

MEMORANDUM ISSUED TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Government is Anxious that Provinces Should Take Advantage of \$25,000,000 Loan as Soon as Possible.

[Continued from page 8.]

In all cases hollow walls should be provided.

(b) Sanitary conditions and ventilation.—Baths and water-closets should be provided in each dwelling, preferably on the bedroom floor. Baths and sinks should have hot and cold water. Water-closets should never open from a room and should have a window opening to the outer air.

Basements should not be used for habitation. Every habitable room should have at least one window opening to the outer air. Each room should have a window space of at least one-tenth the floor area, and cross ventilation should be provided where practicable.

(c) Height and sizes of rooms.—Rooms should not be less than 8 feet in height in the first floor and 8 feet over two-thirds of the floor area in the bedrooms.

One living room should not be less than 144 square feet and two of the bedrooms not less than 130 and 100 square feet respectively.

(d) Height and type of buildings and character of construction.—Buildings should not exceed two and a half stories in height, except in the case of cottage flats, which might be permitted to be three stories if constructed of fireproof materials. Houses should have four, five or six rooms, and in exceptional cases for large families seven rooms, excluding bathroom.

(e) Conversion of dwellings into stores, etc.—Provision should be made to prevent dwellings being converted into stores or used for any purpose other than a dwelling, except with the authority of the Provincial Government or other suitable authority, and only then on receipt of a petition of two-thirds of the owners and occupiers in the street in which the dwelling is situated. Brick, hollow tile, stone or concrete should be

used as far as practicable, preference being given to those materials which are produced locally.

(11) A special scale of legal costs should be fixed so as to reduce the expense of the transfer of land and houses. It would reduce architectural expenses if the Provincial Governments issued a series of model designs of suitable dwellings, with detailed drawings, bills of quantities and estimates.

(12) All buildings should be erected in accordance with a general provincial scheme and in compliance with the requirements of standard forms of specification and contract which shall have been previously approved by the Provincial Government.

CONCLUSION.

The compulsory requirements in Part II of this memorandum have been kept down to the minimum of what is necessary to secure compliance with the Order in Council under which the Federal Loan is granted.

The suggestions in Part III are for the consideration of the Provincial Governments in preparing their schemes. They have been carefully considered, and are put forward as minimum standards for health and comfort and not as ideals that are difficult to attain. It is therefore hoped that the provinces and municipalities may be able to embody these suggestions in their schemes. Additional recommendations may be made from time to time as experience is gained and comparative information is collected from different provinces.

To assist in carrying out the general objects in view the experts of the Federal Government are available for conference with the officers and experts of the Provincial Governments regarding the details of schemes and preparation of general provisions or standards and any other matters on which the officers of the provinces may desire to confer.

together produce 72 per cent of the total creamery butter in Canada. The production of Quebec in 1917 was 34,392,560 pounds valued at \$13,689,310, as compared with 34,323,275 pounds valued at \$11,516,148 in 1916 and 36,621,491 pounds valued at \$10,899,810 in 1915. Ontario in 1917 produced 28,714,352 pounds valued at \$11,219,029, as compared with 24,680,109 pounds valued at \$8,031,997 in 1916 and 26,414,120 pounds valued at \$7,534,652 in 1915.

For all Canada, according to the bulletin, the average wholesale price of creamery butter works out to 39 cents per pound for 1917, as compared with 33 cents in 1916 and 30 cents in 1915. By provinces the price for 1917 is highest in British Columbia, 46 cents, the prices in the remaining provinces ranging as follows: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 41 cents; Prince Edward Island, 40 cents; Quebec, 40 cents; Ontario, 39 cents; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 37 cents; and Alberta, 38 cents.

CANADA'S WAR MISSION AT U.S. CAPITAL

In connection with the visit to Ottawa of Sir Charles Gordon, acting chairman of the Canadian War Mission at Washington, who is in the city to-day, it is stated that the Mission is now operating with a small staff, owing to the removal of many war trade restrictions between Canada and the United States. It is the intention of the Government to continue the Mission for the present with a small organization to look after Canadian interests in Washington.

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FOOD STOCKS IN STORAGE ON FEBRUARY 1

Cost of Living Commissioner's Report to Department of Labour on Amounts Held by Cold Storage Plants.

BEEF STOCKS STILL LARGE

The market is not oversupplied with eggs and the butter situation is also satisfactory, beef and lamb quantities are decreasing and cheese stocks have diminished to less than one-half of last year's stock, but pork quantities are increasing and are over 38 per cent greater than last year, according to statements in the report of the Cost of Living Commissioner to the Department of Labour on the cold storage situation for February.

Beef stocks, though declining, are still 44 per cent greater than a year ago, and mutton and lamb have decreased by about 10 per cent from last month, but are still 105 per cent above last year. Chickens and poultry, though they have dropped 21 and 8½ per cent respectively from last month, are 109 per cent more than last year. Fish stocks are nearly 50 per cent greater than last year, according to the report.

MEAT STOCKS LARGE.

"Stocks of meat held in cold storage in the Dominion are large and pork stocks are increasing. Overseas shipment has ceased for a time, and the law limiting holdings and profits has just been removed," the report comments.

"The truth is that these are being held largely in the hope of the revival of the export market. It seems certain that eventually Europe will need all our surplus. The consumers fail to gain much comfort from the export market, yet it is to the advantage of all of us to have the export market kept up."

Of the eggs put into storage last summer, there are only 414,637 dozen remaining, at the first of the month. In addition, there were then 276,439 dozen eggs on hand, other than those in cold storage, and 1,354,204 pounds of bulk frozen eggs, used by confectioners and not directly consumed in the household. As the domestic consumption of eggs is about 3,500,000 dozen monthly, the market is not overstocked, but new supplies are now coming on the market.

