

the flower buds open con-
the second and third sprays
are given by applying
when the fruit has set and

s been paid to the spraying
s, in the opinion of Mr.
is a very serious pest at
y is given at the time the
es may be stripped of their
Paris green is advised for
quickly and washes off so
any chance, to affect the
ne ounce to 2 gallons of
cond spray, when the fruit
mixture after the fruit is
ks later constitute other
ries, said Mr. Macoun,
before the leaves open
one pound to 20 gallons
wash. Poisoned Bordeaux
d just before the flower
s set and again about ten
e later sprays.

much attention to new
y. At least Mr. Macoun
though he does not doubt
spray guns, etc., they are
is lost sight of. It little
ed so long as the spray is
s, almost perfect results
fit at the Central Experi-
neliness and thoroughness
applying the second and

LLETIN.

rkell, Live Stock Commis-
ngland, where he has been
egard to markets, and
on our export trade in

curs

tion; to provide employ-
ularly returned soldiers;
between different parts of
value of land in sections
run; to encourage tourist
people much money by
their vehicles;" and to
of travel in rural dis-
York, argued that the
patronage as a result of
cement highway showed
in the expenditure of
ork to provide employ-
he farms, and that this
helping the soldiers on
skatoon, urged railway
de employment for the
Western farmer. J. E.
he same effect, to which
of Public Works, replied,

lway is necessary in my
if we attempt to build a
tern Canada where it is
require to have \$100,
the estimates instead of
the whole country must
in the expenditure of
if the Estimates state
to build railways during
tion is that \$10,000,000
vided to build new lines
that railway construction

y, explained in a former
unjust to the Western
embers, led perhaps by
West, who urged that a
because of the much
Western Provinces than
ough the latter have a
ionately. The speaker
ne time to bring in a
struction of roads, and
r satisfied if the tariff
and keep the \$280,000,
n this measure of road

replied spiritedly and
eater population down
Provinces and a greater
s are not the only ones
y means. May I be
d that the Province of
icultural wealth every
ovinces put together.
only produces more in
Western Provinces put
ce where most of the
is the province which
est of Canada put to-
oney for Victory Loans

above spoke from the

Government benches. O. D. Casselman, Dundas, added a very intelligent contribution to the discussion and drew attention to the great benefits that have been derived from better roads in New York State. Quoting the Commissioner of Roads for New York State, as his authority, the speaker said the cost of hauling per ton mile had been reduced from 25 cents to 8 or 10 cents, and that there was found after investigation to be a loss of 12 days per year for each rig used in hauling. At a calculation of one rig for each of the 750,000 farmers in the Dominion and \$5.00 per day for each rig, the sum of \$45,000,000 could be saved for farmers if roads were improved.

Amnesty for Conscientious Objectors.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux introduced a resolution on Monday, March 24, asking for amnesty for religious conscientious objectors to the Military Service Act. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General, replied stating that there had been 152 conscientious objectors undergoing prison sentences of from two to ten years, of whom between 70 to 80 have been liberated. The speaker is Chairman of a committee appointed by the Government to review these sentences. Mr. Guthrie said: "The committee reported that, in its judgment, conscientious objectors who were bona fide objectors and not slackers should be liberated after they had served six months, notwithstanding that many of the sentences were ten years. Of the 152 cases in Canada, I may say that very few have so far turned out upon investigation to be really slackers. I believe a very large proportion of them are bona fide conscientious objectors. I think that the six months' penalty, which has been resolved on as a minimum, is a moderate one, and it would hardly be fair to grant a general amnesty at the present moment, as eighty who have been already released have been penalized to the extent of six months' servitude."

Estimates for the Coming Year.

