

INTERIM JUDGMENT OF THE PAPER CONTROL TRIBUNAL ISSUED

List is Given of Topics on which it is Regarded Ample Evidence by the Manufacturers Has Been Offered.

THE PRESENT POSITION

An interim judgment of the Paper Control Tribunal, dated at Ottawa January 23, has been handed out affecting the appeals by the publishers and by the manufacturers from the order of Mr. Commissioner Pringle, which was dated September 26, 1918. It is as follows:—

At the opening of this hearing, Mr. Clarkson and his assistant, Mr. Taylor, were examined at some length by counsel for the publishers, but we reserved our decision upon receiving this testimony as evidence, and pending such decision counsel for the manufacturers did not cross-examine.

By the order of the Commissioner now under review it is provided that if the prices fixed by him "are at any time found upon investigation to be either too high or too low, there will be a revision of price from July 1, 1918," and prices after that date were in part based upon estimates only.

We think that it is important that the prices when fixed by us should be final and that all proper evidence which either party may think important should be before us.

Investigations have now been made by Mr. Clarkson which will enable the accuracy of certain estimates on which the price was fixed to be tested. We refer to the estimated increase of cost of wood, wages, and freight after 1st July.

In view of the admission of the record of the proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission, of the necessity of confining the further evidence within reasonable limits, of the great mass of evidence already taken, and of the views we entertain with respect to certain matters argued before us, we do not think further evidence should be received with reference to the following topics:—

1. Capital investment.
2. Working capital.
3. Return upon investment.
4. Going value.
5. Depreciation.
6. Sinkage.
7. Stumpage.
8. Machine losses.

We desire that further evidence should be mainly directed and shall be substantially confined to the matters (other than those mentioned above as excluded) dealt with in the publishers' brief in the criticisms of the estimated cost of manufacture at the different mills and estimated increased cost of wood, labour, and freight.

If as the result of the criticism of Mr. Clarkson's former reports he desires to modify his conclusions, he should be afforded an opportunity of doing so.

We shall withhold our decision for sufficient time to enable either party to give such relevant evidence as it may desire and as is permitted under the above rulings, before the Commissioner. The evidence taken before us is to be treated as taken by the Commissioner, with liberty to manufacturers' counsel to cross-examine thereon.

Upon this evidence we would ask the Commissioner to state what change, if any, should in his opinion be made in the prices fixed by him, and without any further formal appeal we shall receive further argument, either oral or written, as may be arranged by counsel.

It is desired that this evidence shall be given as soon as practicable. If either party fails to proceed with diligence, a motion may be made for judgment on the evidence as it now stands, or the tribunal may of its own motion

REVISED CASUALTIES REPORTED TO CANADIAN MILITIA HEADQUARTERS' UP TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 15, 1919.

	Officers.	Other ranks	Total.
Killed in action.....	1,844	33,840	35,684
Died of wounds.....	614	11,823	12,437
Died of disease.....	227	3,830	4,057
Wounded.....	7,133	148,706	155,839
Prisoners of war.....	3,049
Presumed dead.....	142	4,540	4,682
Missing.....	37	361	398
	9,997	203,100	216,146

Deaths in Canada (not counted in total casualties), 2,287.

N.B.—2,647 officers and other ranks included in this column subsequently reported "Died whilst prisoners of war. Repatriated, etc."

TO DEFRAY COST OF FIGHTING INFLUENZA AMONG THE INDIANS

Order in Council Authorizes
Extra Appropriation of
\$50,000 to Defray Expenses
of Recent Epidemic.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT

An extra appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of medical men and nurses in regard to the unexpected influenza epidemic among the Indians of Canada has been authorized by the following Order in Council passed on January 23:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th January, 1919, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, stating that the epidemic of influenza has necessitated a heavy expenditure over and above the parliamentary appropriation for epidemics among the Indians and it will be impossible to avoid a still further expenditure in the same connection before Parliament meets. Notwithstanding the loyal effort of medical men and officers of the department, the suffering and mortality has been very great amongst the Indians.

