

BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT AND FARM
MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII., No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1916



Scene on a British Columbia Fruit Farm.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit and Farm Magazine

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

Vol. VIII.—No. 9

Vancouver, British Columbia

[\$1.00 per year
in Advance

Conditions in B. C. Ideal for Sheep Raising-- Opinions of an Expert on the Subject.

"There is no country in the world where conditions for the sheep rearing industry are better than they are in British Columbia."

Speaking with a representative of Fruit and Farm the other day, this was the opinion expressed by Mr. William Miller, a well-known broker of Vancouver, who for

"In New Zealand," continued Mr. Miller, "conditions are different from what they are in Australia. The Australian climate is dry and arid, and is particularly suitable for the raising of the merino. In New Zealand it is moist and more suitable for raising the cross bred. Hence, Australia for wool and New Zealand for mut-

ships with frozen mutton is simple. To be brief, the country is slashed and laid in a labyrinth of debris. After lying a few weeks, fire is introduced, which licks up all the dead twigs and foliage and leaves the country a mass of charred debris on a bed of ashes. These fires often sweep miles of country, and frequently considerable



SHEEP RANCH IN B. C.

40 years previous to coming to Vancouver was engaged in Australia in the sheep business, and who without question knows the business almost as thoroughly as it is possible for it to be known. "Sheep breeding and the care and management of the sheep family in Australia," says Mr. Miller, "has now been reduced to a science, and the utmost care is taken among the larger ranchers in the selection of the animals for breeding purposes. If there is the slightest sign of a weakening of the strain, the animal is at once rejected. The result of all this is that Australian merino is now recognized as a standard, and has a reputation that is world wide."

ton. In British Columbia we have both of these conditions. The coast district is wet and many sections of the interior are dry."

Speaking of these facts in relation to the prospects for the sheep industry in British Columbia, Mr. Miller said that the conditions in New Zealand were in many respects very much similar to those which exist in this province. There is there the same dense forest growth which we have here and which has to be got rid of. The native grasses in New Zealand are of no account and it is necessary to sow.

"The method of bringing this dense forest jungle into a fattening ground to fill the

damage is done, but where dollars of damage is done, hundreds of dollars of good is accomplished. Directly the ashes cool the process of seeding with English grass and clover is commenced, regardless of the logs, stumps and debris. Dozens of women and children, and everyone who has time, jump from log to log scattering the seed everywhere, and after the first shower of rain the grasses spring up, interspersed with all kinds of bracken, scrub and young growth. When fairly rooted, which is in an astonishingly short time, thousands of sheep are turned on to the apparent wilderness, and the grass and young growth is eaten down and kept down until the grass

is fairly started. In course of time the grasses kill out all other growth, and you have a country of magnificent grasses among logs and stumps so thick that it is sometimes a problem how to extricate the sheep from its entangled meshes, and trails have frequently to be cut to get them out to market.

"It is in such conditions as these where the cross bred or long wool sheep excel the merino. They are more active and intelligent, and in a run of that kind will prosper amazingly.

"In British Columbia, on the lower mainland and Fraser Valley there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land, which, if in New Zealand would immediately become subject to the axe and enterprise of the grazier. There is no land in New Zealand or Australia which exhibits the same quickness of response to propagation of grasses as any land, stoney, sandy or otherwise on the low lands or the mountain slopes in this province. And I have seen no where in New Zealand, Australia or Tasmania such magnificent, luscious grasses as you see here wherever the land has been cleared or burnt, and the English grasses and clovers given a chance to propagate.

"As a field for breeding cross-bred sheep," asserted Mr. Miller, "for the foreign or local trade; for the institution of the dairy or cheese-making industries, the Coast districts of British Columbia have positively no equal.

"The principal disadvantage which the enterprising grazier with New Zealand notions, would meet in this country, would be the high price of land, and inadequate provision for cheap tenure. In that country the grazier would have no difficulty in leasing all the land of the kind I have mentioned at a merely nominal figure and for a long term of years, so that security for his outlay would be assured. It should be so, and could be so, in this country. The timber would be the chief difficulty, but there are thousands of acres of logged-off land which ought to be made available for this purpose. In the interior there should be no great difficulty on this score. The government holds millions of acres of land that is fairly open, and the man who is willing to put a bunch of sheep on the land should be given the most liberal terms. The land he would use could not be used for any other purpose, and in that portion of the province I am convinced the Australian merino of the strong clothing wool type would prosper amazingly, bearing in mind that that sheep must have a dry climate. The Lincolns and all the coarse breeds can stand the wet, in fact revel in it."

Mr. Miller's enthusiasm was contagious. "You want to instil into the people the wonderful asset sheep would be to this country. I have never seen a decent Canadian merino since I came to this country, the magnificent, strong constitutioned, long stapled, dense, Wanganella merinos of my Australian recollections, a sheep that would cut anywhere from ten to thirty pounds of wool of the highest quality, and the pioneer who engages in the enterprise of establishing a British Columbia stud of a merino of a similar class, has the whole American continent for a market, and his fortune is assured. The sale of such a breed here would be unlimited. To do this he must understand the game, and while breeding the type, must not forget that the type must be bred suitable to the climatic conditions of the country.

"I can remember the day when there were no more sheep in Australia than there

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are in British Columbia today. A start had to be made, and I can remember flocks where the average clip would not be more than three to four pounds per head, where today 10 to 13 pounds would be considered small."

AN ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET.

We are in receipt of a remarkably attractive booklet issued by the department of natural resources of the C. P. R. It describes very fully the "Irrigation Block" in the neighborhood of Calgary, where this company has developed the largest individual irrigation project on the American continent. The ready made farms in this section have attracted much comment, and this handsomely illustrated publication contains a wealth of interesting information on this subject, and incidentally conveys a vivid impression of the growing importance of irrigation in the agricultural development of Canada. The folder is well worth reading, and may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Publicity Branch, Department of Natural Resources, at Calgary.

CHILLIWACK

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

WALNUT TREES

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

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Chilliwack, B. C.

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Vancouver Exhibition Great Success

A Short General Review of Fair from a
Farmer's Standpoint.

"Owing to the war" quite an effort was made to persuade the management of the Vancouver Exhibition Association not to hold the exhibition this year. These gentlemen, however, insisted that it would be a disastrous mistake to close the show down even for one year. They finally succeeded in getting their way, and taking "Business as Usual" as their watchword they went forward with their preparations. The wisdom of their course has been splendidly demonstrated, and has had its reward in such a success for the fair as has not come to it for several years.

"Over 91,000 people came through the turnstiles at the exhibition this year," said Manager Rolston, a few days after the close of the fair, "and I feel sure when everything is balanced that a substantial profit will be shown on the year's business."

Encouraging as this was, the splendid interest shown by the farming population all over the province, was, however, the feature of the fair which was most heartening to Mr. Rolston and his associates.

"The primary object of this exhibition," said Mr. Rolston, in speaking of this point, "was to encourage the development of the province in an agricultural and industrial way; to provide educational features which would make the show of real benefit to the farmers, and keen competition to stimulate in them a desire to raise better stock and to improve the quality of their products. In short we wanted to make this fair one that the farmer would learn to look upon as essentially his own."

Continuing Mr. Rolston said that never in the history of the show had the interest displayed by the farming population been so marked. "It is difficult to size up the attendance," he said, "but from remarks made on the grounds, and the reports of the demonstrators of the various farm exhibits, I believe I am safe in saying that at least 60 per cent of the attendance at the fair was from the farming districts, and this in spite of the fact that every farmer is now so shorhanded and is in the midst of his harvesting.

"Those in charge of the government exhibits, who have exhibited in many fairs all the way through the west, state that never had they seen such intelligent interest shown, never had they been so besieged with interested inquiries and never had there been such a demand for their literature. One booth alone distributed over 14,000 bulletins.

"This was the most encouraging thing about the fair to us. We were delighted. The farmers turned out; they brought their exhibits; they asked questions to no end, and showed in every way that they wanted to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the fair to gather information," concluded the manager.

Cattle—A Unique Exhibit.

A short general survey of the exhibits may be interesting. The show of cattle was unique, in that every recorded breed in America, with the exception of the Gallo-ways were represented. There were over 180 head of cattle in the exhibit, and as far as can be learned no show in Canada has ever shown so many breeds.

Beef cattle were headed by a herd of splendid Holsteins owned by Frank Collicutt of Calgary. The show in Shorthorns was limited, but the quality would be hard to beat. Those shown by James Turner of the Willows, Victoria, were especially noteworthy. In Red Polls G. T. Maynard and Chas. E. Hope of Fort Langley, carried off the honors. Mr. Hope also showed a splendid herd of Aberdeen Angus.

In the dairy breeds the Holstein herds of Basil Gardom, Dewdney, and the Colony Farm at Essondale, were outstanding, both in numbers and quality, the former herd comprising 19 head, though J. W. Hollingshead and Alex. Davie of Ladner, both showed some nice stock of this breed. The Jersey classes were well filled, A. H. Menzic, Pender Harbor; J. J. Miller, Vancouver; E. H. Barton, of Chilliwack; F. W. Macready and F. W. Metcalf all having fine exhibits.

A small herd of French Canadians, shown by Dr. Knight of Chilliwack, attracted more than ordinary attention. This breed it is said sprang from the Jersey family. It possesses many of the Jersey features, but none of its weaknesses, and promises to be a popular breed for dairy purposes.

There were three large herds of Guernseys, all of exceptional merit, owned by Bamford Brothers, Charles Hawthorne and Dr. Knight, all of Chilliwack.

A New Breed.

Dexters may be said to be a new breed of cattle, at least they are not largely known, which is shown by the fact that the 26 head which comprised the exhibit of this stock, is said to be the largest of the breed ever shown in America, in fact, it is said that no Dexters or French Canadians have ever been shown at any of the Eastern fairs. The Dexters while little known comparatively, are said by people who have studied their characteristics to be the coming cattle in British Columbia for the small farmer and the householder. They are a little black animal, seldom ranging more than 40 inches in height, docile, easily kept, hardy, and excellent milkers. They are also good beef cattle in spite of their smallness, the steers maturing early, and the meat usually commanding from two to three cents more per pound than other breeds.

The exhibitors in this class were John Lawson, Hollyburn; J. A. Owen, and Mrs. H. S. Rolston, Vancouver. The herd of Dexters belonging to Mrs. Rolston will be sent to the Spokane exhibition. They are every one of them beautiful animals, and are sure to give a good account of themselves and attract much attention.

Sheep Exhibits.

The sheep exhibits were well filled, and the stock was of excellent quality. Capt. Vigor of Cumberland; Bamford Brothers, Chilliwack; C. E. Hope, Fort Langley; J. S. Higginson, Sardis; W. H. Higginson, Chilliwack, were the principal exhibitors in the wool classes. In Oxford Downs Alex. Davie, Ladner, and McLughan Brothers, Chilliwack, took all the prizes, breaking about even in the general result. South Downs were well represented and the competition was keen,



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.

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Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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there being seven or eight entries in each class. J. A. Higginson, Chas. E. Hope and Alex. Davie were the principal prize winners. Humphries, Suffolk Downs, Shropshires, Cotswolds, and Dorset Horns were also each well represented. Mr. Mowat, of McKay, had a nice exhibit of milch goats.

Hogs—Feature Exhibit.

The outstanding feature of the hog exhibit at the fair was a carload of Duroc Jerseys owned by Oscar Miller of Alberta, which was about the best load of hogs ever seen in the Province. Yorkshires, Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, Tamworths, were all shown and the competition was keen in each class, there being not less than two herds in each section, and real good ones at that.

Poultry.

The poultry exhibits this year at the exhibition, if not in quantity, in quality was one of the best that has been held in many years, nearly every variety of the feathered world being represented. The heavy breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, and Brahmas, were well represented, and the Mediterranean breeds had a full showing.

Demonstrational exhibits of various kinds furnished by the government were highly educational and a constant stream of enquiries showed that they were appreciated and that the people were taking full advantage of them.

The butter exhibit was one of the best ever seen in British Columbia. There were more entries and the competition was keener than it has ever been. A splendid example of modeling in butter shown by the Vancouver and Prince Rupert Produce Company, attracted much attention.

The exhibits of vegetables could not have been excelled anywhere, but the show of fruits was poor, it being too early for most of the lines.

Apiarian Products.