Canada will spend during the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1919, the huge sum of \$437,679,071.65 together with an additional sum of \$350,000,000 on war account. During the past week the estimates of the Government have been tabled, but the budget speech will not be delivered for some weeks in all probability and there is, therefore, plenty of opportunity to digest the financial program of the Government as regards expenditures. Supplementary estimates when brought down will probably augment these expenditures to the extent of several million dollars more. Expenditures to be made out of the consolidated revenue fund total \$351,785,490.65 and capital expenditures total \$85,893,581 made up of \$50,896,681 for railways and canals, \$4,450,000 for Public Works, and \$30,546,900 for public works—Marine Department. The whole estimates represent a total increase of \$137,996,832.34, made up of \$85,734,464.87, out of consolidated revenue and \$52,262,367.47 on capital account. Of the forty-five major items included in expenditures from the consolidated revenue fund the following represent the amounts of most general interest: Interest on public debt of Canada, \$106,847,443.64; Civil Government, \$8,295,764.66; Administration of Justice, \$1,554,083.34; Legislation, \$1,803,201.50; Arts and Agriculture, \$4,748,000; Immigration and Colonization, \$1,438,000; Pensions, \$30,053,646.72; Militia and Defence, \$4,187,600; Railways and Canals—Income, \$36,237,394.16; Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue, \$7,849,000; Public Works, \$12,098,833.14; Public Works—Collection of Revenue, \$951,000; Subsidies to Provinces, \$11,490,860.48; Indians, \$1,946,853; Royal Northwest Mounted Police, \$2,249,505.08; Dominion Lands—Income, \$3,233,745; Soldiers Land Settlement, \$25,016,000; Miscellaneous, \$26,676,233 including \$25,000,000 for housing; Customs, \$4,815,000; Post Office, \$19,701,530.25; Trade and Commerce, \$1,901,095.33; Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment, \$22,763,420. Of the estimates for Arts and Agriculture, amounting to \$4,748,000, \$1,100,000 is authorized by statute under the Agricultural Instruction Act, and will be distributed to the various provinces. The remainder, representing an increase of \$487,848 over 1918-19 is to be expended as follows: Experimental Farms, \$1,200,000—increased \$187,963.40; Entomology, \$18,000; Destructive Insect and Pest Act, \$149,200; Dairy, \$155,000; Cold Storage, \$25,000; Fruit, \$122,500; Health of Animals, \$465,000—increased \$50,000; Meat and Canned Foods Act, \$442,000—increased \$63,000; Live Stock \$800,000—increased \$200,000; Publications, \$36,300; Seed Act and Seed Improvement, \$200,000—increased, \$35,000; International Institute of Agriculture, \$10,000; Agricultural Instruction Act—Administration, \$25,000.

Miscellaneous Information of Interest.

Any member who desires information of the Government regarding any appointments or details of expenditures can secure this information by placing a question on the order paper. The Minister responsible will answer it within a few days if the information is available. A great many questions have been answered in this manner during the past week, and the following information of more or less general interest has been picked out from these answers. The Government shipbuilding program since 1917 includes one vessel in commission, 6 vessels which will be ready for commission by the end of May, and 38 in various stages of construction. These ships represent a total dead weight tonnage of 263,950 tons, all ships being of steel, built by contract.

The total expense incurred to date in the administration and enforcement of the Military Service Act, 1917, is \$3,661,417.20 by the Department of Militia and Defence, and \$1,711,675.73 by the Department of Justice. About \$700,000 was paid out to Military

Police for wages and expenses for the apprehension of 27,459 men under the Military Service Act. The number of men registered under the M. S. A. 1917, in each of the nine provinces is as follows:

Provinces	Draft 1.				
	Class 1	Defaulters on strength	49 Class	Americans	Total
Alberta.....	28,076	550	4,228	8,087	40,941
B. Columbia.....	18,169	870	2,630	4,395	26,064
Manitoba.....	22,515	1,206	4,544	1,954	30,219
N. Brunswick.....	16,902	1,020	4,403	258	22,583
Nova Scotia.....	25,616	1,087	4,702	300	31,705
Ontario.....	124,965	2,781	28,711	6,119	162,576
Prince E. I.....	4,501	67	1,095	50	5,713
Quebec.....	115,602	1,806	22,656	4,599	144,663
Sask.....	45,536	657	5,932	6,310	58,435
Totals.....	401,882	10,044	78,901	32,072	522,899

The total amount of duty refunded out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on account of refunds and drawbacks was: 1917, \$17,720,925.84 and \$10,334,691.96 in 1918.

The total expenditure for the carriage of mail and the cost of mail bags during the fiscal year 1918, was \$8,293,515.24. Newspapers make up about 65 per cent. of the bulk of the mails, the average daily weight of newspapers carried being 239,731 pounds. The gross postal revenue derived from newspapers during 1918 was \$291,539.21.

The Department of Public Information cost \$81,414.84 to the end of 1918, the present total cost of this department is about \$11,800 per month. The total outlay to date in connection with the Official Record published by this Department is \$21,980.

Registration under the Canadian Registration Act has cost to date \$631,230.89 including the cost of compilation and 5,245,606 persons were registered. The Canada Registration Board is not still in existence. The cost of registering the men and women of Canada during 1918 was \$491,900.44.

The gross earnings of the Intercolonial Railway for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, were \$18,758,186.41. The gross earnings of Government Railways for the fiscal year 1915-16, were \$18,427,908.66, for 1916-17, they were \$23,539,758.61 and for 1917-18 they were \$27,240,956.87. The general managers of Government Railways East and West, have headquarters at Montreal and Winnipeg, with salaries of \$12,000 and \$10,000 per year, respectively. The Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways is in charge of traffic at a salary of \$12,000.

