

# Examine Your Printing Supply

Letter Heads

Note Heads

Bill Heads

Statements

Envelopes

Tags

Business Cards

Invoices

Ladies' & Gents' Calling Cards

Wedding Invitations

and Announcements

Tickets of all Kinds

Posters, Handbills Dodgers

Programmes

ALSO CARRIED IN STOCK

Road Taxes, School Taxes

Poor and County Rates

Deeds, Mortgages

Bonds and Bills of Sale

Receipts and Notes in

Books of 50 each

## THE DISPATCH OFFICE

### UTILIZING FISH WASTE

Expensive Processes Necessary to Save By-products of Salmon Fisheries

One of the problems that has long confronted the operators of fish canneries is how best to dispose of cannery waste. This waste is usually very heavy. In the case of humpback salmon, it has been stated that the waste is from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the round weight. The waste from the "red" salmon is rather less, but it constitutes a serious loss.

According to a Government estimate the waste at the Pacific Coast canneries amounted to 140,210 tons in one year, which, at values fixed at commercial operations, would amount to over two million dollars.

The products obtained from the reduction of the waste are fish scrap for fertilizer and fish oil. An average of several analyses of the raw waste from humpback salmon showed that it contained 3.02 per cent. nitrogen, 3.46 per cent. bone phosphate and 10.43 per cent. of oil. At retail prices this would give a value of \$10 a ton. It would seem desirable, therefore, to establish fish reduction plants in the neighborhood of the larger canneries to utilize the waste.

One difficulty, however, has been that the canning industry is carried on for only a short time each year. As the fish reduction plants are expensive, considerable capital would be kept idle during most of the year. On the Atlantic coast of the United States this handicap has been overcome largely by gathering in enormous quantities of menhaden, a species of herring, and converting these into fertilizer and oil. Nearly 50 factories, having a total invested capital of over \$3,500,000, are engaged in this latter industry. In 1912, they produced 1,551,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$1,551,990, and 88,520 tons of scrap valued at \$2,138,165.

Again, the kelp resources of the Pacific coast, which are being investigated by Prof. Prince, are without doubt of great value, and may possibly be exploited to advantage by those operating the fish scrap industry. In any event, the utilization of fish waste will not be an entire success until the cost of the process of reduction is lowered, or means are found for keeping the plants in operation for longer periods each year. It is a field deserving close attention, from those interested in Canada's fisheries. —A.D. in "Conservation."

### VARIED RICHES OF GREATER ONTARIO

Northern-grown Wheat is Province's Best—Climate, Minerals, Pulpwood and Fisheries Discussed

Mr. J. L. Englehart, as manager of the Ontario Government's Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway gave facts on the riches of Greater Ontario; the agricultural, fishery and mineral possibilities of which equal the very best in the world. The climatic conditions, he said, are all that are to be desired; the rainfall well distributed throughout the area, with temperate summers, delightful autumn, and sunshine at Halleybury equal to that at Toronto. There were virtually three soils mould, created by leaves and forests for countless ages; below this, clay which on test compares favorably with that of Lambton county, except for fall wheat and corn; underlying the clay is limestone—a reservoir into which roots descend and refresh themselves, create growth, ripen grain, roots, vegetables, etc. Greater Ontario has twenty millions of acres of alluvial soil. This does not include vast stretches of agricultural possibilities south and west of James Bay.

#### Success Already

Mr. Englehart said further that farms taken up by settlers at fifty cents per acre are now valued at from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Temiskaming took the highest mark in 1916 for potatoes in the standing field crop competition for Ontario. An exhibit of spring wheat from Uno Park was awarded first honors in competition with counties from York east and Parry Sound south. Settlers could get usually \$36 per acre for pulpwood cut, drawn and peeled; thus settlers were paid for clearing their own land, the work being easy as compared with old Ontario, as there are no tap roots; while uncleared spruce wood forms a savings bank for settlers on which they may draw as needed. In New Ontario the approximate value of pine on Crown lands was \$150,000,000; on licensed lands, \$10,500,000; pulpwood, approximate value, \$300,000,000.

