

"KEEP-A-PIG" CAMPAIGN.**Victoria and Vancouver have Amended Municipal By-laws.**

The city councils of Victoria and Vancouver have repealed their by-laws prohibiting the keeping of pigs within the limits of the municipalities. Applications for permission to keep pigs within the city boundaries must be approved by the Medical Health Officer. A considerable number of such applications have already been received.

Dr. Underhill, Medical Health Officer of Vancouver, said recently: "A pig can be kept as clean as a racehorse if his owner wants to keep him that way." He explained that the odor popularly associated with the keeping of pigs is often caused by the swill when it is being boiled. By proper care this nuisance can be eliminated.

A movement to keep a pig has already gained quite a hold in some parts of the suburbs of Victoria.

Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, has written to all the municipalities in the province urging the advisability of amending any by-laws which now prohibit the keeping of hogs within municipal limits.

EARLY PREPARATION URGED.**So that farmers may produce maximum crops this year.**

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has issued a leaflet appealing for early preparation for the forthcoming increased production campaign. It is pointed out that greater production of food supplies than ever is essential now, for field crops are not only required to meet immediate human needs, but increased production of hogs, dairy products and beef are dependent upon such crops.

Foresight and early preparation are advocated. It is estimated that insect pests destroy annually from 10 to 25 per cent of all crops grown and farmers are reminded that they had better secure their insecticides before Spring if possible. The sudden demand for large quantities during the season when the insects are most active causes a serious shortage and sends the prices soaring. All spraying machinery should be thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and oiled in readiness for use. It is pointed out that this timely preparation will mean not only the saving of time but, eventually, the saving of crops.

FLAX SEED IS NEEDED.**Canadian Farmers have a Profitable Market in Ireland.**

Owing to the disturbance of war, Ireland this year will have great difficulty in securing flax seed and the linen industry, upon which the north of Ireland so largely depends, is likely to be seriously affected unless Canadian fibre flax seed can be produced and shipped to the flax growers this year. It is estimated that Ireland requires 195,000 bushels of flax seed. Previous to the war, that country secured two-thirds of its supply from Russia, principally from the Riga and Pernau districts. A small quantity was supplied by Yorkshire and the balance came from Holland. This year Ireland finds herself 104,000 bushels of flax seed short. Some 20,000 bushels have been supplied from Canada, which is a new development, as the Irish growers were accustomed only to Russian, Dutch and Yorkshire seed which had been tested by experience. The Irish Department of Agriculture in 1916, however, tested Canadian flax seed in comparison with Russian, Dutch, Irish, Yorkshire and Minnesota seed and found that the Canadian variety stood well up with the best flax seed produced.

In 1917, Canada had 7,173 acres in flax and shipped over 22,000 bushels of flax to Ireland, the price being \$4.50 per bushel as compared to \$2.50 before the war. For 1918, Canadian flax growers are expected to put at least 12,000 acres into fibre-producing flax. Farmers in sections where fibre producing flax can be grown, such as in south-western Ontario, parts of Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia are urged to pay more than ordinary attention to this crop during the season of 1918 as, apart from its own seed supply, Ireland will chiefly depend upon this country for 1919, the Dutch Government having ordered the flax lands to be more largely used for food crops.

FOOD KEPT FROM THE ENEMY.**By control which has been established over exports.**

As a result of the prohibition of exportation from this continent, except under license, of food, feed, etc., it is believed that Germany is now effectually blockaded against supplies of these commodities from outside sources, according to cable advices. All such shipments leaving the United States must be licensed by the Washington authorities, while shipments from Canada must be approved by the Food Controller.