The number of homestead entries made each year in Canada since 1896 is as follows:—

Departmental Year Ending.		
December 31, 1896.....	1,857	
" 31, 1897.....	2,384	
" 31, 1898.....	4,848	
" 31, 1899.....	6,689	
June 30, 1900.....	7,426	
" 30, 1901.....	8,167	
" 30, 1902.....	14,673	
" 30, 1903.....	31,383	
" 30, 1904.....	26,073	
" 30, 1905.....	30,819	
" 30, 1906.....	41,869	
Nine months ended March 31, 1907.....	21,647	
Year ended March 31, 1908.....	30,424	
" " 31, 1909.....	39,081	
" " 31, 1910.....	41,568	
" " 31, 1911.....	44,479	
" " 31, 1912.....	39,151	
" " 31, 1913.....	33,699	
" " 31, 1914.....	31,829	
" " 31, 1915.....	24,088	
" " 31, 1916.....	17,030	
" " 31, 1917.....	11,199	
" " 31, 1918.....	8,319	
Balance of Calendar Year 1918.....	3,521	
First two months in 1919.....	417	

Department of Public Health.

Hon. N. W. Rowell on Wednesday last, introduced bill Number 37 which provides for the creation of a Department of Public Health. No discussion took place, the bill merely being given its first reading, so that it is sufficient at this time to quote Mr. Rowell in introducing the bill, as follows:

"Certain particular powers are mentioned in detail covering co-operation with the provincial, territorial and other health authorities, with a view to the co-ordination of efforts proposed or made for preserving public health. The Department is also authorized to deal with questions relating to the conservation of child life and child welfare generally; the inspection and medical care of immigrants; the supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all methods of transportation; the supervision of federal public buildings and offices with regard to the health of civil servants and other Government employees therein; the enforcement of the regulations of the International Joint Commission promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the prevention of the pollution of boundary waters; and the administration of certain statutes mentioned in the schedule now being administered by other departments. Provision is also made for the appointment of a Dominion Council of Health of which the Deputy

Minister of Public Health is to be chairman; the council to be composed of the chief executive officers of the Provincial Health Departments and three other persons to be named by the Governor in Council."

Daylight Saving.

Last Thursday was farmers' day in the House and a straight discussion of Daylight Saving lasting through out the whole of the afternoon and evening led to the "canning" of Daylight Saving toward midnight. It was truly a state funeral, marked by 51 mourners and a body of 115 directors of the ceremony, hailing for the most part from rural constituencies. There were some members who found pressing business elsewhere and who, therefore, can be numbered neither among the sad nor the joyful. Fully fifty members contributed to the excitement of the scene at the bedside of the departing spirit, the great majority of whom urged that the child was sick and that it should be allowed to die. Others thought that this would be a crime, that it was a pet of the laborers and manufacturers in towns and cities and that if allowed to live its influence would have a wonderful effect upon the health of the Canadian people. A similar child was living in Germany, and the United States and these would be lonely if ours were to die. Against these arguments, several Cabinet Ministers, including the Acting Prime Minister, the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Immigration and many members including Wm. Smith, South Ontario, Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, J. W. Edwards, Frontenac and nearly every Western member, threw their weight—and the wavering spirit flickered and went out.

The farmers scored a victory in the House, largely due to the wise action of Sir Thomas White in announcing that the Government would waive its right to take up the matters on the order paper as they appeared, and permit a resolution introduced by the Member for South Vancouver, favoring the re-enactment of the 1918 Daylight Saving Bill, to be discussed impartially and without reference to party politics. The Government is certainly to be commended for taking such a broadminded view of this question and permitting the House to discuss it on its merits. The result of such a policy is that a member may vote according to the dictates of his conscience or his constituents and feel that he will not be accused of having helped defeat the Government by means of any "want of confidence" motion.

The farmers' desires prevailed in the House for once and this is very gratifying indeed, but it is by no means certain that the country will be as free from Daylight Saving as those, who have to till the soil in Canada would like. The railway War Board, it appears has decreed that Canada shall have Daylight Saving in so far as her railways are concerned, at least, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to see that where the railways use new time the rest of the people must necessarily do so also to a certain extent, unless Parliament takes the matter into its own hands and informs the Board that its wishes are contrary to the orders that have been issued. As was pointed out by the member for South York, the farmers will be more or less euchred out of any satisfaction or relief they may have gained by the recent vote of the House if the railways persist in adopting Daylight Saving time in accordance with that which has gone into effect by default in the United States.

The first regular meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the House took place last Thursday morning. This was largely a preliminary meeting whereat the Minister of Agriculture discussed briefly the present world situation with regard to cereals, and expressed his own personal opinion—not the policy of the Government necessarily—that it would be inadvisable to fix the price of wheat in Canada for the crop of 1919. This subject is, however, to be fully discussed at the next regular meeting which will be held on Tuesday, April 1. A very full program was suggested by the Minister which might be carried out so far as possible by the Committee during the present session. It is to be hoped that much good work will be done.

Last week a typographical error in our report of Parliament said that Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, was "an unwilling victim" of a sally made by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux who referred to Mr. Crerar's participation in the framing of "The Farmer's Platform." This should have read "a willing victim," because Mr. Crerar showed no inclination to depart from his well-known principles in favor of low tariffs.