study:

SPECIFICATIONS

CROWNS—The crowns are made by the Precision System of a single piece of 22-karat S. S. White gold of the standard 30-gauge in thickness. These crowns are heavily reinforced with solid gold at all wearing surfaces. They are solid and strong and perfect fitting—made to outwear the guarantee.

BRIDGES—The bridges are made of solid gold, after a model of your mouth, and fit in perfect firmness. The teeth are welded into the solid backing by pure platinum pins.

TEETH—The teeth used exclusively are S. S. White's "World's Premium Porcelain Teeth," perfect in color, translucency and form. These are highest priced and the highest quality of teeth made in the world. The name of "S. S. White" stands in the same relation to the dentist as "Tiffany" does to the jeweler. The products of this firm have been recognized as the standard of quality for 70 years.

GUARANTEE—The guarantee is for absolute perfection for ten years—perfect fit, perfect wear, perfect appearance.

Special arrangements made for out-of-town patients. Write for appointments.

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and dry, feed liberally on an annual pasture or soiling crops or ensilage.

During the intense heat of midsummer it will pay to allow cows out during the night only, should the pasture not have sufficient shade. A good fly repellent will save money.

Are you keeping records of the milk produced per cow? Free forms may be had upon application to this division.

Beef Cattle—A good pasture with shade and running water produces the best and cheapest beef. When the regular pasture fails, a spring-sown pasture will do excellently. The calves and yearlings which are not gaining because of poor pasture are losing money for you, and it here pays to feed silage and even grain. Grain finishing of grass-fed steers often pays handsomely.

THE MARE AND COLT; HOW TO TREAT THEM.

Practical Experience Has Told These Men How to Meet the Situation.

Exercise is a very important part of the care of a farm brood mare in order that parturition may be easy, the foal strong and to prevent premature birth. Where the mare is worked during the winter months she should be turned out every day the weather permits, and this practice continued right up to foaling. A roomy, loose box should be used instead of a stall at night during the last week.

A mare is the better of light work if steady until within a few days of foaling, care being taken when she is becoming heavy to keep her off slippery or soft, sticky ground, and not to back her or hurry her in turning or put her in any other straining position. It is a mistake to let the mare stand in a stall for two or three weeks and then let her pull a load 10 or 15 miles to town and trot her back home. The mare is soft and this strain and overheating may cause her to slip her foal. It is best after foaling to keep the mare in a roomy, loose box for at least a week. This, of course, must be determined by the time of foaling, the weather conditions and the strength of the foal. At first the mare should only be turned out for a short time in the heat of the day, and the length of time gradually increased until she is out all day. It is not advisable to work a mare too soon after foaling as she should have at least a month to regain her strength. When possible it is best to turn the mare and foal to grass for several months.

Chief Cause of Weak Foals.

I consider the chief causes of weak foals are:

1. If mares when carrying their foals are highly fed on fat-producing feeds and don't get enough exercise, the foal may be well nourished and possibly large at birth, but is not likely to be vigorous.

2. With mares not given sufficient feed, forced to rustle for it in the snow and about straw stacks, thus becoming very thin, the foal is likely to be small and quite possibly weak. However, the thin mare has a better chance of having a healthy foal than the mare too fat. Some mares lack in constitution themselves and naturally will throw weak foals no matter how handled. Those weak in chest and light in heart girth with short back ribs are not the best brood types.

3. Foals sired by pampered, fat stallions which do not get plenty of exercise.

Such stallions, with reduced vitality, soft muscles and lacking vigor throughout cannot be expected to sire strong foals.

Stallions should be fitted for the season's work by exercising and hardening, not a week before the breeding season opens, but months before, and the mares should be kept well exercised during parturition and in moderate flesh to ensure stronger foals.

Foal Trouble Remedies.

There are three main causes of loss in foals, navel ill, impaction of the bowels and diarrhoea. Some horse men employ one method of treatment, some another. E. A. Davenport, of Acme, Alta., with his large number of breeding mares, has had particular success with the remedies he employs, which are as follows:

Treatment of navel cord—Immediately after foaling paint the navel cord and surrounding parts with iodine and dust well with powder made of equal parts of powdered alum, gum camphor and corn starch. The iodine disinfects, and the powder dries up the cord quickly and lessens the danger of infection.

Impaction of the bowels—If the foal becomes constipated, presenting a listless appearance, give two ounces of castor oil and also inject warm water with a table spoonful of glycerine added, making a total for injection of about two ounces. This injection may be made every hour, and if the meconium has not been passed in six hours the dose of castor oil may be repeated.

Diarrhoea—Reduce the amount of milk the colt receives and give castor oil to the extent of three or four ounces.

Constipation and Diarrhoea in Foals.

Early spring foals very often are troubled with constipation, chiefly caused by insufficiency of laxative feed provided for the mare prior to birth of the foal, lack of exercise, and sometimes resulting from the dam losing a considerable quantity of milk before parturition. To assist nature we sometimes give the new born foal about two tablespoonfuls of castor oil or fresh butter. If constipated give two ounces of raw linseed oil, or in obstinate cases, one-half of one ounce of Epsom salts, also give an injection of lukewarm water with a little raw linseed oil added. Continue physic and injections three times a day until bowels become normal.

In cases of diarrhoea we usually administer, mixed with the mare's milk, 20 drops of laudanum and one tablespoonful of flour. In severe cases give of lime water and catechu, a tablespoonful. A good remedy that we sometimes use is one teaspoonful equal parts of spirits of camphor, tincture of rhubarb and laudanum given every three hours until relieved. If the foal has colicky pains give the mare two good handfuls of barley in feed.