The apiarian exhibit was by far the best ever shown at this fair, being fully four times as big as it was last year, an evidence of the growth and increasing interest in the industry. Among the most prominent exhibitors was Mr. J. Reagh, of Ladner, whose exhibit comprised over two tons of extracted honey, and was very attractively displayed. It was all clover honey, very light in color, of very delicate flavor and aroma, and carried off first prize for extracted honey. Other exhibitors of prominence were Mr. Williams Hugh, the secretary of the Bee Keepers' Association, and his son, Mr. Bevan Hugh; Mr. Duncan McIntyre, Mr. John Brooks, Mr. George W. Stones, Mr. W. H. Lewis, Sprott & Schou, Mr. J. Reagh, Mrs. J. F. Mills, and Mrs. C. A. Throughton. This latter lady succeeded in drawing down the first prize for the best exhibit of honey produced by a lady bee-keeper under her own management.

The Observatory Hive.

A very interesting and instructive exhibit was a large case containing a little field of clover and a bee hive, showing the bees coming and going and at work, almost as though in the open fields. An exhibit of bees, queen, drones and workers, in an "observatory hive" was also a very interesting exhibit, and attracted a constant crowd of curious and interested onlookers.

More Money for Prizes.

A concluding word. The prize money paid out for live stock this year exceeded

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by over \$600 that of any other year, and if either Victoria or New Westminster fairs had been held this year the exhibits in the line of stock would have been very much larger, and away bigger than it ever was before. Over twenty cars of prairie stock would have been sent out if there had been more than one show. One show only did not justify the owners in spending the necessary money on transportation.

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

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

Failure of Vancouver's Back to the Land Scheme.

The practical failure of the "Back to the Land" experiment entered into by the City of Vancouver in the winter of 1914 in order to relieve some of the distress which was at that time so prevalent in the city, is now being pointed to as a further proof that there is no money in the small holding, and that the handling of any such project by the government or by municipal corporations is foredoomed to failure. A little knowledge of the actual facts would, however, make one less positive of the strength of such a position. The scheme was well conceived and if it had been properly carried out would more than likely have resulted in considerable real good being accomplished. The city was the owner of 160 acres of land in the municipality of Langley and, driven to their wits' end to take care of the hundreds of people who had flocked in from the prairie and other points, and were besieging them for assistance, the council among other things, decided to subdivide this land into five and ten-acre blocks, to give employment to as many men as possible in clearing it, and when this was accomplished to sell the holdings on very easy terms to people who were anxious to get back to the land. In each five-acre block about two acres was cleared, and in each ten acre-block a proportionate amount. The land was said to be good, and the whole of it was very quickly applied for.

Here is where the first mistake was made. The scheme was essentially a relief measure, and in making the allotments this idea was ever present in the minds of those who had the matter in hand, and men who were considered to be in a sense "up against it" were given the preference. This in itself was sufficient to doom the plan to failure. But in addition to this in the majority of cases the men whose applications were accepted were without any practical experience. They only knew that they were "making very bad going of it" in the city, and believed that with the little capital the city required them to have they would be able to make at least a living on the little plot the council were providing on such attractive terms—a few dollars down and the balance over ten years.

The result was that by the time the land had been cleared quite a number of those whose applications had been accepted, realizing no doubt, that it would be almost impossible for them to make good with the money and knowledge they had, failed altogether to take up their options, and of those who did take hold and make the trial, after building their little house found themselves without capital to stock their places, unable to get work to tide themselves over until they could get a crop, and today only one of all the number now remains on the property.

No one lays any particular blame on the officers who devised the scheme or who had to do with carrying it out. The money spent in clearing the land was doubtless well spent, and assisted materially in relieving the distress which was so prevalent at the time. The trouble was there was not sufficient money to carry the scheme out in the comprehensive manner which would give it a chance for success.

Men with a little capital, some experience

and a willingness to take hold and faithfully apply themselves, have made a success on small holdings on the coast, and there is not much doubt that if the city had carefully selected only those who were experienced, and had been able to extend their paternalistic plan to the extent to supply sufficient capital to stock the little ranches and to keep them for a period of say six months until their places were brought into bearing, that real success would have followed, and the example set would have been of great value to other corporations which might in the future be faced with similar problems.

Loaning Money to Farmers to Feed and Finish Cattle and Other Stock.

Speaking of the expressed willingness of the banks to loan money to farmers for the purpose of enabling them to feed and finish their stock, The Free Press Prairie Farmer, of Winnipeg, says that it is doubtful if this business can be administered through the banks as at present constituted. Continuing the paper offers some very valuable suggestions as to the methods which might be adopted so as to get the best results out of the proposal, shows the necessity for the assistance, and urges the promptest action.

In the first place, it says, loans of this kind can only be made where the cattle are passed upon by an expert, and live stock experts in banks, east or west, needless to say, are scarce as hens' teeth. After referring to numerous conferences on this subject which have been held between bankers and Dominion government officials, the paper says:

Anything that is done in the line of cattle loans should be Dominion-wide in its scope, for the reason that feeders may be bought in Manitoba, fed and finished in Alberta, and ultimately marketed in Ontario or Quebec, or in the States to the south.

Dominion Loan Board.

Perhaps better than attempting to adapt the present banking system to the live stock business would be the establishment of a Dominion cattle loan board, with an appropriation of, say, a million dollars, this board to have representatives from each province in the Dominion, as well as a certain number of appointed by the Dominion government, the board to have an office in each of the large central Union stockyards, with an expert cattle man in charge, who would be able to pronounce upon the merits of the cattle on which the loan was to be made, and also upon the merits of the man securing the loan. Such a board might very well be allowed the use of, say, the post office savings bank funds, which now draw three per cent. These funds could be loaned to the livestock men at 5 per cent, and the difference would cover all the expenses of operating, and possibly a trifle over. When a loan was made on cattle, the security taken could be discounted for, say, 65 or 75 per cent of the loan. Money at 5 per cent would look good to the eyes of

western cattle men, who now, for short loans, pay all the way from 8 to 10 per cent and who, if they secure a few hundred dollars under the new amendment to the Banking act, and give a chattel mortgage as security, would have to pay 8 per cent for the money and \$5 for the chattel mortgage, which on small loans would amount to practically an additional 1 or even 2 per cent.

Appoint Experts.

To form such a board as outlined, it would be necessary for the live stock department at Ottawa, or the minister of agriculture, or the two acting together, to ask the department of agriculture of each of the provinces, to appoint an expert live stock man to represent the province at a meeting to be held at Ottawa these men to have power to accept positions on the central board if deemed advisable, the Dominion department to have at such a meeting its most expert officials in the live stock business, and from this basis the suggested board to be formed. The operations of such a board might possibly mean a change of legislature in some of the provinces, but being federal it would be untrammelled by many of the things which would affect boards purely provincial in character. While it is highly desirable that the provinces should be represented on such a board, the board itself should be fully Dominion in scope. Only a board with federal authority could deal successfully with the business that would arise where trade is so very largely interprovincial.

Every Need for Haste.

There is every need of haste in developing some such scheme for use in the present season. The corn crop of the United States is in a very critical condition, and already has reached a stage when the total volume of yield has been materially decreased. There is not lacking evidence that feeders who depend on the corn fields are already beginning to liquidate more or less unfinished stock, and if the depreciation in the corn crop of the United States continues, feeders will not purchase thousands of feed cattle from the Canadian west as they did during the month of September and October last year. This means that if there is no outlet to the south and western feeders are compelled to liquidate their own cattle because they have not the money to carry them through the winter, there will be a terrible drop in prices and numerous losses. There is an abundance of feed in the Canadian west, and there is every prospect of a very considerable amount of damaged grain which would be much more profitably fed than sold in a damaged condition. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, that owners of young stock should be placed in a position to feed through the winter, or if the present owners cannot do so that men with abundance of feed and no stock shall be enabled to purchase and finish these young animals, and this can only be successfully done by them being placed in a position where they can borrow at a reasonable rate of interest and for a sufficient length of time. That no matter what conditions prevail this fall finished beef cattle will be high in price from February, 1917, onward, hardly admits of a doubt.

As a matter of fact, this arrangement for the borrowing of money on cattle should have been completed long before this, but it is not too late to do something this year if prompt action is taken, and if prompt action is not taken there will be a very serious monetary loss, not only to the individual owner of this young stock, but to the west at large.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT and FARM MAGAZINE

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of the Man on the Land

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Vol. VIII. SEPTEMBER No. 9

EDITORIAL

SOLDIER HARVESTERS.

Fifteen thousand soldiers from Camp Hughes will assist the prairie farmers in taking off their harvest this summer. One wonders what the farmers would have done for labor if the soldiers had not been available. Between 40 and 50 men are being sent out daily by the immigration commissioner and his assistants to points in Manitoba. Most of them have gone to southern provincial points, and the farm labor situation is rapidly straightening itself out.

BUY AT HOME.

Every day \$100,000 are spent by the people of this province for goods brought in from the outside—goods which could be purchased at home in quality just as good and for just as little money. Are you doing what you can to remedy this deplorable condition? Do you always ask for B. C. goods, or do you carelessly take what is offered, or, worse still, insist on the foreign article. Create a demand for the home article by refusing to buy the foreign.

EXTRA CAPITAL FOR FARMERS.

When the development of the province in an agricultural way is mentioned, the average individual thinks usually of the introduction of new population and the opening up of new land. Encouraging and assisting the individuals already in the business is seldom considered, and yet there is no doubt that the agricultural production of this province could easily be doubled without putting another man on the land except to assist the present owners in handling the extra stock and crops which he could produce.

To many farmers the payment of interest is a thing to be avoided as a plague, and this fact is without doubt accountable to a great extent for the slow growth of the average farmer's production.

The amount of business in the commercial world being done on credit and on borrowed capital can scarcely be estimated. Bankers encourage this sort of thing, and business men largely take advantage of it and use their credit to the limit.

Why should farmers not do likewise? It may be that capital has not up to this time been procurable for farm enterprises—the purchase of extra stock, the clearing of extra acreage, or the buying of more land, but we venture the assertion that there has never been a time when there was a real general demand for capital for such purposes, or perhaps it would be better to say a concerted effort made to interest bankers in such loans. If such an

effort had been made we believe it would have been acceded to long ago.

In a recent conference between farmers and bankers at Winnipeg this was made abundantly evident. The bankers expressed their desire to assist in every possible way in the development of the resources of the west. Loans to buy live stock for feeding, loans to facilitate the gradual marketing of the grain crop, etc., were suggested by the farmers, and the bankers gladly fell in with the idea, and expressed entire willingness to extend credit to capable and industrious farmers for these and other purposes.

FARMERS TO BUILD RAILWAY.

Tired of hauling their grain from sixty to seventy miles, some enterprising farmers in Southern Alberta announce that they will build a railway of their own. Last week a deputation of the farmers concerned waited on C. R. Dunning of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and laid their plans before him. The cost of hauling a bushel of grain out of that district to the railway line, they stated, was 30c, and the saving which would be effected would more than finance the interest and operating charges.

Their proposition involved a line sixty miles long to join the Weyburn-Lethbridge C. P. R. extension at a point near Shanavon. They produced drawings showing the districts which would be served, and detailed the advantages which would accrue. They confessed that they were up against the equipment proposition, but intimated that they would be able to make an arrangement with the C. P. R. to take over the line and operate it for them.

Mr. Dunning said that the farmers were indulging in no idle dream, but had gone into every phase of the matter very carefully, were convinced that they had a paying proposition, and were determined to push it to completion.

BIRD LIFE AT THE FRONT.

The undisturbed lives of the birds on the battle front is remarked upon by a gunner in France. He speaks of the sudden outburst of a song at dawn of day being wonderful. Thrushes and blackbirds, he says, vie with a dozen different birds in a wild melody that recalls shady lanes in the "Old Country." The skylark springs suddenly from his nest in the grass, and mounts upwards singing his morning song. . . . Above him the aeroplanes circle surrounded by tiny balls of white cloud. A moorhen stalks out of the reeds at the edge of the moat, and swims rapidly to the other side. Hundreds of starlings and sparrows swoop down, chattering and arguing, bathing at the edge of a tiny rain-filled hollow, or collecting food for their young. A white butterfly flutters by. . . . Magpies and jays are to be seen in every direction. The surprising indifference of all the birds to gunfire is extraordinary. Storks and herons float by silhouetted black against the sunset sky. The wild ducks sometimes settle in the moat or sleep in the swamp, but they are always gone with the dawning. When the weather is hazy long lines of geese and swans pass over, flying low toward some favorite haunt. The grasshopper warbler unwinds his reel of song. The golden oriole, the wood and willow warbler, are to be heard; cuckoos call each other.