#### Cheap Power and Munitions

Fisheries are important, with annual value of four millions. The largest fresh water fisheries on the continent, he claimed, are within the Province of Ontario. The salt waters in James Bay and Hudson Bay are teeming with fish—a virgin field. The speaker predicted that that region would form the future summer resort of the Province, with motoring from Pacific to Atlantic. Between Couchiching and James Bay there were more than a million horse-power. Some day the navigation of that region will come to Ontario and Toronto. In that secluded part of the world are ideal conditions for munition factories that may be of imperial importance, as minerals are plentiful which furnish nitrates for explosives and also for the very best fertilizers, which will be needed in our Canadian West.

### TITLES FOR CANADIANS

Outward is Said to Endanger Growth of Imperialism

Under the caption "Not Statesmanlike," the Ottawa Journal has the following to say on hereditary titles: "There is a sharp contrast between London and Canadian press comment on the bestowal of hereditary titles upon men in this country. The enthusiasm of the London Times and Daily Mail finds a strange echo in Canada. The creation of Canadian peers means an important, possibly an epoch-making change in the life of Canada. It implies a fundamental, a constitutional re-arrangement. No one sincerely friendly to the Imperial scheme, properly worked out, can be satisfied to hail with enthusiasm a first step in the progress which arouses no enthusiasm and very considerable opposition in Canada. It is too poor a brand of Imperial statesmanship which must offend the people of the Dominion at the very outset.

"If we are going to start Imperial reconstruction on the assumption that life in Canada must be changed in a reactionary way so as to accompany the new system, the people of Canada at least deserve an opportunity to express an opinion of the question before drastic action is taken. Imperial reconstruction by that process can only succeed in spite of the method adopted, and the idea will inspire little enthusiasm in this country. True Imperialists in Canada would be unworthy of the great task before the Empire if they did not raise their voices at this time in emphatic protest against a course of action which directly into the hands of every Imperialist agitation and every fish element in Canada.

### TO BEE-KEEPERS

There is considerable difference in time from the laying of the egg in the various cells by the queen to the fully developed bee in the imago stage.

The egg deposited in the queen cell passes through its several stages to the matured queen in 15 days.

The egg in the worker cell becomes a full-grown worker bee in 21 days.

The egg in the drone cell takes 24 days to become a fully developed father.

The Queen bee leaves her cell on the 15th day.

The worker leaves his cell on the 32nd day.

The drone leisurely comes forth into the world of life on the 25th day.

The queen flies on the 21st day and the worker and drone on the 33rd day.

There may be a little difference in time when the several actions take place within the hive, but the student can rely on the above mentioned times.

### DON'T PASTURE TOO SOON

Feed Cow Well During Two Months of Rest

The average cow that freshens in the spring begins her year's work with a serious handicap. She does it if she is poor in flesh, and the cow that is dry during the winter or a stripper is apt to be, for a low production does not prompt good feeding. Good clover, hay and corn silage or clover hay and fodder corn will bring a dry cow up to her period of freshening in pretty fair condition, but wild or timothy hay and corn stover will not.

It is now generally recognized among farmers who make a study of their cows that good feeding during a dairy cow's six weeks or two months of rest is as profitable or even more so than at any other time. To freshen a good dairy cow lays on at this time will be converted into milk later. Her milk flow will be larger and her test will be higher when she freshens, if she is in first class condition.

Shortage of feed, the rush of spring work and the temptation to turn the cows on pasture before there is feed there for them are all to the disadvantage of the cow that freshens in the spring. Whatever may be the portion of the rest of the cows and stock, it will pay to feed the cow well that is soon to freshen. Not only a low-milk production and a weak calf follow poor feeding at this time, but after birth retention which may lead to serious illness.