An appropriation of \$10,000 was provided by Parliament last session to meet the costs of epidemics, but the serious and unexpected attack of influenza which has visited the Indians in common with others has so far compelled the department to spend the sum of \$35,000 to pay for the services of medical men and nurses, to meet hospital expenses and afford relief supplies necessitated by the destitute condition of sick Indians. It is estimated that the sum of \$25,000 represents the additional outstanding accounts which have yet to be settled as they come to hand.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that, pending the meeting of Parliament, a Governor General's Special Warrant do issue covering the sum of \$50,000 to meet the cost of the epidemic of influenza among the Indians of Canada, the necessity being urgent, and the Minister of Finance having reported that there is no parliamentary provision for the expenditure referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

determine the questions before it without awaiting further evidence.

Dated at Ottawa this twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1919.

(Sgd.) A. S. WHITE.
(Sgd.) CHARLES ARCHER.
(Sgd.) W. E. MIDDLETON.

TESTS ARE MADE OF MATERIAL FOR ROADS

Samples are Analysed by
Mines Branch for Abra-
sion and Hardness.

The usefulness of applying laboratory tests to road materials before they are used has been shown by the work of the Road Materials Division of the Mines Branch, which tests samples in accordance with standard methods used by the United States Office of Public Roads. At the Road Materials Laboratory many samples have been tested, and many of the results appear in a table given in the summary report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines for the year 1917.

The abrasion test duplicates in a practical laboratory way the abrasive action of traffic on the stone in a road-bed. The test is made on a number of pieces of stone of cubical shape, and of about the same size, which are revolved for 10,000 revolutions in an iron cylinder, set at an angle of 30 degrees across the axis. The percentage by weight of the stones worn to powder by this operation is reported as the per cent of the wear.

The hardness test measures the resistance possessed by a rock to wear produced by dry grinding with an abrasive. The toughness test measures the resistance of a rock to fracture by impact. It is intended to duplicate the stresses undergone by rock fragments in a roadbed through the impact of horses' hooves and of swiftly moving vehicles passing over slight obstructions in the roadway. Tests are also made for specific gravity and water absorption.

The samples are obtained from many parts of the country, and consist of rock and gravel representing sources of supply of road material.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATES IN W.S.S. CAMPAIGN

Farmers Start Organization
in Prince Edward Island.

The following instances show how the public is co-operating in the War Savings Stamp campaign:—

At a meeting of the Canadian Farm Products held recently at Charlottetown, P.E.I., this association, which embraces the entire province, and thus has access to practically every farmhouse, undertook to organize a War Savings Stamp campaign in the rural municipalities with the co-operation of the farmers' societies.

In Winnipeg the School Board has made financial arrangements enabling the teachers in the schools to secure a stock of stamps sufficient to supply all pupils. Out in the rural districts of Manitoba the school trustees are, in many cases, financing the movement.

ENEMY ALIENS AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR FINAL DISPOSAL

There are Over Two Thousand
Interned in Canada and
Those Regarded as Danger-
ous Will be Deported to
Native Countries.

GERMANS NUMBER 1,700

A report from the Director of Internment Operations shows that there are at the various camps throughout Canada 2,222 enemy aliens, of whom 1,700 are Germans and the remaining 522 Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Practically all of them belong to the labouring class. Of the 1,700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of the British Government.

The Dominion Government has decided that all enemy interned prisoners who may be regarded as dangerous or undesirable shall be repatriated with the least possible delay. The Minister of Justice has therefore been authorized under the authority of the War Measures Act to direct the expulsion, removal, or deportation from Canada of all undesirable interned aliens. It has been ascertained through the Colonial Office that repatriation is now possible of a number not exceeding one hundred adult males.

Inquiries will at once be made of the British Government as to what disposition is to be made of the 800 men who were transferred from the West Indies.

The property of interned prisoners will remain subject to the regulations and powers conferred as heretofore. The restitution or ultimate disposition of such property will depend on the stipulations of the treaty of peace. In cases where the money of alien prisoners is in the hands of the Director of Internment Operations, there may be paid to each of such prisoners upon deportation a sum not exceeding \$75 as a provision for travelling expenses.

Fur Farms in N. B.

As shown in a booklet, "New Brunswick; its Natural Resources, Developed and Undeveloped," prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, and issued recently by the Department of the Interior, there are in that province forty-seven fur-farming companies with a total capitalization of over \$4,000,000. Silver, cross, and red foxes are the chief productions of these fur farms.

War Savings Stamps pay well.

TOTAL WHEAT CROP OF CANADA, 1918.

The total wheat crop for all Canada in 1918 was 210,315,600 bushels, raised on 17,353,902 acres, according to the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.