MONEY IN SMALL HOLDINGS.

The article in last month's Fruit and Farm on "Making Money on Two Acres"

has occasioned much interested inquiry. Some inquirers are inclined to doubt that anyone could make \$1500 per year just out of egg production with 300 hens and on such a small piece of land. But substantiation of the record can easily be had.

Every encouragement should be given to anyone desiring to establish himself on a small holding especially in the districts adjacent to any of our larger towns or cities. There are many individuals who are making very comfortable livings on comparatively small pieces of land. Small fruits, bees, a cow or two, poultry, are all playing their part, and in any one of these lines or a combination of them, with the diligence, care, attention to detail and intelligence necessary for success in any line of business, modest achievement may be expected.

Fruit and Farm hopes in the near future to be able to give the experience of other successful small farmers.

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASE.

The tremendous increase in Canada's trade since the year 1913 is usually attributed to increased production of manufactured goods occasioned by the demand for war purposes.

Canada's aggregate trade for the twelve months ending May 1916 amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,563,230,513, and it will surprise many to learn that the agricultural and live stock production is responsible for a very large share of that increase, the export in those lines during that period having more than doubled. The export of animal products increased from \$45,000,000 in 1913 to \$107,000,000 in 1916, and agricultural products from \$149,000,000 to \$299,000,000.

The heaviest export has naturally been to the United Kingdom. In 1913 exports thither totalled \$180,000,000, in 1916 they totalled \$518,000,000, nearly treble that amount. To the United States they increased from \$167,000,000 to \$337,000,000; while to France they increased from \$3,000,000 to \$37,000,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom decreased from \$143,000,000 in 1913 to \$86,000,000 in 1914; from the United States from \$445,000,000 to \$444,000,000; from France from \$15,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and from Germany from \$14,000,000 to \$57,509.

The importation of dutiable goods dropped from \$447,000,000 in 1913 to \$321,000,000 in 1916. This is a falling off of nearly one-fourth. But the duty collected in 1916 amounted to \$114,000,000, as against \$116,000,000 in 1913.

Of the Dominion's total imports, 74 per cent. came from across the border, and only 14 per cent. from the United Kingdom. Of Canada's total exports, however, only 38 per cent. went to the United States, and 59 per cent. to the United Kingdom.

FARMER BOY MAKES FORTUNE.

Frank M. Jones, of Oneida county, New York, a farmer boy, has become wealthy through developing his hobby that fancy stock pays better than ordinary cattle. His father was a farmer of the old school who thought that cows were cows, and only after a bitter struggle was persuaded to sell his herd. For the price of 30 cows, young Jones purchased two young heifers of excellent lineage and fed and groomed them with his own hands until they reached maturity. One of the two had a calf that was christened Pontiac Lass. When Pontiac Lass first began to yield milk, it was plain that she was an extraordinary animal. Finally he asked a group of dairy experts to

look her over. The result was three world's records for milk and butter. Frank Jones now has 140 animals valued at considerably more than \$250,000, but Pontiac Lass still holds the championship. His cows are bovine aristocrats. Their lives are heavily insured and at the first sign of illness a veterinarian hastens to attend them. His experience is a practical demonstration of the most up to date dairying methods and profits to be won from fancy stock raising. It is particularly striking when we remember that the total initial capital for the venture was not more than \$1,400.

PUTTING THE PIG TO SCHOOL.

Collier's Weekly says: "A school-teacher down in North Carolina saw that a farm paper was offering one pure-bred pig as premium for a certain number of new subscribers. She got the necessary subscriptions among the parents of her sixty pupils,

had the children build a modern pen on the school land, and gave the porker a large public reception with an illustrated talk on pigs. The school went to work clearing land, planting grain and grass plots for forage, raising cabbage plants to sell for other feed; and the subscription grunter soon became the nucleus of a demonstration farm. More land is to be purchased and expert aid will be brought in to make permanent this stimulus to the local agriculture. The-house-that-Jack-built was only a pigpen, but the effect will be to make life better for that entire community. And the school-teacher did it! Some of the local officeholders down there must be reflecting with horror that when women have the vote it may become necessary for officeholders to get busy on just such jobs as that, and then there won't be so much time to loaf around the country courthouse and chew. If a pig can go to school, most anybody ought to learn."

The Nubian Goat in B. C.

The goat shown in this article is the sire of a herd of Nubian goats imported from Los Angeles, California by Mr. D. Mowat, Red Feather Ranch, McKay, Burnaby.

This herd of goats which cost a big price are the first of their kind imported into British Columbia and were bought by Mr. Mowat with the intention of going in for the breeding of high class milch goats.

rather take care of and have around our place? The milch goat bulletin published in Portland answers these questions and says, Anglo-Nubian.

First as to quality, there is no Toggenburg, Seanem, or any other breed of milch goat in the United States, that we have any record of that has ever given seven quarts of milk a day—except perhaps one Seanem



Sire of Mr. D. Mowat's Herd.

Mr. Mowat exhibited seven head of his goats at the recent Vancouver exhibition and was successful in securing all the prizes.

When one thinks of buying a milch goat, several questions come up in our minds as to which breed of milch goats we should buy. They are usually: What breed gives the most milk? What breed gives the richest and best tasting milk? In what breed are the largest and most beautiful? And, perhaps not the least, What breed would we

grade, while we have an Anglo-Nubian doe that has a record, we are told of 4½ quarts of milk at one milking, and eight quarts of milk a day, and other younger does that they expect to do even better. As to quality, I think that it is accepted by all that the Nubian goat's milk is by far the richest in butter fat and the richest tasting milk of any of our breeds of milch goats.

We know of breeders of the Toggenburg

Concluded on page 1036

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Beekeeping in British Columbia

By WILLIAMS HUGH

THE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT AT VANCOUVER.

The generous response of the members, the hearty support of our Directors and the energetic work of Messrs. Mowat, Brooks, Turnbull, Reagh, Sprott, Lewis, W. M. Smith, B. Hugh, A. Smith and Mrs. Troughton, were the prime factors in making the Apiarian exhibit at the Vancouver Exhibition not only the biggest ever brought together in the province, but unquestionably the largest display of honey shown in the Dominion. Wilfred M. Smith, brought nearly a ton of extracted honey, John Reagh, sent 900 pounds, W. H.

the best method of putting in frames with foundation. In this exhibit there were every requisite on hand to enable those seeking information, to be quickly satisfied. Mr. Romain of Nelson, B. C., sent a double walled hive, complete in every detail. Mr. Romain is the manufacturer of bee appliances for the Kootenay Beekeepers' Association. The American Can Company displayed honey containers. The Observatory Hives were a distinct feature and drew a large number of visitors who were interested in the work of the bees. One hive showed the queen laying; there were drone cells with drones emerging, and workers constructing a fine sample of a queen cell; workers were coming out of the cells. There were frames of brood, deep extracting



Exhibit of Beekeepers' Association at Vancouver Exhibition.

Turnbull 500 pounds; smaller quantities were sent by Sprott & Schou, and Mrs. Fowlie. W. H. Lewis, showed the foundation in the frame, to the full drawn comb filled with honey ready for the extractor, then the frame after being passed through extractor, with samples of the finished product, an interesting super of shallow frames were shown, with sections in between. Bevan Hugh's drawings of the Anatomy of the Bee, after Snodgrass, and the etomological display of queens, workers and drones, helped to make the exhibit interesting. F. Dundas Todd sent 12 12-oz. jars of extracted honey from his apiary at Lynn Valley. W. H. Turnbull's sample of Buckwheat honey was a surprise and was much appreciated, by many who prefer that class of honey. W. J. Sheppard's sample of mountain honey, came in for a lot of admiration. Wm. Rennie Co. sent a double walled hive, with inside feeder. Messrs. Trapp & Co., of New Westminster, had a display of hives, with a complete outfit for the beginner and the professional beekeeper, with a large reversible extractor. Messrs. Wm. Rennie of Homer Street, Vancouver, exhibited hives with starters, half sheets, and full sheets of foundation in the frames, enabling those requiring information from the attendant, Mr. Curtis, to quickly grasp

frame, shallow extracting frame, and a row of sections. Photos of the hives and stands were taken by Mr. F. D. Todd.

The judges of the honey exhibit were Mrs. C. A. Troughton of Duncan, B. C.; Mr. E. S. Knowlton, of Vancouver, and Mr. F. D. Todd. The results of the judging appeared to satisfy all competitors. The judges were thorough in their examination of the fifty entries, and they were unremitting in their care that the awards should be fair and impartial. The extracted honey was judged upon points as follows: Color, 20; brightness, 20; density, 20; aroma, 10; flavor, 20, general get up, 10. The whole of the entries for the extracted honey competition were of such high order that the losers in some cases were only a half point and another instance one point behind those gaining the prize. The closeness of the contest was such, that, those who did not win had the satisfaction of knowing they were very close to the winner, and are determined to do better next time. The whole of the prizes, with the exception of two, were won by members of the Beekeepers' Association. The following are the awards:

Class R, Extracted Honey, 10 12-oz. Jars, Section 1—First, John Reagh; Second, D. McIntyre; third, John Brooks.

Honey in Bulk, 5 1-quart jars, section 2—

First, John Reagh; second, W. H. Lewis. Honey Extracted, 50 lbs., section 6—First, John Reagh; second, John Brooks; third, Sprott & Schou.

Honey in sections, section 3—First, G. W. Stones; second, W. Davis; third, W. H. Lewis.

Honey in comb, 50 sections, section 5—First, G. W. Stones.

Beeswax, 5 lbs., section 4—First, W. H. Lewis; second, W. Davis.

Observatory Hives, section 7—First, Bevan Hugh; second, W. H. Gray; third, John Brooks.

Best exhibit by lady beekeeper—Mrs. C. A. Troughton.

The sections exhibited by Mr. G. W. Stones, were particularly fine, and were admired by every visitor to the stand.

HEARD AT THE EXHIBITION.

Hon. President W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, after viewing the exhibit said to the directors: "I congratulate you on your splendid exhibit and the business way in which you conduct the affairs of your association." Every beekeeper should join and he hoped to see emanating from the association a local organization, with one body for the province.

Magistrate Raney of Kerrisdale, had a fine display of section honey on the stand of the Point Grey Horticultural Show in the Judging Building. Mr. Raney has over one hundred pounds of honey from one colony.

Mr. C. E. Tisdall, Mr. Nelson of The World, Ald Mahon, R. C. Trehern, field entomologist of the Dominion government; J. W. Eastham, plant pathologist; Mr. Terry, poultry expert; were a few of the many well-known men who expressed their pleasure at the efforts of the beekeepers in advertising B. C. honey.

A lady visitor informed those standing around that her favorite breakfast was hot toast and honey, and she did not mind how often she had it.

President Mowat is now a director on the Vancouver Exhibition Board, representing the beekeepers of the province.

Mr. E. S. Knowlton has had prepared an artistic honey label for the members' use, and has handed same over to the board for consideration.

Messrs. D. Mowat, John Brooks, W. H. Lewis, W. H. Turnbull, assisted by B. Hugh, were daily in attendance, giving information and instruction to visitors.

Fred E. White was missed at the stand by our members and many visitors. He has sent an article on "The Vicissitudes of Beekeeping." This will be published in our October issue. In it there is much for consideration and discussion. Mr. Lewis recently said: "Beekeeping in B. C. was still a problem and no picnic." When the bees are tucked away for the winter, secure from wind, rain, or snow, with plenty of stores, then will be our opportunity to discuss the questions raised in the article.

The following beekeepers have joined the association since our last issue: E. Quick, J. Kingsmill, L. Harris, J. Tyson, B. F. Andrews, H. Pyvis, R. B. Hetherington, G. W. Thew, H. T. Johnson, W. A. Noble.

Many enquiries were made for colonies of bees, at the stand. Members can be brought in touch with prospective purchasers by sending full particulars to Hon. Sec. Hugh.

Beekeepers Meet.

