

## CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION EXPECTS PERIOD OF GREAT ACTIVITY FOR CANADA

### DISTRICT OFFICES OF PENSION BOARD.

District offices are situated at the following points:—

Halifax, N.S.—405 Dennis Block.  
St. John, N.B.—43 Canada Life Building.  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Provincial Building.  
Quebec, Que.—500 Merger Building.  
Montreal, Que.—406 Drummond Building.  
Ottawa, Ont.—McKinley Building, 52 Rideau St.  
Toronto, Ont.—533 College St.  
Hamilton, Ont.—Bell Telephone Building.  
Kingston, Ont.—Bibby's Block, Princess St.  
London, Ont.—Bank of Toronto Building.  
Winnipeg, Man.—702 Notre Dame Investment Building.  
Regina, Sask.—McCallum & Hill Building.  
Saskatoon, Sask.—510 Canada Building.  
Calgary, Alta.—Herald Building.  
Edmonton, Alta.—316 McLeod Block.  
Vancouver, B.C.—Rogers' Building.  
Victoria, B.C.—Dominion Bank Building.  
British Branch—403 Oxford St., London, W.1, England.

Head Office:

Transportation Building, Ottawa.  
Telephone, Rideau 4000.

### GRAIN STORED IN GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

#### Large Stocks at Moosejaw, Saskatoon and Calgary Reported.

The Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg has reported the following grain movements:—

In store Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,590,557 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,638,126 bushels; Calgary, 1,807,592 bushels.

In store C.P. elevators: 1919, 11,362,400 bushels; 1918, 9,805,102 bushels.

In store all elevators at lake front, 38,921,725 bushels.

Inspected since September 1, 1918:—

	Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918—	104,434,300	30,524,850	134,959,650
1917—	130,455,600	54,533,400	184,989,000

### HARD SEASON IN 1918 FOR DRY BELT FARMERS

#### Experimental Farm Note gives advice on planting Oats and Wheat.

The season of 1918 was certainly one of the hardest on the dry farmers of the dry belt, but where the most up-to-date methods were used a fair crop was harvested, says an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture. A deep soil is essential for dry farming so that moisture which

### Board receives many daily inquiries from Canadian producers for information on market openings abroad.

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Wheat flour can just now be supplied in unlimited quantities at prices favourable to purchasers, and there are large stocks of oatmeal and rolled oats, as well as desiccated vegetables in cans, stored within the Dominion. Before the war Canada regularly imported large quantities of beans of all sorts, but owing to the very large production last year there are now some two and a half million bushels available for export.

#### LICENSES FOR EXPORT.

All functions and powers relating to licenses for export of any commodity from Canada, formerly vested in the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board, have been transferred by Order in Council to the Canadian Trade Commission. Proclamations on trading with the enemy are still in force.

A cablegram from the Canadian Mission in London states that notwithstanding certain orders of the British Army Council, leather from Canada may be imported under general license into Great Britain.

A new ruling makes it possible to resume exportations of wood pulp to Mexico. The following have been

added to the list of goods which may not be exported by a simple endorsement of shipper's export entry: Cinchona bark and products; quinine and its compounds; cocaine; opium; opium gum and its products.

The consolidated list adopted by the Associated Governments for such goods as may be exported without a license or guarantee against their re-export from neutral countries has been received at the Ottawa offices. It defines permitted exports in two hundred classifications to these neutral countries and to enemy destinations with which certain trade is permitted. The assurance is given that guarantee against re-export in these particular cases will not be required. The main classifications include books, brushes, caps, china, glass, cutlery, drugs, earthenware, fancy goods, dressed or manufactured furs, builders' hardware, hats, household furnishings and fixtures, certain iron and steel manufactures, leather goods, office furniture, pianos, sanitary ware, toilet preparations, turners' woodenware, and typewriters.

Inquiries may be addressed to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa.

falls when no crop is growing may be stored for future use. To retain moisture in the soil, cultivate and harrow the very moment it is possible to get on the land; that is, as soon as the soil is dry enough to crumble and will not work into mud. A couple of days makes all the difference in the condition of the land. We prefer fall ploughing, as this puts our land in condition to absorb all the moisture that comes in the late fall, and it will absorb snow very quickly in the spring. Seed as soon as good germination is possible, harrow well after seeding, and harrow the growing crop until it is four inches high. Do not harrow too soon after rain, as this has a tendency to pull the roots up. All dry farmers face depletion of soil fertility, and to maintain this we have to consider how to manure our land. In the first place, every pound of straw should be taken care of and fed to stock. Straw and roots (if it is possible to grow them) and a small grain ration will bring steers through the winter with profit per pound gain instead of loss per pound lost. Peas and oats make an early growth, and can be cut for hay. If this cannot be managed, sow spring vetch and plough under as soon as sufficient growth has been obtained. This will not only help to build up the soil, but will help to conserve the moisture. In many of the lighter soils with porous subsoil it is very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to store soil moisture by summer fallowing, and we would suggest that instead of fallow, a cover crop be grown and turned under, preferably some nitrogenous crop such as vetch or peas. This with good cultural methods will help to keep our dry farm crops on a paying basis much longer than we could otherwise hope for:  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel spring rye,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel vetches, and seed down with 10 pounds clover and 10 pounds timothy; second year, clover; and third year, clover and timothy.