BUTTER SATISFACTORY.

"The butter situation is also satisfactory, especially in view of the abnormal demands for overseas shipment last fall. We have 8,400,060 pounds creamery butter, which is 29 per cent less than last month, and 698,703 pounds dairy butter, which is only about half of the stock of last month. Comparing these quantities with the most reliable figures for domestic consumption, we see no cause for alarm in either direction.

"The oleomargarine stocks have fallen off by 21 per cent to 597,607 pounds, which is only about half a month's supply.

"Cheese stocks have decreased by 25 per cent to 3,485,316 pounds, which is less than one-half of last year's stock.

"Pork stocks in general are greater than last month and 38.7 per cent greater than last year. Comparing with last month, frozen pork has increased 27.77 per cent, unfrozen fresh pork has decreased 7.8 per cent, dry salted has increased 129.16 per cent, sweet pickled decreased 13.46 per cent, and pork in process of cure has increased 18.46 per cent. The quantities are: Frozen 5,787,619 pounds; not frozen, 2,560,810

pounds; dry salted, 7,599,641 pounds; sweet pickled, 9,739,619 pounds; in process of cure, 18,482,655 pounds. The best consumption figures available show consumption through wholesale channels to be 6,152,000 pounds of cured pork and 3,875,973 pounds of fresh pork a month.

BEEF LIGHTLY LESS.

"Beef stocks have declined somewhat, but are still 44 per cent more than a year ago. We have 48,120,834 pounds of frozen beef, 3,220,746 pounds not frozen, 338,551 pounds of cured, and 597,992 pounds in process of cure, making a total of 52,378,123 pounds. Wholesale consumption figures at hand show a monthly domestic demand of over 15,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and 1,250,000 pounds of cured beef.

"Mutton and lamb stocks have declined by about 10 per cent from last month, but are still 105 per cent above last year. We find 8,137,668 pounds of frozen stock and 165,681 pounds of unfrozen, making a total of 8,303,349.

"There are 2,534,691 pounds of chickens and 2,644,125 pounds of other poultry. This is 109 per cent more than last year, but a decrease of 21 and 8½ per cent respectively from last month.

"Fish stocks are nearly 50 per cent greater than last year, but the commercial stocks have declined 13 per cent from last month. All kinds this month are 20,978,767 pounds, with 3,172,863 pounds for bait.

The following statement compares holdings of February 1, 1919, with February 1, 1918, taken from such limited lists of firms as the records of last year allow:—

	1918.	1919.	Increase P.C.
Butter ..	7,010,326	8,903,850	27.01
Cheese ...	7,539,793	3,335,779	
Eggs ...	1,427,832	1,516,951	6.24
Pork ...	31,607,116	43,839,304	38.70
Beef	35,478,643	51,083,874	43.98
Mutton & lamb..	3,969,897	8,150,948	105.31
Poultry..	2,421,006	5,082,216	109.92
Fish	15,195,932	22,714,000	49.47

Cheese shows a decrease of 55.76 per cent.

Statement of food commodities in Canada, February 1, 1919, compared with the previous month, January 1, 1919, and with the same month of the previous year. The amounts of food commodities in storage February 1, 1919, were:—

	Lbs. or doz.
Butter—	
Creamery ..	8,400,060
Dairy ..	698,703
Oleomargarine..	597,607
Cheese ..	3,485,316
Eggs—	
In cold storage..	414,637
Other than cold storage ..	276,439
Frozen ..	1,354,204
Pork—	
Frozen ..	5,787,619
Not frozen ..	2,560,810
Dry salted ..	7,599,641
Sweet pickled ..	9,739,619
In process of cure..	18,482,655

Total ..	44,170,344
Beef—	
Frozen ..	48,120,834
Not frozen ..	3,220,746
Cured ..	338,551
In process of cure..	597,992

Total ..	52,378,123
Mutton and Lamb—	
Frozen ..	8,137,668
Not frozen ..	165,681

Total ..	8,303,349
Poultry—	
Chickens ..	2,534,691
Other poultry ..	2,644,125

Fish—	
All kinds ..	20,978,767
For bait ..	3,172,863

Best Structural Timber.

The principal heavy structural tree species of Canada, named in order of merit and resources, are: Douglas fir, western hemlock, eastern hemlock, western yellow pine, western larch, red pine, and eastern larch. The average weight per cubic foot of dry Canadian structural woods is from about 25 to 30 pounds. The heavier the wood the stronger and stiffer it is, according to a bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

MORE CHEESE FACTORIES; FEWER CREAMERIES

Agricultural Statistics for Month Give Interesting Dairy Figures.

Statistics given in the December issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that the total number of creameries and cheese factories making returns to the Bureau in 1917 was 3,418, as compared with 3,446 in 1916 and 3,513 in 1915. Of the total in 1917, 949 are creameries, 1,900 are cheese factories, 549 are combined factories making butter and cheese, and 20 are condensed milk factories. The great majority both of creameries and cheese factories are in Ontario and Quebec. In Quebec there are 598 creameries, 895 cheese factories, 482 combined factories, and 1 condensed milk factory. In Ontario creameries number 154, cheese factories 923, combined factories 45, and condensed milk factories 13. In both of these provinces the number of cheese factories has increased and the number of creameries has decreased as compared with 1916. The total number of farmers supplying milk and cream is 250,505 in 1917, as compared with 221,192 in 1916 and 212,927 in 1915. In 1917 the patrons of the factories numbered 81,784 in Quebec and 96,255 in Ontario.

The total production of creamery butter in 1917, as shown by the bulletin, was 87,404,366 pounds valued at \$34,227,188, as compared with 82,564,130 pounds valued at \$26,966,355 in 1916 and 83,991,453 pounds valued at \$24,385,952 in 1915. Quebec and Ontario