The meeting held in the hall of the grandstand, Thursday, August 17, at 2 p. m., was well attended. President Mowat presided, supported by E. S. Knowlton and J. Reagh. Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion

apiarist, delivered an address on the Diagnosis, Treatment and Distribution of American Foul Brood, showing how to control disease. He also spoke on spring management, weather condition effecting honey plants, effect of food—winter stores—on bees, and wintering. There being no stenographer present we are unable to give a full report of the address. A paper by W. J. Sheppard of Nelson, B. C., on Standardization of Hives, was read by Secretary Hugh. The paper was discussed at length by Mrs. Troughton, John Reagh, W. G. Mills, members suggesting there should be a standard for inside measurements of hives. Upon motion of W. G. Mills, seconded by B. F. Andrews, the whole question was referred to the directors for consideration and report to next regular meeting.

Mr. F. D. Todd narrated some amusing incidents that had occurred during his visits to beekeepers. A vote of thanks was proposed by W. H. Turnbull and supported by John Reagh, President Mowat, in thanking Mr. Sladen for his address, informed him the directors had much pleasure in electing him an honorary member of the association.

STANDARDIZATION OF BEE APPLIANCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

W. J. SHEPPARD, Nelson, B. C.

There are so many different types of hives and appliances in use in the province that I think it would be greatly beneficial to the beekeeping industry if a recognized provincial standard could be established for many of the articles required. By this means beekeeping would be much simplified and many of the present troubles avoided. It would scarcely be worth while to attempt to standardize every appliance connected with beekeeping but if a standard could be agreed upon for frames, sections, and containers for putting up honey for sale, it would help very considerably. This is a work the Beekeepers' Associations would be well fitted to perform. In this eastern section of the province, and no doubt similar conditions prevail elsewhere, much confusion is caused by the different kinds of hives and fittings used. Hives taking Langstroth frames are mostly to be found but these are often of various types with frames frequently differing in dimensions so that they are not always interchangeable. In addition we have the Danzenbaker, Heddon, Gallup, British standard, etc., as well as amateur made hives of which the least said the better. The majority of hives in use are those taking ten Langstroth frames but the eight frame size is much in evidence. As I believe the ten-frame hive is the most convenient and most suitable for our territory, I always recommend it. I wish that a standard could be agreed upon for the ten-frame single-walled bodies. In this event I would like to suggest that as so many of the Ham & Nott Company's bodies are at present in use it would be advisable to keep to the same outside dimensions as these which are as follows: Length, 20 inches; width, 16 3-4 inches; depth, 9 1-2 inches. The bee-space is on the top of the frames and not below. This body admits of a division board being used. In the States they seem to be discarding the division board altogether, but I am of opinion that it would not be altogether wise to do that here. If the division board is first removed before taking out frames there is much less danger of crushing bees or injuring the queen, be-

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 Light brood, 8 sheets to the pound, 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 65c; less than 5 lbs., 70c
 Thin section, 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 70c; less than 5 lbs., per lb. 75c

HIVE BODIES OR DEEP SUPERS—Cedar with galvanized iron rabbets, without brood frames; 5 or over, each 40c; less than 5, each 50c

HONEY JARS—For shipment in July or August, 12-oz., per doz., 65c; 16-oz., doz. 75c

ALL OTHER BEE SUPPLIES—10 per cent discount from our regular price list.

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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ginners especially being very apt to do this. In order to permit of the use of a strong and stout division board, that is not likely to break when being removed, the sides of the bodies can be made of 3-4 inch lumber, instead of 7-8 inch, and we have already adopted that plan in this district. When fixing a standard for hive parts it would be just as well to specify the kind of lumber they should preferably be made of. I think there can be no question but that white pine is the most suitable material for hive bodies and cedar for bottom boards and roofs. If cedar is used for the bodies it is apt to splinter when prying them apart, unless great care is exercised. The dimensions of the Langstroth frames in use vary mostly in the length of the top bar and it is very annoying when transferring a frame of comb and bees to a fresh hive to find that the top bar is too long and has to be shortened before it will fit. The present Root Langstroth frame is a good one and we shall not go far wrong if we keep to the same outside dimensions as this frame which are as follows: Top bar 18 3-4 inches; length of frame, 17 5-8 inches; depth of frame, 9 1-8 inches; width of top bar, 1 1-16 inches; depth of top bar 7-8 inch; width of shoulders 1 3-8 inches. This frame allows a bee-space round the ends and end staples regulate the necessary bee-space on the two sides when in the hive. The Root metal spacers are far in advance of wooden shoulders which get daubed up with propolis and very frequently split right off. After fixing a standard for hive bodies and frames it would be advisable to do the same in the case of sections. A variety of patterns are on the market. As the 4 1-4 by 4 1-4 by

1 7-8 inch two bee-way is, I believe, the one most in use at the present time I think that would be the best kind to adopt. When properly filled this section will weigh as near one pound as possible and should therefore be satisfactory alike to the consumer as well as the producer. I do not know whether it would be necessary to specify any set pattern of super for sections but a hanging frame has many advantages. By this means they can be more readily removed and can also be used in conjunction with shallow extracting frames of the same depth the latter being placed at the sides of the super and the sections in the centre. The nights are usually cool here and the bees therefore take much more readily to the sections when arranged in this way especially if the separators are left out until the foundation is drawn out. In this position they are more likely to be filled and capped over quicker as being in the centre the bees are better able to cluster and maintain the necessary temperature for wax secretion.

Containers for Honey.

Standard containers for putting up honey for sale are very necessary as uniformity in this direction will greatly help to dispose of the product. Prices can be more easily fixed and controlled and underselling thereby prevented. Small individual containers to hold two ounces of either comb or extracted honey should find a ready sale for dining cars, hotels and restaurants. Upright glass jars with screw caps to hold 12 ounces and 16 ounces respectively, retailing at 25c and 35c each, and metal pails of 5-lb. capacity net should be good sellers.

A SYSTEM OF SWARM CONTROL THAT SHOULD INCREASE OUR HONEY PRODUCTION.

We have been trying experiments this season with a modified "Demaree plan" of swarm control, which has given such good results, that I feel sure it will be the means of increasing our honey production in the future. Our honey flows being usually of short duration, this year only lasting about seven days, the whole or partial loss of the crop in the past has generally been attributable to swarming troubles. This fresh method of swarm control has not only been tested in one locality but in several and has given, so far, satisfactory results in all. Swarming has been kept in check and the honey yield in some cases has been more than double that of hives not treated. The directions for carrying out the "Demaree plan," as it was usually practiced, are as follows: Just before the colony is ready to swarm, put all the brood, except one frame, in a second storey over a queen excluder, leaving the queen below, with the one frame of brood, and preferably empty combs, failing which frames with full sheets of foundation. Cut out all queen cells. The brood above as soon as the brood hatches out will be used by the bees for storing honey. It was found that by adhering to the "plan" strictly, as outlined, that disturbance and trouble was frequently caused by the drones in their efforts to get out through the queen excluder, and if there were many in the hive they would sometimes practically choke it up. In some cases, the brood being so close to the queen excluder, queen cells would be started above and eggs taken up by the bees from below. The bees were also obliged to store the incoming honey in the bottom chamber until sufficient brood had hatched above to give the necessary room there. The following alterations in the "plan" were therefore decided on and put into effect, and have been found satisfactory. In the spring, as soon as the bees are strong enough to cover the frames in the brood chamber, another body containing empty combs is placed above. When the bees have increased in number so as to fill this, or should they show any signs of swarming in the meantime, the queen is found and transferred with one frame of brood to the lower body which is then filled up with empty combs and a queen excluder placed above. Next will come a second body, containing empty combs, to receive the incoming honey, shallow frames being preferable. Above the latter second storey either wire cloth or a second queen excluder is placed and the remainder of the brood is then put in a third storey. Between the second and third storeys, that is above the wire cloth, or second queen excluder, a small entrance is provided through which the old bees will return to the main entrance below and the drones can escape. All queen cells are destroyed but if there

should be none the bees will immediately build them in the third storey where they must be searched for and cut out up to about the tenth day when the brood will be too old for any more to be built. The wire cloth, or second queen excluder, can then be removed, leaving the upper entrance intact until the end of the season, if preferred. If increase is desired a queen cell can be allowed to remain and hatch out in the top storey as the young queen can fly out at the upper entrance and get mated. When she is laying she can be used to supersede the old queen below, or can be permitted to remain in the top storey until the end of the season when it can be lifted off and placed on a new stand so as to form an additional colony. In this event however the honey crop will be lessened as much of it will have been used in maintaining the two brood nests.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 12, 1916.

The Editor,

B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine:
Dear Sir,

The New Demaree Swarm Control Plan.

In reply to Mr. Lucas' letter in this month's "Fruit and Farm" I have not found, in testing this plan this season, that the possible objections mentioned would amount to anything. As a rule very little spare pollen would be present, in the combs of brood lifted up, so early in the season. If it is found on further tests that the bees take in an excess of pollen at the upper entrance it can be dispensed with after the first ten days, as it is not essential that it should remain longer, unless a queen cell is left above for the production of a new queen. In actual practice I have not yet had a young queen, on coming out to get mated, make a mistake on her return, and go to the lower entrance. This could be altogether obviated by making the upper entrance face the opposite direction, although I do not favor this arrangement myself. Most of the beekeepers in the province work principally for extracted honey so that it does not matter very much if the method is not altogether suitable for producing sections, but I think even this objection can be surmounted. Mr. Frank C. Pellett, State Apiarist of Iowa, in his new book "Productive Beekeeping," referring to the "Demaree plan" states: "While other methods of swarm control are practiced in the States to some extent in connection with extracted honey production, this plan is most generally used. It is also the simplest and surest in its results of any with which the author is familiar." Therefore if we have hit on an improvement, as I firmly believe we have, it is another step forward in the advancement of modern beekeeping. An efficient method of swarm control is bound to very considerably increase our honey production.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. SHEPPARD.

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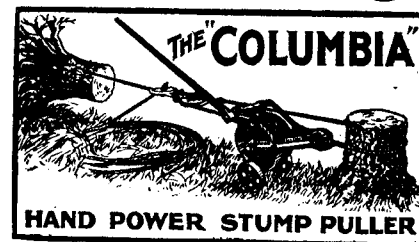
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Full blood Nubian Buck (Buster Brown), sired by "Holly Lodge Shingle" from Bonanza Ranch, Los Angeles, California. Services reasonable. Does called for and delivered if necessary.

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and Crates.
All Kinds of Fruit
Boxes.

Gardening for the Home

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

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

Propagating Summer Bedders.

The time is here again when preparation must be made to carry over the winter several of our summer bedding plants, such as geraniums, fuchsias, calceolarias, pentstemons, etc. The two latter are fairly hardy and will winter perfectly in a cold frame if given some protection during severe weather.

To Make a Cold Frame.

Directions to make a cold frame have already appeared in Fruit and Farm, but for the benefit of new readers I will give them again. The size of the frame will depend on the number of plants it is intended to raise, but for the ordinary garden a single light frame 3 feet wide by 6 feet long, with a depth of 2 feet at the back and sloping to 18 inches at the front, will be found a very serviceable size. That particular kind of lumber known as shiplap is most suitable for the purpose, as the joints between the boards are tighter and there is less likelihood of draughts. The back and front are made in separate pieces, the boards being nailed to pieces of two by four at each end; the required number of boards for the sides are then cut and nailed to the front and back, the last board being cut with a bevel to suit the different heights of front and back. It is a good plan to nail thin, narrow boards along the beveled sides to act as guides for the sash and to prevent draughts. The services of a carpenter will likely have to be obtained to make a sash, when the frame will be ready for use.

Soil for Cuttings.

The most suitable soil to root cuttings in is that in which there is a large proportion of sand. Fill up the frame to within about nine inches of the top at the front with soil from the best part of the garden, press down fairly firm, then scatter about an inch of clean sand on top, and all will be in readiness for the cuttings.

How to Make Cuttings.

Of calceolarias and pentstemons, select firm young side shoots without flowers, with from three to four pairs of leaves, the upper pair enclosing the growing tip; remove entirely the lower pair of leaves and make a transverse cut just under the joint, and the cutting will be made.

It is essential that a very sharp knife be used, to avoid bruising the soft tissues. When the required number have been made, place a board in the frame to stand on, and insert them in rows two inches apart and one and a half inches in the rows; make the holes for the cuttings with a small dibble and press the soil firmly round each to ensure that the base of the cutting is in contact with the soil all round.

PHYTOPHILINE THE GREAT NON-POISONOUS INSECT-ICIDE AND PLANT TONIC.

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

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

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

When finished, give a thorough soaking of water, close the frame up tight, and give the glass a coating of whitewash to exclude the sun.

