

WHEAT ACREAGE ESTIMATE IN THIRTY COUNTRIES

The following, showing the world's estimated acreage of wheat, is taken from the Agricultural Gazette, issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

Countries.	1919.	1918.	Five years' average 1909-13.
	Acres.	Acres	
Belgium.....	277,000	237,000	395,000
Denmark.....	125,000 (a)	141,000 (a)	114,000
Spain.....	11,317,000 (a)	10,230,000 (a)	9,548,000
France.....	11,779,000 (a)	11,360,000 (a)	16,161,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	3,268,000 (a)	2,773,000 (a)	1,887,000
Italy.....	10,502,000 (a)	10,798,000 (a)	11,723,000
Norway.....	41,000	41,000 (a)	12,000
Sweden.....	378,000	378,000 (a)	235,000
Netherlands.....	143,000	143,000 (a)	138,000
Portugal.....	1,210,000	1,210,000	1,210,000
Greece.....	937,000 (a)	865,000	865,000
Switzerland.....	202,000	202,000 (a)	104,000
Russia-in-Europe.....	35,350,000	35,350,000	58,927,000
Roumania.....	3,200,000	2,750,000	4,576,000
Serbia.....	660,000	560,000	940,000
Bulgaria.....	2,040,000	1,750,000	2,910,000
Germany.....	3,547,000	3,547,000 (a)	4,769,000
Austria.....	2,100,000	1,800,000	3,012,000
Hungary.....	6,300,000	5,500,000	9,078,000
Canada.....	17,283,000 (a)	17,354,000 (a)	9,945,000
United States.....	71,526,000 (a)	59,110,000 (a)	47,097,000
India.....	23,415,000 (a)	35,497,000 (a)	29,218,000
Japan.....	1,362,000 (a)	1,458,000 (a)	1,196,000
Algeria.....	2,000,000	3,186,000 (a)	3,494,000
Egypt.....	1,200,000	1,286,000 (a)	1,315,000
Tunis.....	1,190,000	1,413,000 (a)	1,310,000
South Africa.....	900,000	953,000 (a)	744,000
Argentina.....	16,000,000	16,976,000 (a)	16,052,000
Australia.....	8,000,000	8,649,000 (a)	7,603,000
New Zealand.....	220,000 (a)	221,000 (a)	242,000
Totals.....	236,472,000	235,738,000	244,820,000

(a) Official figures. The figures for the five years' average are all official.

TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING IN N.S.

Rural as Well as Urban Development is Provided For

The Nova Scotia Town Planning Act has been amended in accordance with suggestions made by the Town Planning Branch of the Commission of Conservation. The Act formerly required that town planning schemes or by-laws had to be prepared before 1918, but the war prevented this being done. Under the amendments made the period for compulsory preparation is extended to 1921. The Act has also been widened in scope to deal with rural as well as urban development. The model town planning by-laws of the province have been prepared for recommendation to the municipalities.

Nova Scotia has also passed a Housing Act to enable the province to take advantage of the Federal loan. A draft housing scheme is under consideration. In the investigations made into the housing shortage in Canada and the costs of building it has been found that conditions are worse in Halifax than in any other part of the Dominion, owing to the combined effects of exceptional prosperity and the destruction caused by the disaster of 1917. The Halifax City and County Schemes, covering five large areas, are well advanced in preparation, it is stated in the last issue of Conservation of Life, an official publication of the Commission of Conservation.

TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING IN QUEBEC

In Quebec a Housing Act has been passed, a provincial housing scheme has been prepared and a Director of Housing has been appointed. The Quebec scheme conforms more strictly to the Federal scheme than the schemes in any other provinces. Practically all the recommendations of the Federal Government have been introduced into

the Quebec scheme in a mandatory form. The appointment of Dr. Nadeau as Director of Housing is significant of the importance which the province attaches to the promotion of housing schemes in the form of Garden Suburbs and with proper town planning provisions. For many years Dr. Nadeau has been an active worker for town planning and housing reform in Quebec.

Housing Commissions have been appointed in Montreal, Hull and other cities.

