

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTED HOPS

Produce of 1916 or later crop will be licensed freely

The Department of Trade and Commerce has been advised by the Canadian High Commissioner in London that the Board of Trade has announced that it is prepared to issue licenses for the importation of hops subject to the following conditions:—

1. Parcels grown in and exported from any part of the Dominions being the produce of 1916 or later crop will be licensed freely on application.

2. Hops of 1916 or later crop will as a rule be licensed freely from Belgium or France.

3. Hops from elsewhere will be licensed immediately to the extent of one-half of amounts provisionally allotted by the Hop Controller to be purchased in the country specified by him.

The issue of licenses for any additional quantities of foreign hops will depend upon the supply of suitable hops otherwise available in a reasonable time, and importers are required to show to the satisfaction of the Controller of Import Restrictions that their requirements cannot be met by the importation of hops from the British Empire. Applications for licenses should be made not later than June 25 to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, London.

PRODUCE REMAINING IN FARMERS' HANDS

The Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for April, issued by the Dominion Statistician, publishes the following estimate of the stocks of agricultural produce remaining in the farmers' hands on March 31, 1919: The reports of crop correspondents show that of the total wheat production of 1918, 17 p.c., or 32,315,000 bushels, remained in farmers' hands on March 31, 1919. Last year the proportion was 14 p.c., representing nearly 32 million bushels, and in 1917 it was 21 p.c., representing nearly 55 million bushels. Of the other field crops the proportions and quantities estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31, 1919, are as follows: oats 33 p.c., or 141,694,000 bushels; barley 26 p.c., or 20 million bushels; rye 21 p.c., or 1,784,000 bushels; buckwheat 23 p.c., or 2½ million bushels; corn for husking 12 p.c., or 3 million bushels; flaxseed 17 p.c., or 1 million bushels; potatoes 31 p.c., or 32,836,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 18 p.c., or 22,295,000 bushels; hay and clover 18 p.c., or 2,701,000 tons. The stock of potatoes, viz., 32,836,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 18 p.c., or 22,295,000 bushels; hay and clover 18 p.c., or 2,701,000 tons. The stock of potatoes, viz., 32,836,000 bushels, compares with 24,130,500 bushels last year, 16,770,000 bushels in 1917, 16,285,000 bushels in 1916 and 32,310,000 bushels in 1915.

NO DIRECT MAIL TO GERMANY YET

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received the following cable from the Canadian High Commissioner in London:—

"With reference to general license authorizing on certain conditions supply and negotiations for supply foodstuffs to Germany, the Board of Trade announce that although license covers direct negotiations with firms in Germany, there is at present no direct postal communication between this country and the parts of Germany that are not in the occupation of the armies of the Associated Governments. Traders should therefore send correspondence for those territories on matters covered by general license through an intermediary in neutral country."

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STOCKS OF WHEAT IN CANADA ON MARCH 31, 1917, 1918 AND 1919.

The total quantities of grain (wheat, oats, barley, and flaxseed) in Canada at the end of March, 1917-1919, are shown in the following table prepared by the Dominion Statistician:—

Wheat in—	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.	March 31, 1919.
	bush.	bush.	Bush.
Terminal elevators.....	24,441,799	4,149,357	31,243,073
Winter storage in vessels.....	89,245	2,882,141	242,605
Interior terminal elevators.....	5,168,242	1,098,610	2,447,371
Country elevators.....	30,549,209	10,459,466	16,514,133
Public elevators.....	2,516,461	1,935,639	19,536,882
Flour mills.....	4,884,825	4,802,236	5,390,066
Transit by rail.....	12,862,356	20,011,179	10,854,840
Farmers' hands.....	45,638,000	31,684,700	32,315,000
Totals.....	126,150,137	77,023,328	118,542,970

URGE SALE WOOD BY MEASUREMENT

The Committee on Forests of the Commission of Conservation, in its annual report for 1919, has recommended that the sale of wood fuel should be by the measured cord instead of by the load, now the prevailing practice in Canadian cities. The section of the committee's report dealing with the question of wood fuel is as follows:—

Last winter the Commission, with other agencies, urged vigorously a greatly increased production and consumption of wood fuel as a measure of insurance against an unexpected shortage of coal for domestic heating. As a result of both municipal and private action there was a materially increased production of wood, which aided measurably in tiding over the extreme shortage of anthracite coal.

In preparation for the current winter a number of municipalities, particularly in Ontario, went definitely into the wood business, primarily as a matter of insurance. The Ontario Government undertook to relieve the demand for coal to some extent by providing wood from Algonquin Park for the heating of public institutions; it offered, also, free stumpage to any Ontario municipality desiring to secure wood fuel from that park.

The Dominion Fuel Controller urged the increased use of wood fuel, and issued instructions to the provincial fuel administrators and their local representatives which made attention to the possibilities of wood fuel equally a part of their official duties along with the handling of the coal situation.

A very large amount of wood fuel has been produced and consumed, notwithstanding the difficulties due to labour shortage, high wages, freight congestion and high freight rates. Had the war continued, and had the present winter compared in severity with last winter, the wood fuel campaign would have aided very considerably in lessening distress due to the fuel shortage.