During the operation of making and inserting the cuttings, care must be taken not to let the sun shine unduly long on them. Two essentials to success with cuttings are moisture, both in soil and atmosphere, and a subdued light. Roots will be formed in about three weeks' time, when air and light must be given gradually until, so long as the weather remains mild, the sash can be removed entirely, being careful, however, to return the sash on the first suspicion of frost.

Geraniums and fuchsias are too tender to stand the winter in a cold frame, but they may be quite easily rooted in pots or boxes of sandy soil and placed in the frame until rooted, when, on the approach of hard frost, they may be removed to the greenhouse or other light, airy, frostproof situation.

They will require very little water during the winter; indeed, old fuchsias may be entirely dried off and stored in any cool, dry, frostproof place, the drying off to be done gradually, until all the leaves have fallen.

Sweet Peas.

To obtain the earliest flowers from this most popular of all hardy annuals, a sowing ought to be put in now. Similar preparations ought to be made as recommended for spring sowings. Trenches ought to be thrown out and the soil well enriched with well-decayed manure, and a liberal dressing of bone meal or basic slag and sulphate of potash.

Sow the seeds fairly thick to allow for losses during winter. If in spring it is shown that they are too thick, patches can be dug out and transplanted, so that no loss results from thick sowing at this time.

Bulbs.

At time of writing it is doubtful if any bulbs will be had this year, the chief sources of supply, France and Holland, being at present in a state which puts all thoughts of gardening in the background.

In the event of the failure of the Euro-

The Maximum Yield

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

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED

VICTORIA, B. C.

Write for Our Catalogue.

pean bulb market, there will be a certain quantity of local grown bulbs on hand, and gardeners will be well advised to see to their bulb orders promptly; for although the local article compares favorably with the European product, it is limited, both in quantity and variety. In case there should be a bulb shortage, larger quantities of wallflower than is usually required ought to be held in reserve to fill the beds and borders usually devoted to bulbs.



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Catalogs on Application



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

POULTRY SECTION

SIMPLE TREATMENT FOR EARLY SYMPTOMS.

By Michael K. Boyer

While the writer holds that it is not profitable to resort to much poultry doctoring, inasmuch as even if the fowls are apparently cured they are unreliable as breeding stock, but to give prompt treatment in the early stages is a wise act.

Reviewing the more common ailments in the poultry yard, we learn these facts:

If in the early stages of bumble-foot, we can spread the corn by painting liberally with tincture of iodine, daily, for a week. Bumble-foot is caused by having too high perches or roosting places. In flying down the fowl's feet often come in contact with some hard, sharp object which causes a bruise resulting in the corn.

When our hens are allowed to become overfat, a disorder of the oviduct is often the result, which causes it to "break down behind." It really is no disease—merely a penalty for injudicious feeding. The best remedy known is to kill and eat all such specimens. They are not sick birds.

Canker is a disgusting ailment, but generally in the start it can be checked by several applications of fine salt rubbed on the sore spots.

Four drops of aconite in a half pint of drinking water, given daily for a week or more, is effective in cases of catarrh.

Chicken-pox can be successfully treated by anointing the head and wattles with carbolated vaseline, after having first bathed well with hot water. A one-grain quinine pill should also be given each night for a week.

A one-grain quinine pill, given each night for three nights or a week, will also work wonders in cases of colds.

Cases of costiveness can also be relieved by adding 10 drops of sulphate of magnesia to each pint of drinking water.

For enlarged or sour crop, a half teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of drinking water added daily for a few days is excellent. During time of treatment feed sparingly.

Cases of crop bound have been successfully treated by giving the bird all the warm coffee that can be forced into its crop. The dose should be repeated several times.

When a bird is debilitated it needs something nourishing so as to build up the wasting tissues. There is nothing better than a raw fresh egg every morning until the fowl shows signs of recovery. Then it can be changed to a little cooked meat, and a little muriate of iron added to the drinking water. When it is noticed that a bird is mopey, but otherwise seems in good health, this sluggishness can be quickly remedied by giving a family liver pill—just the kind that you would take yourself did you seem out of sorts. Repeat each night for three nights in succession. If possible also allow the bird free range over a grass plot during the day time.

Slight cases of diarrhoea can be greatly benefitted by adding a few drops of spirits of camphor to the drinking water. Also add finely ground charcoal to the soft feed to each dozen hens. A teaspoonful of fenugreek is added to the mash for every ten fowls is also a good remedy.

GIVE EVERY CHICK A CHANCE TO GROW HARDY AND STRONG

The profit comes from well nourished chicks.
They are producers.

DARLING'S HIGH PROTEIN MEAT SCRAPS

contains only nutriment. It contains more digestible protein, and less fat, moisture and waste, than any other brand of meat scraps on the market.

Darling's High Protein Meat Scraps are made from clean trimmings from butcher shops, thoroughly cooked. Every possible bit of moisture and grease is extracted in our tremendous presses.

It keeps perfectly under any conditions where ground grain will remain sweet.

It completes the food necessities of the growing chick, makes muscle and bone, and insures its health.

WRITE NEAREST BRANCH FOR SAMPLES AND ANY INFORMATION YOU REQUIRE.

Darling's High Protein Meat Scraps, Darling's Granulated Bone, Darling's Standard Meat Scraps, Darling's Raw Bone Meal, Darling's Meat Crisps, Darling's Fattening Tallow.

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co., Limited

Vancouver. New Westminster. Nanaimo. Victoria.

A pill made of a half grain of quinine, one grain of sulphate of iron, and five grains of phosphate of lime is just the thing for cases of leg weakness. A more simple remedy is ten drops of tincture nuxvomica in a quart of drinking water.

A pill of asafoetida, about the size of a pea, given night and morning, is highly recommended for cases of limberneck.

When the fowl "rattles in the throat" it is evidence that there is some bronchial affection. This "rattling" will be more plainly noticed at night, while the fowls are roosting. Give a half teaspoonful, every other morning, of mixture composed of equal parts of vinegar and water. If this is not effective, treat with a mixture of one part of spirits of turpentine with four parts of sweet oil, giving ten drops daily.

There is no more effective remedy for scaly legs than to coat them with gas tar, allowing the preparation to remain on the legs until it wears off. The scales, as a rule, come off with the tar. To make a still more complete job of it, after the tar has worn off, is to wash the legs with warm water and carbolic soap, and after wiping dry apply a preparation of one-third carbolic acid to two-thirds glycerine. The glycerine has a tendency to soften and bring out the color on the shanks and toes that may have become harsh and dry.

A drop of glycerine is also a sovereign remedy for sore eyes.

Linseed meal is made by grinding Flaxseed from which the oil has been more or

less completely extracted. "Old Process" contains more fat and somewhat less protein than "New Process" linseed meal.

Gluten meal and gluten feeds are by-products left in the manufacture of starch a glucose from Indian corn. Corn consists largely of starch. The waste product from the manufacture of starch or sugar is relatively much richer in oil and protein than corn. Many factories are removing part of the corn oil from the waste, so that some gluten meals carry but little oil.

For some reason, the Jews, in purchasing geese in the market, prefer a bird with a yellow or orange colored bill. So long as he can secure a light colored bill, the Jew will not purchase a goose with a black bill.

Catarrh is not roup. It is usually caused by dampness; exposure to a drenching rain is a good starter for the disease. Roup is a purulent catarrhal affection of the air passages. Dr. Sanborn says it is a filth disease, and not caused by "taking cold." The difference between roup and catarrh, is that the latter has a tendency to get well without treatment, while the former seems inclined to progress to a fatal end.

An English remedy for leg weakness is to give each chicken daily four grains of citrate of iron, or five or six grains of phosphate of lime, put in the drinking water and given in pellets of meal. A good supply of nourishing food must also be offered and it should be of a kind calculated to produce flesh and not fat—warms, ground raw bones, or chopped meat being very ac-

ceptable. Plenty of fresh green food should also be given. Let the chickens have healthy exercise and do not overfeed them or give them food that causes the formation of fat.

If you stop to look at it, a feather is a master piece of creation. The covering of birds combines in a wonderful manner, lightens and complete ventilation, is a first class non-conductor of heat, and repels dirt.

A Canadian authority says that in his opinion the most profitable egg laying fowl will be found in a white or buff variety of the American class. As a class, he says, they will beat all comers.

It is said that the calico printers use more than 40,000,000 dozens of eggs each year, and that the coffee roasters, the photographic trades, the cracker and biscuit combines, and the chemical trades consume more than twice as many. Large quantities are also used in the leather trades, for tanning, etc. They are also largely used in the preparation of many patent foods, and the liquor trade takes no inconsiderable number. For many of these uses, inferior grades of eggs are used—not because they are better, but because they are cheaper. One biscuit company in New York city buys 4,000 eggs every week.

Healthy, strong and vigorous breeding stock is necessary for quick growing, profitable market birds.

To secure best results, the scalding of poultry is something that must be done with the greatest care. Over-scalding makes an unattractive carcass. The water should be just to a boiling point, but not actually boiling before the birds are immersed. In doing this, it must not be forgotten, the operator must hold the bird by the legs and head and then lift up and down in the water three or four times, when all feathers and pin feathers should be removed very cleanly without breaking the skin. All scalded poultry should be "plumped" after picking by dipping for about two seconds in very hot water—just under boiling point—and then thrown into cool water of the natural temperature, where it should be allowed to remain for 15 to 20 minutes.

About Eggs

The department of agriculture wishes to draw the attention of egg consumers to Sections 2-7, of the Eggs Marks Act, which became law on June 1st, 1916.

This means that all eggs sold by retailers must have the receptacle or case from which the eggs are retailed labelled with the name of the province or country of origin. The sign must also state the grade of eggs being sold, e.g., FRESH, COLD STORAGE, or PRESERVED, as the case may be. All letters on this sign must be four inches high.

All eggs that have been preserved by any other method than refrigeration, must be individually stamped with the word "PRESERVED." All eggs coming from the Republic of China must be stamped with the word "CHINESE." All retailers selling any Chinese eggs for eating, or any place using eggs for any other purpose, whether for making candy, cakes, etc., or restaurants and cafes serving same for eating purposes must have a sign "CHINESE EGGS SOLD HERE" or "CHINESE EGGS USED HERE," as the case may be, in letters not less than four inches high, placed in a conspicuous place where all persons entering their place of business may readily see the same.



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

All "SECOND GRADE" eggs must be marked "COOKING EGGS," this sign to be printed in letters four inches high and placed on the receptacle or case from which these eggs are retailed.

Eventually it will pay the consumer to buy none but B. C. FRESH eggs. These are second to none and if all housewives insist on having B. C. FRESH eggs at all times, production will be stimulated in this province and the importation of foreign eggs will decrease. The quality of B. C. eggs will become even better as the demand increases owing to the fact that fewer B. C. eggs will not stand in stores long enough to become stale before they reach the consumer.

For further information on the case and marketing of eggs write to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and ask for Bulletin No. 55.

Following are two score cards adopted by the department of agriculture for judging eggs and poultry at the fall fairs:

Department of Agriculture of British Columbia, Live Stock Branch—Poultry Division.

SCORE CARD FOR GENERAL PURPOSE AND UTILITY FOWLS.

SCALE OF POINTS.

A

	The Score	Your Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE: 30 points		
WEIGHT—		
Heavyweights: Males, 7-8 1/2 lbs.		
Females 5 1/2-7 lbs.		
Lightweights: Males, 4-6 lbs.		
Females 3 1/2-5 1/2 lbs.		
Score according to age	3	
FORM, long, moderately deep broad, low-set, rectangular, well balanced		
QUALITY, bone, moderately fine and clean, feathers soft, medium in quantity, skin fine, scales fine...	6	
CONDITION, Face and head appurtenances bright red; eye bright; feathers glossy, legs, skin and beak, bright yellow or white; a uniformly and mellowness of fleshing throughout	8	
STYLE, active and vigorous, but not restless; showing strong character	7	
	6	

B

HEAD AND NECK: 20 points.		
COMB, medium size, evenly serrated, fine in texture; free from thumb marks, etc., well attached	3	
BEAK, short, stout, broad at base, well curved	5	
FACE, short, full, with a clean cut appearance, distance between eye and beak well filled in, head broad at crown	4	
EYE, clear and full, bright red or bay in color	3	
WATTLES AND LOBES, medium size, fine in texture, smooth	1	
NECK, moderate in length, well arched, with full flowing hackle (in male)	4	

C

BODY: 40 points.		
SHOULDERS, broad and rather flat on top	5	
BACK, broad, width well carried back, good length with a gentle concave sweep to the tail	8	
BREAST, deep, wide, full and round, fleshing abundant and extending right to point of keel	12	
KEEL, long, straight, well covered with flesh for entire length	12	
TAIL, well spread and full, no pinched effect, sickles long	3	
LEGS AND FEET: 10 points.		
THIGHS, medium length, plump, well muscled; set well up on the body ..	5	
LEGS, straight, short, wide apart, strong in bone, bright yellow or pure white in color preferable	4	
TOES, medium in length, straight; claws strong	1	

100

NOTE—Pure-breds should always be given preference.