### Horses Indispensable

The haze of uncertainty which has obscured horse breeding is steadily clearing away. Breeders are in a better position to-day to judge fairly of the future than they have been at any time in the last decade. Factors whose precise influence was problematical—automobiles, motor trucks, and tractors—have found their places, and their limitations are now fairly well understood. The greatest war in the history of the world has taught us, anew, the indispensability of horses and mules in warfare. Nations concerned with adequate defence measures must not neglect possessing plenty of horses for emergencies. Horse breeding is a world problem and must be considered as such, for horses are produced and used all over the world.

### How To Carry Fowls

The old way of carrying fowls by their legs, or by the wings, is not practised by the present-day poultrymen. It is a cruel practice. Holding the fowl firmly by the legs and allowing the body to rest on the arm is a much better method.

### MOVIES OF CANADA

Shown to Thousands of People in the United States

Western Canada attractions are made known in all the chief centres of the United States in a more attractive form and on a more extensive scale than has been hitherto attempted. By means of the moving picture camera the life and resources of the West are shown over a circuit covering many thousands of people are reached and interested in the Dominion who might otherwise only hear of the country incidentally. The films were taken under the auspices of the Grand Trunk Pacific and include a variety of pictures in the prairie harvest fields and through the Canadian Rockies. One of the most interesting pictures is the arrival of a fishing boat at Prince Rupert with 80,000 pounds of halibut on board, which enabled the photographer to secure a series of views showing the expeditious method of transferring the fish from the boat to the cars for Eastern shipment.

### Separating Postage Stamps

In damp weather, or by careless placing, postage stamps sometimes stick together. When this happens, place them on a newspaper in a hot oven for a few moments. As soon as the stamps get hot the glue dies and by pressing between the finger it is readily broken and the stamps may be easily separated without the least damage.

### GARDEN ADVICE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

Others Will Do Well Also to Heed These Hints—Fall and Spring Planting

Advice for gardening and flower-raising in the Pacific country is given by A. E. Skinner of Huntington, B.C., as follows: How often we hear the expression used that there is no money in a flower garden, but who has not been at some time or other impressed with their observations, and noticed how dreary and desolate is the mansion, with grounds uncared for, and uncultivated, and then in contrast noted the beauty and enchantment of even a humble cottage, covered with beautiful vines, and surrounded with lovely flowers and well kept grounds. It is hard to give any specific plan in laying out one's grounds to the best advantage as they vary so much in size and contour. Where one has a fairly good stand of grass, beds can be cut in any shape the fancy may dictate, and borders can be dug around the house, or along the path leading to the house, enriching it with well rotted stable manure, if deficient in fertility, pulverizing the ground thoroughly.

#### Hiding the Unsightly

As soon as all danger of frost is over, sow such annuals as stocks, asters, phlox, drummond, marigolds, godetia, mignonette, cosmos, candy-tuft, etc., all of which will give a good display of flowers throughout the summer and until frost. A good many of these seeds may be sown in pots or boxes, and planted out as the weather becomes warm, and all danger of frost is over. Unsightly fences and outbuildings may be covered, and made a thing of beauty during the summer months by sowing such climbers as scarlet runner beans (which are not only ornamental but edible), nasturtium, major, or climbing; sweet peas, tropeaeolum canariensis and convolvulus major, all of which are easily grown from seed sown in spring. Plants of rudbeckia golden glow, may be utilized to advantage to hide some unsightly corner, it being very easily grown, and attains a height of 6 to 8 feet and blossoms very freely from seed, plants can be readily obtained from florists who invariably carry a stock of all suitable bedding plants.

#### Start Roses Early

If you care to go to the expense of roses, or shrubs, these can be obtained at reasonable prices at the various nurseries, and I would advise planting same in the early spring as soon as the ground can be worked, the earlier the better, while they are still in a dormant condition. If you desire to grow flowers from roots or bulbs, such as dahlias, gladioli, liliums, or Montbretias, these can be planted to advantage in the spring. Other bulbs—such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, should be planted in the fall, any time before the frost sets in. In case of a severe winter, a good protection is afforded these by a covering of coarse stable manure, which can be removed in the spring.