DAIRYING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Greater attention is being paid at the present time to the encourgaement of dairying in British Columbia, interest no doubt being stimulated to some extent in this province by the unique success which has attended similar efforts in the adjacent Prairie Provinces, which in a remarkably short space of time have turned a dependency on imported dairy products into an excess of production which makes available for export millions of pounds of butter annually. Having regard to export conditions, the Province of British Columbia is more advantageously situated and has every justification for extending its efforts in this direction.

In the mild and beneficent climate prevailing over the greater part of the year in British Columbia the dairy industry may be profitably followed in many sections of the province. It is especially adapted to Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands, and all sections of the mainland. The principal development at the present time is in the Lower Fraser Valley, Vancouver Island, and the Okanagan Valley, on account of the splendid growth of grasses, roots, and fodder crops in these sections.

Farmers and fruit growers in the Okanagan Valley in particular are branching out in the line of dairying, the Provincial Government having extended certain assistance to dairymen there in the commencement of operations. The present year has recorded a substantial increase in the number of cream shippers in the area, and there is a considerable increment in the export of butter from creameries. Organization has likewise taken place in the Windermere and Columbia Valleys, which offer especially fine openings for engaging in dairying under very advantageous conditions.

Dairying Surpasses Fruit Production.

In the fame British Columbia has won as a fruit-producing region it comes as a surprise to learn that at the present time dairying is its principal and most profitable phase of agricultural endeavor. It has reached this stage after a rapid growth. In the year 1910 the value of the province's dairy products was $393,838. Five years later this value had become only $453,724. It increased remarkably in the next seven years, being placed at $8,001,135 in 1922. The way the industry is developing may be appreciated from the fact that more than a million dollars was added to this value in the next year, it standing at $9,234,576. The quantity of butter produced in British Columbia last year was 4,221,704 pounds, representing an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year. There are now thirty manufacturing creameries, two cheese factories, three condenseries, and several ice-cream plants in the province.

A greater future in dairying is foreshadowed for British Columbia in the recent adoption of Vancouver as the point of export and the utilization of the Panama Canal route for Western Canadian dairy products to the British Isles and European continent. The inaugural shipments of Alberta butter in this manner proved its absolute feasibility, and this is now becoming a regular movement. British Columbia dairymen are a good deal nearer to the point of export and have this advantage over prairie competitors. There is a possibility of the province developing a substantial trade with the countries of the Orient and Europe. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Vancouver Harbor Board has in contemplation the erection of a cold storage plant at the harbor.

This war memorial at St. John's, Newfoundland, was recently unveiled by Earl Haig during his recent visit there. The work was built at a cost of $75,000 and is said to be the finest on this side of the Atlantic.

Disasters in Japan Take Heavy Toll of Life.

More than 40 men were drowned at Yokosuka recently when a picket boat from the battleship Nagago ran into a crowded naval barge. Both boats sank.

A third-class express from Shimonaseki to Tokio left the rails near Kaiki. Nine people were killed and 20 injured.

Twenty persons were killed when a typhoon swept the southeastern coast of Japan. The fatalities resulted from residents being pinned beneath houses wrecked by the disturbance. Several other persons are missing in fishing boats caught in the area of the typhoon.

The meningitis epidemic now sweeping Japan has resulted in 2,630 deaths out of a total of 4,888 cases reported, according to Government reports, which placed the death rate at 54 per cent.

Turkey's only woman doctor arrived recently in London; it is only twelve months since the Turkish Government allowed women to practice medicine in the Ottoman Empire.

A newly-rich man, buying a piano, was concerned over the size of the instrument. He impressed upon the salesman that it must be full-sized—the largest, in fact, that they manufactured. "It's for a young and growing girl," he explained, "and I don't want to have to buy her another in a year or two."

Toothbrush Loses Its Grip in England

A despatch from London says:—Little Johnny's objection to the toothbrush has, after all, scientific justification. The British Dental Association refuses to discard it altogether, but at its annual meeting the toothbrush was accorded far less respect than it receives in the average modern household.

Sir Leslie Mackenzie, medical member of the Scottish Board of Health, read a paper on dental hygiene, in which he declared that the way to have sound teeth was to watch the diet, first of the mother during pregnancy, then of the mother while nursing her babies, and then of the children themselves. According to Prof. Mellanby, as quoted by Sir Leslie, teeth defects are not caused by bacteria, and the toothbrush is a broken reed. Sir Leslie would not be so sweeping.