DISQUALIFICATIONS — Pronounced crooked breasts or keel-bones, back, tail, toes, beak. Dis-eases in any form. Slip wing, or any deformity. SERIOUS DEFECTS—Lousy, dirty plumage, in-growing feathers.

SCORE CARD FOR EGGS.

	Scale of Points	Possible Score	Corrected Score
1 Freshness	40		
2 Quality of Contents	15		
3 Cleanliness and neatness of display	15		
4 Size	15		
5 Uniformity of shape and color	10		
6 Texture of shell	5		
Total	100		

EXPLANATORY.

Freshness, wherever possible, to be determined by "candling." Eggs up to seven days old to be accounted fresh. Eggs seven days old have air-cell not larger than 10-cent piece.

Quality of contents determined by consistency and color of yoke and albumen.

Neatness of display: Points to be deducted for unclean or soiled receptacles.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS

Cracked, "glossed," cold-storage, packed, or case eggs, rotten, double-yolked, marked eggs, blood rings or spots.

Note—Two eggs in each dozen will be broken by the judge in judging.

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

WARD, ELLWOOD & POUND,

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We can satisfy you.

Up-to-date methods and advertising
pays.

Kitwanga, B. C.

Ward, Ellwood & Pound,
Vancouver, B. C.

Please quote prices on printed Envelopes, Letterheads, Statements, Billheads, Shipping Tags, and oblige,

R. A. SAMPARE.

Saw advertisement in B. C. Fruit & Farm Magazine.

318 Homer St.

Vancouver, B.C.

Dairying

THE EXPERT MILKER DOES HIS WORK WITHOUT FRICTION.

The art of milking is to do the job comfortably, to keep the cows in good condition, and to get the highest possible yield.

The expert milker is a born animal trainer. He is even-tempered and not easily provoked. He gets along with his beasts without friction by gentling them. Lactation is a nervous function, and any disturbance of a cow's placidity results in a shortage of yield. Peace in the herd is a paying investment. It is not a matter of sentiment but of hard dollars and cents. To be profitable the cow must be contented.

The expert milker is also made by training and study. There are "tricks of the trade" which some gain by experience and all may learn by example. Regularity is important. The cow is a creature of habit. If feeding is delayed she frets and takes it out of her owner by giving less milk. She will do better if she is milked at the same hour every day.

All things considered, it is best to feed after milking. The cows stand more quietly, usually chewing the cud, and there is less dust in the air to contaminate the milk. Scientists declare that most of the milk is elaborated during the milking process and that a good supply of blood should flow to the udder at this time. The excitement of being fed draws the blood away from the udder and may prevent the highest flow. A comfortable milking stool makes the

job less arduous. Have the milking stalls clean. The use of a closed pail having the top fitted with a wire strainer which is packed with sterilized absorbent cotton helps in the production of good flavored milk.

The farmer who desires a clean product that will keep well will wash the teats, udders and flanks of his cows before milking. Dirt is not only disgusting but dangerous—and expensive. It carries bacteria that cause milk to spoil quickly and sometimes contains disease germs as well. The hands should be kept clean, the nails trimmed closely, and the abominable practice of wetting the hands with the milk should be condemned by all decent dairy men.

While it makes little difference which teats are milked first, it is more convenient to milk one front teat and opposite hind teat at the same time. The process should be continuous and rapid without feverish haste. Long, steady pulls get the milk faster and with less annoyance to the animal.

If the teats are short, or the hands tire easily, the "Swiss style" of milking is recommended. It consists in flexing the thumb against the palm with the nail side against the teat, pressing the four fingers against the opposite side and squeezing down from the top. It may take a little practice to learn this trick, but it is worth all the patience and effort necessary, as one can milk faster and with less fatigue. The writer employs this method with all cows except those having very large teats. It is important to empty the udder at every milking. Nothing will dry up a cow more surely than to leave a little milk each time. Nature takes it as a sign to let up the sup-

ply, saying in effect: "The calf is eating grass and will soon be weaned." You must fool nature into thinking the calf is still there with a husky appetite, taking all the dam can manufacture. The most profitable are those which do not dry up quickly but give milk all the year round.

Stripping with the thumb and forefinger is only one way to get the last of the milk, which is the richest in butter fat. The Danes, who are leaders in good dairy practice, have a way of kneading the udder with both hands, gently pressing down from above first at the sides and then front and back. After kneading for half a minute follow with a final stripping. The calf butts to get the last drop, and this manipulation is only another imitation of nature.

Vaseline or some good ointment should be used frequently to keep the teats soft and to heal up scratches.

MR. FRUIT SHIPPER:

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

WHY?

Because it is the home product that the people want. We aim to please our customers and help the B. C. Farmers.

Give us a trial with your next shipment of fruit and be convinced.

Our commission is 15 p.c. on all goods except on hot house stock.

Write for particulars.

SWARTZ BROS.

We Are Headquarters

FOR

Fruit Wrapping Papers

DUPLEX FRUIT WRAPS

Medium weight, glazed on one side

SULPHITE FRUIT WRAPS

Lightweight, strong, durable and
Transparent

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

We also carry WHITE BOX LINING
in all standard sizes

LAYER PAPER
CORRUGATED STRAW PAPER

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

Mail orders receive special attention.

Smith, Davidson & Wright, Ltd.

Paper Dealers
VANCOUVER, B. C.

CARE OF CREAM CANS.

A collection of dirty, dinged cream cans is an unsightly thing whether at the creamery, in course of shipment, or on the farm. It is the custom for creamery operators to wash cans and thoroughly scald them before they are sent back to the patrons, so that the only responsibility which rests upon the shipper is to see that the cans are kept in a sanitary place on the farm. In many cases very little attention is paid to the care of the cans when not in use. Too often they are allowed to lie around the stables, where the hens and other stock have access to them. To prevent dust getting into the cans the lids are frequently left on, resulting in a musty, close smell which is decidedly detrimental to the quality of the milk or cream to be shipped. To avoid this the lids should be taken off the cans as soon as they reach the farm and the cans turned bottom end up to insure the drainage of any water and also to admit fresh air. The best plan is to keep the cans on the south side of the dairy on a shelf built for the purpose, where cans

will receive the direct rays of the sun. Direct light of this kind is very important and a complete germicide. It dissipates any musty smell and leaves the cans sweet smelling and clean. To protect the cans from the rain it is advisable to build a roof over the shelf at sufficient height so that two tiers of cans may be put under it.

MILK FEVER CHIEFLY ATTACKS COWS OF THE DEEP MILKING STRAINS.

Milk fever, also known as parturient apoplexy, not only is peculiar to the cow, but attacks only cows of the improved breeds and of deep milking strains. It chiefly affects cows that have been developed in the direction of early maturity, rapid fattening, or a heavy production of milk. The victims are not always fat when attacked, but they are cows with great powers of digestion and which have been fed heavily previous to the onset of the disease. Cows are seldom affected until they have reached full maturity and are at the most productive period of their lives—that is, from five to eight years of age.

In heavy-milking cows all the food eaten in excess of that required to make up for the normal waste of the system is turned into milk. When the flow of milk ceases, if the animal is fed heavily the excess of nutriment from the food has no avenue of escape, and is consequently stored up in the glands and in the blood, causing the animal to become unnaturally plethoric, or affected by excessive nutrition. After the delivery of the calf the blood which has been supplying the fetus is suddenly turned into the circulation of the mother, and if she does not begin the secretion of milk promptly the plethora of her blood rapidly increases.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

The disease usually manifests itself within two days after the birth of the calf, although in rare instances the cow becomes affected prior to parturition. Great uneasiness is one of the first noticeable symptoms. The cow steps about restlessly and refuses to eat or drink. She may soon begin to show signs of abdominal pain. Paralysis begins to be manifested within a few hours, being indicated by a staggering, uncertain gait. The patient now becomes quieter, rapidly weakens, and finally goes down and is unable to rise. The head is drawn around to one side, usually the left, producing an attitude that is not often seen in any other disease. The animal soon becomes quite unconscious.

The temperature, at first elevated, tends to become lower as stupor and coma progress. The bowels may become torpid or completely paralyzed, and unless improvement is brought about they are not likely to operate again. The bladder, too, is paralyzed and fails to expel its contents. Action of either bowels or bladder, or both, is always a favorable symptom.

The torpor of the digestive organs nearly always causes grave disorders; the punch becomes the seat of fermentation, producing gas and excessive bloating. There are frequent belchings of gas or food, which, reaching the paralyzed throat, pass in part into the windpipe, causing inflammation of the air passages and lungs, which condition often becomes the immediate cause of death.

Means of Prevention.

For such a serious disease prevention is more important than treatment. Among

Health and the Farm

ONE of the great medical authorities in the United States says that the farmer is more neglectful of his teeth than any other class of the population. . . . If this is true, it apparently bears out other medical men who state that life on the farm with the pure air and simple wholesome food, offset other conditions which obtain in the crowded cities. . . . This brings back the average and gives the farmer no advantage from his more advantageous locality and mode of living.

WERE the farmer to attend to his teeth in the careful way in which the modern city-dweller takes care of his—thanks to modern hygienic rules and influences—the farm would produce a race of super-men beyond the dreams of the idealists. . . . Simple life, simple food, and a simple, hygienic mode of living would go further to produce the ideal man than anything else that can be reasonably imagined—providing always the individual started with the proper equipment.

IF THE MOUTH has been neglected—if the healthy man neglects to take care of the equipment which nature has given him—then, of course, there is only one way to remedy this: He should have his mouth made perfect—for it is only in this way that he himself will be made absolutely sound and wholesome—the perfect man.

Health on the farm is comparatively simple. In the final analysis it is a matter of sound teeth. For with Perfect Teeth, either the ones that Nature gave you or the ones that I can give you, and the fine wholesome life of the farm HEALTH is almost certain. HEALTH AND CHARM and high COMPETENCY, the ideal life and the ideal condition.

Come and see me if your teeth have been allowed to fall into decay, if you have failed to appreciate the importance of teeth in the economy of Nature.

My "Perfect" Crowns and Bridges and my "Perfect" Plates are the final word in scientific dentistry. They represent the finest dental skill, the finest materials, and a guarantee of 10 years constant perfect service. Nothing that money can buy could be better than my "Perfect" Crowns and Bridges at \$4.00 per tooth. Write, call or phone for free appointment which involves you in no way and entitles you to examination and advice.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

the most effective means of prevention may be mentioned a restricted diet for a week or two before calving and for at least four days afterward. Free access to salt and water is important, as the water serves to dilute the dense, rich blood, and salt encourages the animal to drink. The water should be warmed suitably, as iced water may have had a bad effect.

A cow that is in a very bad plethoric state, or that was attacked by milk fever at her last parturition, should be given a purgative dose (one pound) of epsom salt twelve to twenty-four hours before parturition is due. A most important precaution in a plethoric cow is to avoid drawing any milk from the udder for twelve to twenty-four hours after parturition. Daily exercise is of importance, and the value of the open air cannot be overestimated. Rich clover pastures should be avoided.

Method of Treatment.

It is a good practice to give a dose of purgative medicine if the air treatment, to be recommended later, is not available. Epsom salts two pounds, carbonate of ammonia one-half ounce, nux vomica one-half dram, is a good preparation to use at this juncture. The bowels and bladder should be emptied, the former by hand and the latter by the use of a small rubber tube. Bags of ice may be applied to the head. Benefit is often derived from the administration of twenty drops of tincture of aconite every four hours. The application of water, as warm as it can be borne by the hand, to the back and loins acts by removing the blood pressure from the vital organs.

