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TAKING CARE OF SOLDIERS WHO WENT INSANE

Details of Arrangements made by Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to give Assistance and Medical Attention.

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S.

Details of arrangements that have been made for insane members of the C.E.F., including those who were formerly residents of the United States, are furnished in a statement given out to-day by Sir James Loughheed, Minister, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

"While the number of insane members of the C.E.F. is not large, we have been giving very careful consideration to the care of those unfortunate enough to be in this category, so that they might be afforded every possible measure of assistance to improve their condition and ensure that their friends and relations might keep in close touch with them.

"Pending the completion of other arrangements, it was necessary that patients in this class be treated in the existing provincial hospitals that have been established for the care of mental cases, and to ensure that these patients receive full measure of helpful treatment and such comforts as might make them as happy as possible, it was arranged that a Medical Officer of the Department visit each insane patient once a week, and that once during every fortnight every patient be visited by a representative of the Department's Chief Inspector, all of whose representatives are ex-soldiers, so that he might assure himself that the patient had all necessary clothing which is furnished at the expense of the Department, and other comforts such as tobacco, reading-matter, etc., which are also furnished by the Department. Arrangements have also been made that in so far as possible, useful handicraft occupations such as weaving, wood carving, etc., under the supervision of trained instructors, be available for the less seriously disturbed cases.

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S.

"The arrangements made with the United States Government bear on the return to their homes or hospitals nearby in the United States, of ex-members of the C.E.F. who are insane but who were residents of the United States. The Department has been able to accomplish this through the helpful spirit of co-operation evidenced by officials of the United States Government. All details in connection with the return of patients in this class to the United States are made without expense or trouble to patients or their relatives, and each ex-soldier who is returned to the United States is accompanied by a representative of the Department when he is transferred so as to ensure proper care under sympathetic auspices during the journey

[Continued on page 2.]

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SMALL FIRMS IS FEATURE OF CANADA'S NEW EXPORT DRIVE

Older Idea of Individual Competition for all Foreign Orders has given way to new scheme which allows full use of Government Credit

INQUIRIES REACH TRADE COMMISSION FROM MEXICO

A somewhat curious fact has been brought out in the course of the work of the Canadian Trade Commission in reference to the participation of manufacturers in orders under the Canadian credits established abroad. Certain industries have from the first been active in co-operating with the Commission, and have, as a result, in every case secured profitable business. Each of the industries which has thus secured the intended benefits of the credits has been organized in group form. The older idea of individual competition for all orders has been abandoned for the purposes of this export trade, and the newer principle, that of co-operation, has been substituted. It is the opinion of the Commission that if export trade is to be developed it must be through an extension of this system.

The principal idea, however, in the establishment of credits was to enable these industries as a whole to "carry on" over what was known to be a difficult period of readjustment in industry, and to enable Canadian manufacturers to enter more largely upon the permanent field of exports. But there remain a large number of eligible industries which have as yet shown little inclination to share in these national benefits. The fact is all the more remarkable because it is known that the factories in these especial industries are not running anything like full-time. The attention of the management of businesses in manufacture or production is drawn to these conditions.

In some cases, such as garment-making firms, the organization in group system has been made, but owing to the fact that the season for the manufacture of next year's domestic supplies opens in a few months considerable caution is being shown in the taking of foreign orders. It is felt, naturally, that the domestic market is the most reliable, though the advantage of securing foreign trade to supplement it is appealing more and more to those business men with whom the Commission is most closely in touch. In the garment-making trade factories are only running 25 per cent of their capacity, though the average for all industries in Canada is about 70 to 75 per cent.

A tendency to develop along the lines of amalgamation not merely for export but for all purposes is evident in British industries at present. A month ago there was a fusion between three large companies whose total shares amounted to £30,000,000 sterling. In commenting on this, a London paper touches one consideration in the following words:—

"If instead of a £3,000,000 combine there exist thirty small firms with a capital of £100,000 apiece in cut-throat competition with one another, not one of them can afford a laboratory or an in-

ventions department—which state of affairs is detrimental to progress and a severe handicap in competition with up-to-date rivals. The benefits of amalgamation, which are beginning to be understood by the leaders of industry, have been understood for a long while by the leaders of organized labour. Every day trade unions are making interlocked agreements with one another."

The Canadian Trade Commission has not ceased to urge on industrial concerns the imperative necessity of combining to secure orders from abroad, so as by their united effort to be able to deal with large-scale orders such as the European Governments especially are now placing, and to compete with large-scale production in other countries. This would take care of what is called the "unused factory capacity"; that is the difference in output between

[Continued on page 2.]

CANADIAN BACON PRICES IN ENGLAND

The following are comparative prices, as forwarded to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, as among those fixed by the British Food Controller in April for the sale by agents of the British Ministry of Food of "green" ham or bacon in original packages ex store.

Wiltshires, Canadian	180 s. per cwt.
Class A., American	176 s. "
Cumberlands, Canadian	177 s. "
Class A., American	175 s. "
Hams, L. C., Canadian	178 s. "
Class A., American	176 s. "

ROYAL COMMISSION INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Grant Made to Department of Labour for Cost of Commission now Conducting Inquiry.

By an order passed on April 17 a grant is set aside for the Department of Labour, allowing for the cost of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, advise that the sum of \$25,000 be granted to the Department of Labour, under the War Appropriation Act, 1919-20, for payment of expense incurred by Royal Commission on Industrial Relations.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS WHILE BEING TAUGHT

Full Text of Order in Council which Allows Grants to Soldiers Towards Cost of Maintaining Families while Training.

DETAILS OF GRANTS

Allowances, intended by the Soldier Settlement Board to assist settlers who are going on the land, but who require a period of training in practical agriculture, have been put into effect by the following Order in Council passed on April 22:—

Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports that by the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, the Soldier Settlement Board is empowered to extend the benefits of that Act to settlers as therein defined, and, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to make provision for placing of returned soldiers with farmers, for agricultural training stations, for farm instructors and inspectors, and for training in domestic and household science for the wives and female dependents of settlers;

That the Board has been for a considerable period engaged in furnishing agricultural training to soldiers and has now organized and is prepared to put into effect a more general scheme of assistance to this end, and for instruction and guidance in home management

[Continued on page 2.]