Although Quebec is the only eastern province without a Town Planning Act it has introduced town planning provisions in its housing scheme, and the intention is to pass a Town Planning

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

The table below, indicating the world's production of butter and cheese is taken from the Agricultural Gazette, published by the Department of Agriculture:—

Countries.	Year of official statistics (O) or private computations (P)	Butter.	Cheese.
		Lb.	Lb.
Denmark.....	O. 1914	257,487,000	55,116,000
France.....	P. 1914	286,601,000
Great Britain.....	O. 1907-08	102,162,000	64,044,000
Ireland.....	O. 1907-08	75,039,000 (a)	224,000 (a)
Italy.....	P. 1914	110,231,000	354,944,000
Netherlands.....	O. 1912	143,146,000	211,004,000
Sweden.....	O. 1916	62,265,000 (b)	28,510,000 (b)
Argentina.....	O. 1914	20,518,000 (b)	11,934,000 (b)
Canada.....	O. 1910	201,600,000	201,275,000
Chile.....	O. 1916	2,079,000	3,897,000
United States.....	O. 1909	1,619,406,000	320,530,000
Japan.....	P. 1910	231,000	15,000
South Africa.....	O. 1916	16,014,000	1,975,000
Australia.....	O. 1916	182,470,000	25,408,000
New Zealand.....	O. 1916	63,407,000	109,821,000

(a) Quantity made in factories only.
(b) Quantity made in dairies only.

Act at the next session of the legislature, as stated in Conservation of Life, issued by the Commission of Conservation.

CANADA'S STATUS IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, has issued a statement which shows that, according to Danish experiments and estimates made in the United States Department of Agriculture, Canada produces per capita more food materials obtained from farm crops than any of the other principal countries of the world. The relative standing of these countries in this respect is shown in the following table taken from the *Agricultural Gazette*, issued by the Department of Agriculture:

Countries	Per cent per capita of food materials from farm crops.
Canada.....	100
Argentina.....	80
United States.....	64
Australia.....	35
German Empire.....	30
Austria-Hungary.....	29
France.....	25
Russian Empire.....	24
Italy.....	14
India.....	11
Great Britain and Ireland.....	8

Addition to S.C.R.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for addition to Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Ottawa, Ont." will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, August 21, 1919, for the construction of an addition to the Office Building, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Ottawa, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques, if required to make up an odd amount.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 9, 1919.

BRITAIN'S NEED IS OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADA

*Last Year the British Market
Was Short Nearly 170,000
Long Tons of Eggs*

BIGGEST EGG IMPORTER

A glance at the European markets of pre-war days will help us to appreciate the problems that lie before us. At that time Britain was the heaviest European importer of eggs, while Germany, a close second in eggs, was the biggest importer of poultry. Over 50 per cent of Britain's egg imports came from Russia, the balance from over fifty other countries.

Many changes in trade movement have occurred during the war. The Canadian west has ceased to import eastern eggs and is now a producer. For a dozen years Canada's export of eggs to Britain had been dwindling while she catered to this home market, but in 1915 the first carload of western eggs came east and three years later, in 1918, over two hundred carloads of eggs came from the west. Canada is entering the export trade and this year's indications are for a large increase over the amount shipped in 1918, as stated in an article on egg and poultry market conditions in Europe, by W. A. Brown, Chief of Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, in the *Agricultural Gazette*.

BRITAIN LARGEST IMPORTER.

Britain is still the biggest egg importer. Her present need is Canada's opportunity, and her need is great. In spite of the fact that Canada's egg production has speeded up, her exports to the United Kingdom during the war amounted to only 14 per cent of that country's requirements. Last year Britain was short nearly 170,000 long tons of shell eggs.

The withdrawal of Russia as an egg exporting country leaves the Dominion in a most favoured position for the British trade. With an improved system of grading and standardization Canada has established a guarantee for eggs bearing the name of "Canada," or "Canadian." Canadian eggs are in high repute on the British market.

Aside from the egg market Europe offers opportunities to the producer of dressed poultry. At the beginning of the present year the outlook for export trade in dressed poultry was dark for Canada. Poultry handlers had paid high prices for the product, but space could not be secured for its shipment. All space was under the control of the British Ministry of Shipping was reserved for the shipment of frozen meats. The situation was tense. The high prices offered in January were lower in February and March. Space was still unavailable and the States were waiting with their produce for the earliest opportunity of shipping. Through representations from the Department of Agriculture, and the High Commissioner's office in London, space was ultimately obtained and we have shipped nearly 1,000,000 pounds of dressed poultry to the British markets. The United States are now making shipments as well.

Canals are Free.

No tolls have been charged on any of the Dominion canals since 1903-4, as stated in the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for 1918.

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War Savings Stamps not only
save money but earn it.