PUBLICATIONS BRANCH,
Department of Agriculture,
Victoria, B. C.

August 2nd, 1916.

In a very short time the department of agriculture, Victoria, will have ready for distribution two new bulletins of great interest to dairymen.

The first of these bulletins to be ready will be one entitled "Buttermaking on the Farm," by T. A. F. Wiancko, dairy instructor. The second one will be "The Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle," by H. S. Hopkins, assistant livestock commissioner, which deals with the scientific care and correct treatment of dairy cattle.

Both these new bulletins contain a great deal of exceptionally useful information for

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farmers interested in dairying, even if only in a small way, and will be found to be of great assistance in overcoming the problems, both great and small, that naturally arise even on the best regulated farms.

Anyone wishing to procure copies of these bulletins should write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and ask for Bulletin No. 61, "The Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle," or No. 71, "Buttermaking on the Farm," and copies will be mailed as soon as the bulletins are out of the hands of the printers.

T. ROY McLENNAN,

Editor-in-Chief.

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

WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

Barriere Women's Institute.

The Barriere Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. J. H. H. Nelson on Wednesday, July 12. Mrs. Ralph Knapp presiding. The ladies brought woollen socks for a Red Cross contribution, and bandages and handkerchiefs were made during the afternoon for the same purpose. Mrs. Fred Curry demonstrated the making of summer salads, which were afterwards served at tea. The institute have placed supplies in a first Aid box for their school and now are planning a school library. Their second exhibition will be held on September 13.

Re Serbian Relief Fund.

The deputy minister of agriculture has addressed the following letter to secretaries of women's institutes throughout the province:

"I beg to submit herewith for the information and consideration of your institute, the following letter, received from Mr. W. B. Irvine, corresponding secretary of the Canadian Serbian Relief Committee:

"Canadian Serbian Relief Committee,

"70 Wellington St. West.

"Toronto, June 24th.

"The Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture,
"Victoria, B. C.

"Dear Sir,

"I acknowledge with hearty thanks your letter of June 12th, and on behalf of the committee, express their gratitude to your department in taking up the question of Serbian relief amongst the institutes.

"I am sending you under separate cover, all I have left of our leaflets. We shall shortly be publishing something further. I have received quite lately, a letter from the British Committee, from which I now quote below. You will probably like to send on this information:

"We are co-operating with the French government in maintaining large colonies for Serbian refugees in Corsica and Southern France, and we have also undertaken to relieve the distress (by sending

food and clothing) of 60,000 Serbian prisoners in Germany. In addition, a hospital unit has been despatched to Corfu for the use of the Serbian army.

"On Saturday there arrived in this country 160 Serbian children, who are now housed at Oxford. The Serbian Relief Fund have undertaken to educate and maintain these children, so you can readily understand that funds are still urgently needed to enable us to successfully carry on these many important undertakings."

"The British Committee, to whom we are sending all our money and goods, advises us of the urgent need of money, as being immediately effective for the refugees and prisoners. Though clothing is doubtless wanted, the transportation is becoming so increasingly difficult on account of shortage of ships, etc., that we are emphasizing in our appeal the giving of money, rather than supplies.

"Yours very truly,

"(Sgd.) W. B. IRVINE."

"I am pleased to say that some of our Women's Institutes have already generously responded to this appeal for contributions for the relief of the Serbians, many of whom, as a result of their heroic defence of their country, are on the verge of starvation.

The Hazelmere Woman's Institute held their annual flower show on the last Thursday of July in the hall. There was a bumper attendance, and notwithstanding the extremely wet season a very good display of blooms.

The vegetables were only represented by Mrs. Jas. Thrift's display.

Mr. H. T. Thrift, of White Rock, and Mrs. J. W. Berry, of Langley, acted as judges.

Mrs. Ford got the prize for the most entries, also the special prizes donated by Mr. Tucker and Mr. H. T. Thrift, Mrs. Green winning Mr. Hardy's special prize for best bouquet of sweet peas.

After the exhibition being duly declared open by Lieut. F. J. Mackenzie, M. P. P.,

"And Please Dont' Give Me Nothin' Else."

While standing in a West End store today a bright little fellow about eight stepped up to a clerk and said: "One pound of Blue Ribbon Tea, and please, Mother says don't give me nothin' else but Blue Ribbon."

Say, I wish you could have heard this little chap deliver his message. There sure is a future for this boy.

No doubt he knew exactly what his mother would say and how she would look at him if he did not bring home Blue Ribbon.

Jeannie Deans

BLUE
RIBBON
TEA
IS
NICER

Please mention B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine when writing to Advertisers



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Different to the ordinary, and therefore acceptable to a great many of our patrons. Shown in English print, in neat stripes and checks, in colors of pale blue, pink, cadet or black with belt, cuffs and collar of white cambric. Sizes 34 to 42. Price \$1.95.

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a very pleasant evening was spent, addresses being given by H. T. Thrift, Rev. W. P. Goard, Mr. Byran, of Vancouver, and H. H. Stevens, M. P., for Vancouver, who presented the prizes. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by Mr. J. C. Clark and Mrs. Hardy. Ice cream and cake were dispensed by Mesdames Hardwick and Radford, and the small children enjoyed Mr. Steven's treats to the limit of their capacity.

The members of the institute are looking forward to the second Thursday in August, when White Rock ladies and the members of Surrey Institute will be their guests.