"With all its shortcomings," he said, "the toothbrush, given our present feeding methods, has some effect in preserving the teeth and in keeping the mouth clean. The systematic using of the toothbrush always involves rinsing the mouth at least with clean water, if not with a mild disinfectant. When one reflects that scarlet fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other infections may be represented among the infection germs incubating in the mouth, the toothbrush is a convenient reminder of the duty to keep the mouth and throat clean. At the same time, the toothbrush may spread

All Boston turned out to see the arrival of the American 'round-the-world flyers and they were given a tremendous reception. Photograph shows the airmen signing the register immediately they stepped ashore.

The Wise Head Master.

For ten years, ruefully admits Mr. Stephen Leacock in College Days, I was appointed to the staff of a great Canadian school. It took me ten years to get off it. Being appointed to the position of a teacher is like being hooked up through the braces and hung up against a wall; it is hard to get down again.

From those ten years I carried away nothing in money and little in experience—indeed no other asset whatever, unless it be here and there a pleasant memory or two and the gratitude of my former pupils. There was nothing really in my case for them to be grateful about. They got nothing from me in the way of intellectual food except a lean and perfunctory fare; and anything that I gave them in the way of sound moral benefit I gave gladly and never missed. But schoolboys have a way of being grateful. It is the decent thing about them.

A schoolboy while he is at school regards his masters as a mixed assortment of tyrants and freaks. He plans vaguely that at some future time in life he will "get even" with them. But somehow a schoolboy is no sooner done with his school and out in the business of life than a soft haze of retrospect suffuses a new color over all that he has left behind. In the tones of the school bell there is a mellow sound that he never heard in his six years of attendance. In the color of the old red bricks there is a warmth that he never saw before, and in the brook or in the elm trees beside the school playground there is such a charm and sadness that he will stand near them with a bowed and reverent head as in the silence of a cathedral.

I have seen an old boy who has been out of school perhaps only five years gaze into the open door of an empty classroom and ask, "And those are the same old benches?" with a depth of meaning in his voice. The benches already seem to him infinitely old! That by the way is the moment and the mood in which the "old boy" may be touched for a subscription to the funds of the school. That is the way as a matter of fact in which the sagacious head master does it.

The foolish head master who has not yet learned his business takes the "old boy" round and shows him all the new things—the fine new swimming pool built since his day and the new gymnasiuc with up-to-date patent apparatus. That method is all wrong; the "old boy" is bored. The wise head master takes him by the sleeve and says "Come." He leads him out to a deserted corner of the playground and shows him an old tree behind an ash house, and the "old boy" no sooner sees it than he says:

"Why, great Caesar! That's the same old tree that Jack Counsell and I used to climb up to hook out of bounds on Saturday night! Old Jimmy caught us at it one night and licked us both. And look here, here's my name cut on the boarding at the back of the ash house. See? They used to fine us five cents a letter if they found it. Well! Well! The "old boy" is deep in his reminiscences, examining the board fence, the tree and the ash house.

The wise head master does not interrupt him. He does not say that he knew all along that the "old boy's" name was cut there and that was why he brought him to the spot. Least of all does he tell him that the boys still "hook out of bounds" by the same means and that he licked two of them for it last Saturday night. No, no, retrospect is too sacred for that! Let the "old boy" have his fill, and when he is quite overcome with the burden of it then as they walk back to the school building the head master may pick a donation from him that falls like a ripe thimbleberry.

New Vitamines.

Scientists at the University of California are working on two recently discovered vitamines which may prove of great importance in lengthening life and in preventing animal sterility.

One is a vitamine discovered in tea. It has been named "bios" and is supposed to have 300 times the life-giving qualities of other similar vitamines previously found in yeast. "Bois" was discovered, it is reported, as a result of observations that tea drinking peoples, including Chinese, Japanese, Iris hand English, are longer lived than some other nationalities.

The second substance discovered, a flake extracted from wheat, is said to have increased animal fertility to a marked degree. However, the substance is present in such small quantities that only a few flakes were secured form a ton of grain.

The greatest British-built ship in the world, the Olympic, weighing 46,000 tons, was recently towed into a floating dock and lifted a height of forty feet out of the water. The lifting operation occupied 3 hours, 45 minutes.

Earl Haig is shown starting out to open a regatta at St. John's Newfoundland, on his recent visit to that city.

Electricity From the Air.

The idea of utilizing the electricity in the atmosphere for industrial and other purposes has always been a fascinating one.

Mr. Bhattacharyya, of Patna, Bengal, has experimented with large paper and linen kites. These were wound with a network of copper wires, and it proved desirable later to replace the copper wire by silver, owing to the rapid oxidation of the copper surface.