In view of the great superiority of the inflation of the udder with atmospheric air as a curative for milk fever, medicinal treatment is seldom attempted at the present time. By former methods of treatment the losses were very great; but by the use of the air treatment in skilful hands it is claimed that more than 96 per cent may be saved. A large syringe or injection pump is used (a pump for inflating bicycle tires serves the purpose nicely). The whole apparatus should be sterilized before it is used. Boiling for twenty minutes will afford suitable sterilization. The intake opening is filled with sterilized cotton, while a milking tube is attached to the delivering tube.

The teats of the cow should be carefully washed and dried, after which the milking tube on the pump or syringe is inserted into each in turn, while an assistant distends each quarter of the udder with air, without continuing the process after the udder is fully expanded. The tube should be disinfected by dipping in a 3 per cent solution of cresol compound or carbolic acid after each application. Should no indications of improvement be apparent at the end of two hours, the udder should be inflated again.

SUPERINTENDENT—Soon open for position; large orchard, farm or tract proposition; practical and technical; long experience. Address Box 3, B. C. Fruit and Farm Magazine, 615 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Horticulture

PREPARING APPLES FOR COLD STORAGE.

It will bear reiterating that apples for cold storage should be picked when fully grown, but while still firm and yet well colored. They should be placed in cold storage promptly and all unnecessary delay in grading and packing should be avoided. Storing direct from the orchards without grading, and grading at leisure is good practice. For long period storage only the best fruit should be selected, and it should be free from disease or blemish of any sort. If the fruit is immature or of poor quality it will naturally wilt and decay more readily. If overripe it will dry out and evaporate and become what is known as "mealy." Overgrown fruit is not desirable for storage, as it lacks firmness. Medium-sized, well-colored fruit is the best.

MAKING OLD TREES BEAR.

A tree is simply a big plant. It is fed through its roots and leaves the same as the tiniest clover plant. The fact that it is large and sturdy looking leads many to believe a tree can be neglected, that it doesn't need the cultivation, fertilization, and general care that must be bestowed on smaller species of plants to make it thrive.

However, this relief is fallacious. To be sure, many trees will do fairly well even if neglected. But the same is true of more fragile forms of vegetation. Some will die, others will continue to live but will not show healthy growth, nor will they bear well if they are fruit trees, unless they happen to be favored by especially favorable natural soil conditions.

Hard, impervious soil is the tree's greatest obstacle to maximum thriftiness.

Plowing the surface between and around trees helps some, but when a tree is eight or ten years of age, or older, its roots go down several feet. The plough cannot break up the hard subsoil, and thus little or no relief is afforded the feeding roots by ploughing. In fact, surface ploughing encourages shallow rooting, which every horticulturist knows is bad for a tree.

To date the only practical remedy that has been found for hard soil is blasting with dynamite. Its use enables the orchardist to deeply stir and break the subsoil.

The blasting, usually an inch and a half soil auger being employed to put down holes to a depth of about three to four feet. One-quarter pound charge of a slow dynamite, five or six feet out from the trunk is generally sufficient for a tree under five years old. For larger trees from two to six charges, planted at different points around the trunk, will be required. The proper point to place the holes for the older trees is out at about the edge of the foliage line.

The effect of blasting is to break up the hard soil, enabling the roots to advance easily into new feeding beds; also to increase the water-storage capacity of the subsoil so that the tree may not suffer from lack of moisture during periods of drought.

MOVING THE GROWING TREE.

Aren't there some promising saplings wasting their good looks in your woodlot

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that you can find time to dig this summer and plant near the house? Have you an old shade tree that is getting ready to die, or a bald spot in the yard with no tree at all? Put in a little one, and you find it pays, not only in beauty and sentiment, but in comfort in future dog days, and in the salability of your place if you ever want to sell. The job can be fitted in before the rush of harvesting.

In moving a tree, first dig out a circle as near the size of the crown of the tree as possible, making sure to get all the roots.

Leave the sod on; it holds the soil together. Cut all the broken roots off smooth.

In setting, have the hole deeper than the roots will reach, which insures them a soft place to start. Spread the roots naturally and sift in rich surface soil. The tree must be set no deeper than it stood naturally; this is so important that one person had better hold the tree up while another shovels.

Water the trees if it is planted in its growing season; otherwise not. Heap a mound of dry soil around the base and keep this stirred to prevent caking. Don't let sod form near the tree at first. The best time to transplant is just before growth starts, though the fall or late spring will do. Pick a cloudy day for the work. Prune the top according to the amount you cut off the roots.

HOW TO USE PRUNING SHEARS.

Double cutter shears used in orchard pruning give good satisfaction when used upon limbs smaller than three inches in diameter. When care is taken to cut through the bark all around the branches to be removed, the wounds heal over much better than when the growing layer of bark and young wood is crushed by being squeezed from opposite sides without being cut around first. One caution is necessary in using this implement:

When making cuts of forking limbs, it is necessary to avoid bearing down because the main branch to be left is likely to split and a heavy load of fruit the following summer is almost sure to break the limb at this point. Effort should always be made to lift when making such cuts. Indeed, it is a good plan always to cut off the branch one foot or so beyond the point where the crotch is, and then to remove the stub with a second cut.

HOG RAISING IN WESTERN CANADA.

No Country in World Offers Opportunities to Be Found Here.

With the hog market at Calgary firm at \$11.00 per hundred and over, which is considerably higher than the ruling hog prices at Chicago, the attention of farmers who make a specialty of hog raising is naturally turned to western Canada. No country in the world offers greater inducements to the settler who wishes to turn his farm products into cash by the pork route, than does western Canada, and farmers who are now raising hogs on the more expensive lands of the east and south would do well to give consideration to the somewhat striking facts outlined hereunder:

It is the natural desire of every farmer who does not already own his land to become an owner, and many who are already owners wish to increase their holdings. How many hogs must a man raise on his expensive United States land to secure enough to buy another acre, and how many must he raise in western Canada for the same purpose? Figure it out in this way:

A farmer in the middle west raises a 200-pound hog, which, owing to the high price of land, heavy taxes, the liability to disease, costs him say \$12.00 to raise. He sells it at 8c per pound, amounting to \$16.00 for the hog, which gives him a profit of \$4.00. If he is operating on land worth \$100 an acre, he will therefore have to raise 25 hogs to clear enough money to buy an acre of land. The farmer in western Canada can raise a hog of the same weight for about \$8.00 on account of the small investment in land combined with the big production per acre, the low taxes and the freedom from disease. Suppose he sells this hog for the same price as his American competitor, \$16.00 (as a matter of fact the Canadian price is ruling higher) he clears \$8.00 on the hog, and with three such hogs he clears enough money to buy an acre of land at \$24.00, which for fertility is not only equal, but superior to the land his competitor in the United States is working at \$100 per acre. Taking this case as typical, it boils itself down to this, that the farmer on \$100 per acre land must raise 25 hogs in order to have enough profit to buy another acre of land, whereas the farmer in western Canada can buy another acre on the profits from three hogs.

These facts are submitted to the consideration of hog raisers, and they can lead to only this conclusion, that the farmer who makes hog raising the important part of his farm operations is not giving himself a fair show if he persists in using high priced land when he might be reaping greater results from the moderate priced land in western Canada.

KEEP COWS COMFORTABLE.

I have seen cows turned into the pasture without a sign of shade trees or anything else with possibly a pond or creek filled with sluggish water where they will stand and drink and fight off flies. Such conditions as these are deplorable and are bound to result in a decreased flow in the milk which if brought back again at all will be at considerable expense. Good cows can be made poor milkers by such treatment. To keep the cow in the best of health and enable her to produce good pure butter fat she must have an abundance of fresh water.

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WOMEN'S SECTION

British Columbia Women's Institutes

Motto—"FOR HOME AND COUNTRY"

Peachland Flower Show.

The second annual flower show of the Women's Institute took place on Friday, August 11, in the basement of the Baptist Church. There was a fine display of flowers, fancy work, domestic science and fruit. Mrs. Keating was in charge of the ice cream booth, the proceeds of which went to the Ambulance. Those who had the hard task of judging were: Flowers: Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Hogg and Mrs. J. B. Robinson. Fancy work: Mrs. Tait and Miss F. Moule. Vegetables, Mr. H. Hardy. The prizes, first and second were as follows:

Roses—Mrs. Ferguson.
 Dahlias—Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Ferguson.
 Pink carnation—Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Mills.
 Sweet peas—Mrs. Mills.
 Collection of flowers—Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Tewart.
 Collection potted plants—Mrs. L. D. McCall, Mrs. Mills.
 Best work shirt—Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Clarence.
 Best mending and darning—Mrs. Needham, Mrs. Carter.
 Best flower table—Miss McDonald, Mrs. Tewart.
 Best bouquet wild flowers—Lixie Keating, Mrs. A. Town.
 Handicraft—A. Town, G. Town.
 Collection fancy work—Mrs. Taylor, Miss McLaughton.
 Hand sewing—Mrs. Needham, Mrs. McDougall.
 Sponge Cake—Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Buchanan.
 Buns—Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. McCall.
 Special for buns—Mrs. Douglas.
 White bread—Mrs. Harrington, (2nd).
 Brown bread—Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Needham.
 Butter—Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. J. Elliott.
 Pie—Mrs. Ferguson.
 Drawing and painting—Myrtle Keating, Verna Town.
 Best dressed chicken—Mrs. Tewart.
 Canned fruit—Mrs. Town, Mrs. Urquhart.
 Canned jelly—Mrs. Needham, Mrs. Douglas.
 Best plate of fruit—Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hogg.
 Potatoes—Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Needham.
 Best collection vegetables—Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Tewart.

TYNEHEAD, Aug. 15.—The annual flower show, held by the Women's Institute was opened today by Lieut. Frank J. MacKenzie. It far surpasses anything seen in previous shows, and promises to be the most successful affair of the kind ever held here.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEET AT BURTON

BURTON, Aug. 15.—At the monthly meeting of the Women's Institute Miss M. McDevitt was chosen to represent the organization at the coming conference to be held in Nelson in September. The report of the patriotic committee showed that parcels of socks, soap, writing material, etc., had been sent to the boys of the district who are in the trenches and socks were sent to the boys still in England and in Canada who have joined the colors. Parcels were also sent to the French reservists

from the district who are serving in France. Mrs. Schram and Mrs. M. Lennau were the hostesses for the afternoon and served tea and cake.

Kalamalka Flower Show.

The second annual flower show in connection with the Kalamalka Women's Institute was held Thursday, August 10, the weather being perfect.

Messrs. Gray and Evans kindly came from Vernon to judge the flowers, and Mrs. P. Ellison and Mrs. Bruce judged the domestic work. Mrs. French and Mrs. Logie judged the photography and needlework. To all the judges we wish to offer our thanks for the pains and trouble they went to in order to award the merits correctly. We were all very pleased to see Mr. Price Ellison amongst us again. In spite of a letter in last week's paper, we still consider him our good friend, and we his; but politics are politics.

Mr. W. Johnston brought down the boat and scow with an excursion party from Vernon, and very kindly took the band boys back on the return trip free of charge in the early hours of the morning.

The different car owners of our neighbor hood, Messrs. Trask, Newton, Twogood, Rayburn, Rimmer and Dr. Irvine kindly brought them down, and we were all so pleased to have them and their delightful music. The laughing song by one of the company seemed to be the big hit. We thank them one and all for their kindly efforts to entertain the crowds. Special thanks are offered Colonel Milne and the band master for the kind permission.

We were all very pleased to see Col. Milne, who was the guest of Mrs. W. T. Heddle, amongst us, taking in the show, and very interested.

The dance orchestra played in the evening and dancing was kept up by the young folk until midnight. Mr. S. Young kindly loaned his piano for the occasion. A cake contributed by Mrs. A. L. Trask, weight to be guessed) was won by Mrs. A. Lloyd. The winner presented the cake, weighing five pounds, to the band.

An electric stove raffle was won by No. 27, who was Mrs. F. Rayburn. As several of the committees have not yet reported, a financial statement cannot be given this month.

Mrs. Apothecary and Mrs. Waters had charge of the refreshments. They, with their army of helpers were kept very busy; in fact all the committees had a very busy day, and the members of the K. W. I. are deserving of great praise for their untiring efforts to please, Miss M. Lloyd and Miss Hicks, the secretaries, being especially deserving of thanks.

The exhibits this year were not as profuse as last year, but considering it is "war time" and our honor roll quite full of absent ones, we feel it would have been difficult to do better.

The evening ended with the national anthem.

FLOWER SHOW AT LANGLEY.