If grain is wanted in this rotation, omit the timothy seed the first year and sow to grain; the second year, with clover and timothy; third year, clover; and fourth year, clover and timothy.

### WINTER FUR MARKET WAS GREAT SUCCESS

#### Good Prices and Big Demand were the order in London.

At the winter fur sale in London it is reported that French buyers were in large numbers, the trade being well represented, while a considerable number of the finer furs were sold for American account.

Musquash skins were limited in quantity, but other staple fur offerings were large in number.

It is pointed out that the prophecy in the previous report that increasing supplies and diminishing purchasing power of the working people in England, due to closing of munition factories, would result in lower values has been justified, but the decline has been only moderate, and on the whole prices were considerably above those obtaining at the last spring sale.

Compared with last October sale, Australian opossum declined 30 per cent and Wallaby and Australian red fox 15 per cent. Opossum ringtail were difficult to sell, owing to the assortment being irregular.

Compared with last spring sale, fitch fell 20 per cent, and were neglected; moufflon and southern musquash declined to a similar extent, the former being dull; musquash kits dropped 60 per cent; spring, winter, and large fall musquash advanced 75 per cent, while small fall and III and black musquash realized old prices, as did ermine, blue fox, red fox, cat, badger, mole, white hare, Persian lamb, and skunk. American opossum rose 5 per cent, principal attention being given to large sizes. The entire offering was sold with the exception of 25,000 skins on which too high a limit had been placed. Beaver gained 10 per cent, as did otter and lynx. Advances of 15 per cent occurred in black bear, which sold steadily, kollinsky,

### UNEMPLOYED TOTAL SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE FOR MARCH 22nd

Returns to Department of Labour were affected by figures sent in from the Western Provinces.

#### 2,167 FIRMS REPORTED

Complete returns from employers have been received by the Employment Service of the Department of Labour for the whole of the Dominion for the week ending March 22, 1919. The returns from the Western Provinces showed a small increase in men laid off, so that the report for the whole of Canada is not quite as favourable as that already issued for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The 2,167 firms whose returns were compiled had a total pay-roll on March 22 of 218,169 persons. For the week ending March 29 they expected to be employing 217,991 persons. This represents a net decrease of only 178 persons, or less than one-twelfth of one per cent of the total pay-roll. Last week the anticipated reduction was approximately one-quarter of one per cent of the employees represented.

Only three out of fourteen industrial groups anticipate decreases, namely, the metal working industries and the pulp, paper and printing group. In the last two groups the reduction is merely nominal. Lumbering, however, shows a decline of 453 persons, or 3.13 per cent of the number of men employed. If the seasonal fluctuation in this industry were disregarded, Canadian industry as a whole would show a fair improvement.

Another encouraging feature is that eleven industrial groups, as compared with seven the previous week, expected to increase their employees during the week just ended. The building trades, both east and west, are beginning to "pick up." The other increases of greatest importance are in those industries engaged in the manufacture of ships, automobiles, furniture, food products, textiles, leather and leather products.

While the other provinces anticipated a nominal increase of 124 persons on a pay-roll of 179,495, the four Western Provinces registered a net decline of 302, or about three-fourths of one per cent of their total labour force. This, however, is almost solely due to Manitoba and Saskatchewan lumber firms laying off men engaged in woods operations.

white fox, and nutria. Twenty per cent higher prices were realized for marten and baum marten, civet cat—which were, however, difficult to sell—chinchilla, Russian badger, and raccoon. The last-named sold irregularly, large sizes and silvery colors being most in request; some 4,000 skins had to be withdrawn. Fisher advanced 25 per cent, together with silver fox and wild cat. The offering of silver fox was particularly large, and the demand centred in clear, silvery skins with good necks, while more attention was paid than usual to large sizes. Rises of 50 per cent were recorded for brown and grizzly bear, wolf, Russian sable, grey fox, and squirrel; 55 per cent for stone marten, which were in strong request; 65 per cent for cross fox, Labrador, northwestern, and fine-haired Alaska selling better than Russian; 75 per cent for mink, for which there is an increasing popularity, and kitt fox; while an advance of 100 per cent occurred in wolverine.—*British Commercial Report.*

#### Postal Cars and Mail Trains.

The distance travelled by mail trains and postal cars carrying the Canadian mails during 1918 was 120,813 miles daily and a total of 37,712,710 miles during the year, over 35,221 miles of railway, according to the report of the Post Office Department for 1918.