The kites rose to eight or nine hundred feet, when it was found that sparks could be drawn at short intervals from an insulated rod attached to the lower end of the metal kite-string. The intermittent sparks were made to yield an alternating current by means of a special transforming device.

Experiments are now being made with aluminum balloons filled with hydrogen gas.

Scornful Cookery Phrases.

Why the business of the cook should be used as a vehicle of scorn and revenge is a mystery of our mysterious language.

We boast that we "have settled his hash" when we have "squashed" a man, and when counsel very severely cross-examines a witness, or a mistress gives a servant what is commonly called "a piece of her mind," we say that both got "a jolly good roasting." If anyone has been thoroughly bamboozled, or made a fool of, we say he has been "done brown."

Why do we say that certain circumstances or happenings have put a man "into a pretty stew," or that a certain young man has "got himself into boiling water," which almost certainly refers to the dropping of some living animal, like the lobster, into the pot? And why do we refer to someone who has shown a lack of intelligence as "only half baked?"

The phrase "I've cooked his goose" has an ancient origin. When Eric, King of Sweden, reached a certain town with very few soldiers, the enemy hung out a goose for him to shoot. Finding, however, that it was no matter for jest, the townsfolk sent heralds to learn what he wanted. His reply was: "To cook your goose for you."

Autumn.

Spring was a pledge, the rarest promise given
To truant souls who light their hearts in heaven;
Faith with the down plucked from her mother breast
Built youth's celestial dreams an earthly nest.
This is the spring's fulfillment: every morn
The golden goal for which the past was born.
Each crimson mass of flame in autumn's gray
Found birth in some love-sanctioned yesterday;
The crumpled bloom of earth's deserted bowers
Shall live eternal in next season's flowers;
And I, whose restless heart no longer grieves,
Can hear God speaking in the falling leaves.

—Clara E. Putnam in Youth's Companion.

The Color of Water.

To speak of color in water seems absurd. A tumbler of water from the tap shows no color at all. How many instances are there, though, where water seems to be colored, either by reflection of light or by material or organisms contained in it.

As a rule, tropical seas appear quite blue, and as one travels farther from the Equator the blue gradually changes to green.

The color varies according to the amount of salt in solution in the water, and as the concentration of salt is greatest when evaporation is greatest, and therefore where the sun is strongest, the blue is intensified towards the Equator.

In the case of the Mediterranean the salt is further concentrated owing to the fact that less fresh water is deposited into it by rivers. The blue sky also increases the color of the sea by its reflection.

Sweet peas have not yet been grown to yield both yellow and blue flowers; this peculiarity marks all blossoms.

To clean a saucepan that has been burnt inside, fill with hot water, add a piece of soda, and leave to soak for a few hours. Then put on the gas and bring to the boil, and the burnt matter will peel off quite easily.

Free of Snakes.

The Canary Islands share Ireland's good fortune in having no snakes.

Women's hands must be growing larger; the average size of a glove sold a few years ago was 6¼ and 6½; it has now increased to 6½ and 6¾, while the gloves themselves are made slightly larger in each side.

Fuller's earth made into a paste with household ammonia will remove medicine or wine stains from linen. Spread the paste on the stains, let it dry thoroughly, and then wash out in lukewarm water.

Some of the girls who took part in the inter-county household arts judging competition at the Canadian National Exhibition are shown with the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Hon. John S. Martin. From left to right they are: Mabel Schopf, of Williamsford, Grace Brand, of Jarvis; Hon. John S. Martin; Marjorie Toole, of Newmarket, and Pearl Church, of Streetsville.

Fisherman Returns Fortune to Deported Japanese

Through the honesty of a fisherman of Victoria, B.C., Yokichi Fukuda, a Japanese deported from Seattle, has regained his savings of five years which he lost in an attempt to swim ashore from the steamer carrying him back to his homeland.

Five months ago Fukuda was ordered to return to Japan when immigration authorities in Seattle learned that he had entered that [illegible] years ago without a passp[illegible] was placed aboard the Nippon [illegible] Kaisha steamer Iyo Maru. When the steamer was far from shore Fukuda dived overboard with a box containing $50 and a bank book recording 2,380 yen deposited in the Yo[illegible] Specie Bank Branch in Seattle [illegible] his back. His attempt to smuggle himself into Victoria failed and he returned to the ship, but in his struggle with the waves he lost his precious box.

Five months after his arrival in Tokio the box was forwarded to him by a fisherman, who found it off the coast of British Columbia.

We should be less anxious for something to be done for us and more careful that nothing be done to us.