Annual Display of Flowers at Fort Was Splendid Success—List of Prize Winners.

The Farmers' and Women's Institutes of Langley Fort held their sixth annual flower



This Bungalow Two-piece House Dress

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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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show at the town hall, Langley Fort, on the 9th. The show was a splendid success.

Lieut. Frank J. MacKenzie made the opening address. Sergt. (Doc.) Wells spoke briefly and his company rendered a number of patriotic songs, helping very considerably the programme of the day.

The ladies of the Women's Institute served an excellent lunch for the benefit of the patriotic and Serbian relief.

Richie Bros., of Vancouver, showed a splendid exhibit of sweet peas, gladioli and perennials. The gentlemen putting up the

exhibit also acted as judges of the flower show and gave general satisfaction.

The judges' prize for the best bloom in the show was awarded to Mrs. Jas. Allen, the bloom being a cactus dahlia. The three competitors receiving the highest number of points were Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Ormrod, Mrs. Rennie, and in the children's class John Ormrod, Dorothy Ormrod and Maurice Brown. The prizes for these consist of books received from the government.

HARROP INSTITUTE HOLDS FLOWER SHOW.

HARROP, B. C., Aug. 16.—Harrop Women's Institute held its annual flower show today. It was a decided success, but the exhibits were not as numerous as last year owing to the late spring. Mrs. G. Hunter of Nelson judged the fruits, bread, cake, fancy work and needlework, and J. W. Holmes of Nelson, F. W. Howe of Edmonton, and E. W. Slater judged the other exhibits.

W. G. Kennedy deserves special mention for his display of roses.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Best collection of sweet peas: 1st, Mrs. Eskrigge; 2nd, Mrs. Risdon; 3rd, Mrs. Bourke. Best collection of cut flowers: 1, Mrs. Bourke; 2, Mrs. Homer; 3, Mrs. Eskrigge. Best single named rose: 1, Mrs. Homer; 2, Mrs. Porter. Best collection of fresh fruit: 1, Mrs. Kerr; 2, Mrs. Ogilvie; 3, Mrs. Porter. Best collection of vegetables: 1, Mrs. Ogilvie; 2, Mrs. Kerr; 3, Mrs. Hill. Bottle fruit: 1, Mrs. Ogilvie; 2, Mrs. Wilson; 3, Mrs. Risdon. Jelly: 1, Mrs. Risdon; 2, Mrs. Knauf; 3, Mrs. Hill. Jam: 1, Mrs. Risdon; 2, Mrs. McConnell; 3, Mrs. Hill. Best pound of butter: 1, Mrs. Risdon; 2, Mrs. Harrop; 3, Mrs. Ogilvie. Layer cake: 1, Mrs. Ogilvie; 2, Mrs. Eskrigge. Bread: 1, Mrs. Risdon. Candy: 1, Mrs. McConnell; 2, Mrs. Ogilvie. Collection of grain in sheaf: 1, E. W. Slater; 2, C. W. Bourke; 3, R. J. Creasey. Needlework: 1, Miss Leslie Hill; 2, Mrs. Ogilvie; 3, Mrs. Porter. Special for best rose. W. G. Kennedy. Best collection of roses: W. G. Kennedy. Special prize of a 98-lb. sack and 49-lb. sack of flour, donated by the Taylor Milling and Elevator Company, Lethbridge, were won by Mrs. Harrop and Miss Watson.

Children's Prizes—Best bunch of wild flowers: 1, Ava Ogilvie. Wild flowers by girls under seven years: 1, Vera Knauf; 2, Florence Ogilvie; 3, Winnie Harrop. Best

home-made toy for boys: 1, Tom Porter; 2, Arthur Knauf. Best piece of fancy needlework by girls under 15 years: 1, Muriel Harrop; 2, Kathleen Knauf.

All the flowers and home cooking were sold by auction by J. W. Holmes and realized the sum of \$16.

THIRD ANNUAL FLOWERS SHOW AT CENTRAL PARK.

Exhibition by Women's Institute Highly Praised by the Judges and Visitors.

CENTRAL PARK, Aug. 26.—The third annual flower show of the Central Park Women's Institute, held at the Agricultural Hall yesterday, attracted a much larger entry than at any previous show held under the auspices of the institute and the members were warmly complimented by the judges and the reeves of South Vancouver and Burnaby on the staging and quality of the exhibits. There were fifty-one classes for flowers and sixteen for the domestic arts, in which the members of the institute are notably proficient, having this year carried off first prize at the Vancouver exhibition.

Reeve Winram of South Vancouver, who was accompanied by Reeve Fraser of Burnaby, formerly opened the show. He said that the arrangement and display of flowers would compare favorably with the large shows in the Dominion. The work necessary in preparing for an exhibition of that kind, he said, was not only pleasant but educative, as it educated people in the cultivation of flowers for the home. The reeve went on to refer to the advantages of town planning and the beautification of streets by the planting of trees and the cultivation of boulevards. He then compared the Central Park show with some of the earlier shows organized in the west, mostly by men, and he said that just as the show staged by the Central Park Women's Institute was a great improvement on the crude efforts of the men so, when the women got the franchise their influence in the political world would tend towards better legislation.

Reeve Fraser, in supplementing the remarks of Reeve Winram, said that it was very gratifying to know that the third annual exhibition of flowers had a larger number of entries, there being on this occasion 101, and the members of the institute were to be congratulated on the success which had attended their efforts. Reeve Winram, he said, had referred to

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"I never knew the real value of Blue Ribbon Tea until I stopped using it." Mrs. Macpherson told me this today and explained how it happened. She had used Blue Ribbon for three or four years constantly, then somebody her husband got acquainted with persuaded her to try a tea supposed to be "very special" and she bought quite a few pounds. "I wish you could have heard Mrs. M. laugh. She made a great joke of it and said she wouldn't give a dollar for a 20-lb. box of it. "It was really trying this tea, Miss Deans, that sent me right back to Blue Ribbon and I would like to meet the man who could persuade me away from it now."

My word, when Blue Ribbon gets into a home it gets a great reception. Doesn't it?

Jeannie Deans

the home and it was interesting to note that the motto of the institute was "Home and Country." He added.

"We are all proud of our homes, but at the present time our country stands pre-eminent and from the homes of Burnaby, and I believe South Vancouver has done equally well, we have sent over 700 men to the front to fight for King and country and the cause of liberty and justice."

The reeve went on to refer to the work which the Women's Institute was doing in connection with the Red Cross and prisoners of war and he said there was need for more work of that kind as, he believed, there was great want among the prisoners of war. He congratulated the ladies on having taken up the work.

Mrs. A. Verry, president, thanked the two reeves for their presence and, referring to the remarks of Reeve Fraser, she said the institute was taking care of a Collingwood boy who was a prisoner of war and they had received an acknowledgment that he had received their parcels of food, etc., so that they were encouraged to continue with the work as well as with Red Cross work.

Mr. Dashwood Jones of New Westminster, who with Messrs. Brown and Curtis had acted as judges, stated that the show was far ahead of any previous exhibition held under the auspices of the institute and he was glad to note that the hints given by the judges on other occasions had been taken into consideration, with the result that there was an improvement in the staging of the exhibits.

During the afternoon an interesting entertainment was provided and in the evening an excellent concert was given in aid of the Red Cross funds of the institute.

The prize winners in divisions "A" were Mrs. M. J. Kirkham for the best three ferns and Mrs. A. E. Forsyth for two hanging baskets. In division "B" Miss Summers carried off first prize for the best store or house plant in flower; Mr. R. B. Geln exhibited the best foliage plant and Mrs. Forsyth the best geranium in flower. In division "C," which covered cut flowers of all kinds, the principal winners were: Mrs. M. J. Kirkham, with seven prizes; Mrs. H. A. Bell with five; Mr. H. W. Mansfield, four; Mrs. Laidler, Miss Summers, Mrs. J. B. Todrick and Miss K. Stubbs each with three prizes; Mrs. G. C. L. Reid, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mrs. D. Kelly and Robert Crawford each with two prizes; and Mrs. Verry, Mrs. G. W. Hall, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Sweetman and Robert Kyle each with one first prize.

In the children's section, division "E," Audrey Stapleton won two prizes, for the best collection of wild flowers, pressed and mounted, and the best arranged bouquet of garden flowers. Eleri Stapleton won the prize for the best bouquet of wild flowers and grasses arranged by a girl under 14, and Oran Smith won the prize for a similar bouquet arranged by a boy; while Ernest Mansfield secured the prize for the best bouquet of garden flowers.

In the domestic arts section, division "F," Mrs. Spowart won the prizes for the two best loaves of bread and the best dozen grilled scones. Mrs. M. Young exhibited the best dozen plain rolls, made with yeast; Miss Summers showed the best two loaves of brown bread; Mrs. R. J. Wilson the best loaf of raisin bread; Mrs. Forsyth the best assortment of pies; Mrs. Summerville the best dozen oven scones, and Mrs. J. B. Todrick the best fruit cake.

In the section of domestic arts for children Lilian Cashel exhibited the best layer

cake and Olive Cashel the best dozen biscuits.

SURREY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Surrey Women's Institute held their monthly meeting on August 1st under the Douglas firs on the grounds of Mrs. Jas Loney, 48 being present. The roll-call on this occasion was an original poem on women's work. The programme for the forthcoming conference of Lower Mainland institutes which is to be held in Cloverdale this year, was read, and committees were appointed for making the preliminary arrangements for the comfort of the delegates.

Mrs. Stevens gave a very interesting demonstration of Face Massage, after which tea was served.

On August 3 the annual Institute Flower Show was held in the Cloverdale Opera House. This was opened by Lieutenant F. J. MacKenzie, M.P.P., and by Reeve Sullivan. The judges were Messrs W. Dashwood-Jones and F. Davies of New Westminster. There was a large attendance during the afternoon, but though the entries of flowers, fruit and vegetables were of very good quality, they were not so numerous as they should have been, owing no doubt to the wet weather and to the delayed season.

Mrs. Ralph Smith of Vancouver, has promised to speak at the September meeting which will be held on the lawn of Mrs. Lane's house, Cloverdale, on Tuesday September 5.

The Nubian Goat in B. C.

Continued from page 1023

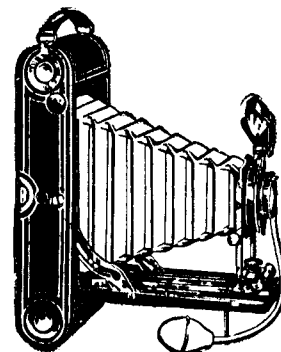
and other goats that have a few Nubian or Nubian grades that they keep to supply their own family with Nubian milk as they say they like it better.

As to looks any one that has ever seen a herd of pure Anglo-Nubians will say they are the most graceful and beautiful of the goat family. And what is most pleasing, the Anglo-Nubian goats do not all look alike except perhaps in the shape. They are nearly all colors. Some pure black, others solid red or brown. Some black with tan markings and perhaps white ears, and still others, and I think the most beautiful, the spotted ones—black and white spotted, or red, brown and white spotted. The Anglo-Nubians are very tall and large and especially graceful. Mr. G. L. Thompson says in the United States Bulletin No. 68: "The Nubian is one half larger than any ordinary goat." Now as to which breed is the most desirable to keep around our homes. The Anglo Nubians are more easily kept within an enclosure than any other breeds. We once had a young Toggenburg buck that a 7-foot fence would not hold. While an Anglo-Nubian would not jump a 4-foot fence. Then the Nubian bucks have no disagreeable odor as the bucks of other breeds have.

The Nubian does will give us three or four kids at one kidding, while the does of other breeds seldom have more than two. We know of a Nubian doe that gave four doe kids last year and fed them all, and they are all large goats now.

The Anglo-Nubian's disposition is always good, even in the bucks. The only trouble about the Anglo-Nubian goat is that they cannot be bought at a reasonable price, and they are almost impossible to buy at any price.

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When machines are laid up for a time, such as farm machinery, the parts not actually painted should be coated with a rust preventative. Such a substance should have the qualities of cheapness, ease of application and removal, and not be injurious to the coated surface.

A good and inexpensive coat may be made by mixing flour with common machinery or lubricating oil. This mixture should have a consistency of thin paste. It may be applied with a paint brush. The flour keeps the oil from drying hard, and the oil will prevent the air and moisture from coming into contact with the surface of the parts treated, thereby preventing rust or corrosive effects.