As it is, the experience of the two winters has shown that wood fuel has legitimately a larger place in domestic economy than it had previously enjoyed, and that in case of emergency the hardwood forests of Eastern Canada constitute a valuable bulwark against possible fuel shortages in the future.

The general practice of local dealers selling wood only by the load, rather than by the cord, has placed wood fuel at a material disadvantage, since purchasers could have no practical means of knowing what quantity of fuel they were getting for their money. This practice naturally favours short measure where the seller is so inclined. It would be greatly in the public interest were the Dominion Government to require wood fuel to be sold only by the standard cord of 128 cubic feet, or fraction thereof.

SUPREME COURT

In the Supreme Court on June 17 judgments were rendered in the following appeals:—

Ontario.

Dominion Reduction Company v. Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt.—Appeal dismissed.

McCaffrey v. Richardson.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Canada S.S. Lines, Limited, v. Austin.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Rychman v. Bakanawski.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Campbell v. Palmer.—Appeal allowed and judgment of Mr. Justice Rose restored with the following modification: a declaration to be inserted that Sarah Ellen Palmer should be paid \$50 per month out of the income of the Charlotte Zimmerman property in the hands of her trustees, costs of both parties to be paid out of the fund.

City of Toronto v. Toronto Terminals.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Quebec.

Canadian Light and Power Company v. Nova Scotia Construction Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Rawlings v. Galibert.—A majority of the court is of the opinion that this appeal should be reheard on the following point or question: whether upon the facts in evidence it was within the authority as to the use to be made of his note given by Galibert to Lubin to so use it that he (Galibert) should be liable to indemnify any endorser for Starfilms in respect of his endorsement of that company's note to the extent of \$10,000?

McCormick and Union Lumber Company v. Sincennes-McNaughton (two appeals).—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Pulos v. Kladis, Lerikos v. Kladis (two appeals).—Appeals dismissed with costs, Duff and Brodeur JJ. dissenting.

Lefebvre v. Westbourne Land Company.—Appeal dismissed without costs to either party in this court or in the Court of Review and the judgment of the Superior Court modified as stated in the reasons for judgment of Mr. Justice Mignault.

Nova Scotia.

McLean v. Ennos.—Judgment to be entered in accordance with agreement signed by counsel and solicitors for the parties. Costs being left in the court's discretion, we adjudge that there should be no costs of the appeal to this court and that we should not interfere with the disposition made of the costs by the courts below.

Alberta.

Calgary v. Janse Mitchell Construction Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington and Anglin JJ. dissenting.

Saskatchewan.

Mitchell v. Mortgage Land Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington and Brodeur JJ. dissenting.

AIRCRAFT IN FOREST PROTECTIVE WORK SUBJECT OF REPORT

Use of Flying Boat in Fire Patrol Advocated in Report of Committee on Forests

VALUE OF AERIAL PHOTO

The following comment on the use of airplanes in forestry service is contained in the annual report of the Committee on Forests, Commission of Conservation:—

A great deal of attention is being devoted throughout the world to the development of peace-time uses of aircraft. That there will be many such uses requires no argument.

Among the possibilities are forest fire patrol and aerial photography. It is now expected that fire patrols by flying boats will be established during the current year by the British Columbia Forest Branch and by one or more of the forest protective associations of Quebec, assisted by the Quebec Government. The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association is the leader in this respect in the East, as the British Columbia Forest Branch has already proved in the West. It is believed that there are large possibilities also in connection with aerial fire patrol on Dominion lands in the West, through the Dominion Forestry and Parks Branches. Many men whose experience in aviation overseas should qualify them to express thoroughly practical opinions state that, beyond question, these things are eminently feasible.

Similarly, there is undoubtedly a large field for developments along the line of aerial photography, both in conjunction with forest protection and independently. The recent address of Colonel Cull before the Geodetic Society of Ottawa showed some of the possibilities of aircraft in furthering the line of work with which the geodetic survey is particularly concerned.

The possibilities in connection with forestry work are also very great. There are vast areas of relatively inaccessible lands in all our provinces, where only fragmentary data are available as to drainage and topography, or as to the extent, composition, and volume of the forests. As a result of war developments, the importance of our forests in the national economy is now recognized as never before. An adequate knowledge of the character, location, and extent of the forests of Canada is essential to the proper administration and exploitation of this vital resource.

The Commission of Conservation made a survey of the forest resources of British Columbia and Saskatchewan, although the data available as to extensive areas were of the most fragmentary character. Similar work in other provinces is planned, as rapidly as the necessary funds can be secured. The prosecution of such projects would be enormously simplified, and the results would be much more accurate and valuable, if necessary work on the ground could be supplemented by systematic surveys made by means of aerial photography. Such surveys might, of course, serve other public purposes as well. This suggests the extreme desirability of co-operation between all agencies interested, Dominion and provincial, as well as private.

The public interest involved in all these questions is undoubtedly very great. If adequate developments along these lines are to be anticipated on a par with those planned in other countries, it would seem logical that the Dominion Government should take the lead in making the necessary plans and in providing the equipment and personnel required. Aside from purely Dominion projects, there is a very considerable field for co-operation with provincial agencies in lines of work more or less affecting the public interest as a whole.

Save by the W.S.S. method.