

AUSTRALIA'S SALES OF WHEAT TO BRITAIN

During War Period Valued at Over 30,000,000 Pounds

According to a statement made before the Australian Parliament by the Acting Prime Minister for the Commonwealth on June 26, the amount of money involved in the sales of Australian wheat to the British Government during the war period was £30,333,000, the quantities concerned being 50,000 tons and 3,000,000 tons. The value of the wheat delivered to the British Government, it was also stated, was £24,657,000, and the amount advanced over and above the value of the wheat delivered was £5,676,000. It was further stated that the average cost per ton of Australian wheat landed in Great Britain during the war could not be given. Large f.o.b. sales had been made to the British Wheat Commission, whose expenses in removing the wheat to Great Britain was not known. No sales had been made conditionally upon Australia sharing in any ultimate profits made by the British Government. The difference between the Australian f.o.b. price and the English price was made up mainly in freight. Comparatively small factors were exchange, insurance and commission.

Since this statement was made a further sale of 1,000,000 tons of wheat to the British Government is reported, the price being 5s. 6d. (\$1.33) per bushel f.o.b. Australian ports. An option has also been secured by the British authorities over a further 500,000 tons at the same price, the option being declarable in September next. With the grain involved in the option the aggregate quantity of wheat taken will be in the close vicinity of 168,000,000 bushels or more than one-third of the wheat "pooled" in the Commonwealth in the four seasons during which the Government has controlled the market in Australia.—*Trade and Commerce Bulletin.*

Winter Stores for Bees.

In the experiments with bees at the Experimental Farms, it was early recognized that the nature of the winter stores is an important factor in successful wintering, and the experiments have confirmed this. Experiments at the Central Experimental Farm indicate that clover honey (alsike and white clover) makes reliable stores for wintering, but poor results have followed the use of stores that granulate hard during the winter. A colony wintered on dandelion honey came out in spring very weak; the honey had granulated hard and the bees had uncapped it but could use very little of it. In some years a mixed honey that comes largely from clover, sweet clover, and other plants, granulates hard with the same result and causes heavy loss. Buckwheat honey has been found wholesome, but some of the other honeys gathered in the fall have been found unwholesome, especially in marshy places in Nova Scotia, and have caused dysentery and death. In one season in Northern Ontario, the fall honey was not capped over and failed to ripen and soured, causing dysentery and heavy loss. Honey containing juices collected by the bees from over-ripe fruit killed a colony before spring, so also did cane syrup used as an exclusive food for wintering. Syrup made from refined sugar, two parts of sugar to one of water, fed to the bees in the early fall, has given fairly good results as an exclusive winter food, and has been found to be the best practical corrective for stores that are slightly unwholesome. Year after year at the Central Farm, colonies on natural stores that have been fed liberally with this syrup come out stronger in spring than those that have wintered on the natural stores alone. Syrup made from raw cane sugar has given less satisfactory results than that made from refined sugar.

War Savings Stamps pay 4½% compounded half-yearly.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA INCREASES

Despite the general decrease in imports from other countries during 1917-18, trade with Australia in goods of Canadian origin was not only well maintained but increased by £258,977 or \$1,258,629, and attained a higher level than in any preceding year, says a report from Melbourne by Acting Trade Commissioner C. Hartlett. This is particularly encouraging in view of the difficulty experienced by Canadian manufacturers in procuring tonnage from both the eastern and western seaboard, which is known to have had a retarding effect on an otherwise much larger volume of business.

During the past year or two the Australian merchant has made no secret of his desire to trade in future more with his own kindred, which would appear to be reciprocated by his Canadian brother in also purchasing more largely of Australian products than at any time in the past. Eliminating exports of gold to the value of £6,000,000 in 1916-17, Australian exports to Canada in 1917-18 were as large again in comparison with that year and also reached a record level in the trade between the two countries.

Figures in relation to Australian imports of goods of Canadian origin, and the Australian exports to Canada, in recent years are as follows:

	Imports from Canada.	Exports to Canada.	Total Trade.
1912..	£ 977,075	£ 161,595	£1,138,670
1913..	964,826	169,193	1,134,019
1914-15..	1,235,452	388,562	1,624,014
1915-16..	1,527,023	721,448	2,248,471
1916-17..	1,408,091	6,392,579	7,800,670
1917-18..	1,667,068	785,130	2,452,198

The direct Australian exports to Canada are chiefly shipped by the Canadian-Australasian mail steamers—under contract with the Canadian Government—which load at Sydney for Victoria and Vancouver. Inter-mittent cargo steamers are also engaged in the Pacific coast trade. There are no direct shipments from Australia to eastern Canadian ports. In the figures for 1916-17 are gold and specie to the value of £6,000,000, thus making the exports of Australian merchandise to Canada £392,579 during that year.

ONE ARMED MEN PROVE VERY USEFUL

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Has Carried Out Tests

The idea that because a man has lost an arm or part of one, he is, generally speaking, useless for work in any practical line of endeavour, seems to be very prevalent, and is absolutely incorrect, says a report issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

One-armed men for years are and have been successful farmers, and tests carried out by the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment have demonstrated that a man with only a four inch stump on his right arm fitted with a working arm and suitable appliance, was able to do most of the jobs about a farm, hoeing, digging with both spade and shovel, digging post holes, and building wire fences, feeding and taking care of stock, harnessing and driving team, pitching hay, planting and transplanting trees and plants, weighing milk

cans, loading them on the milk wagon, and driving farm tractors. From a series of tests carried out in the Curative Work-shops of the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital, Toronto, it has been fully demonstrated that arm amputations can do a whole lot of successful work in cabinet making and handling such tools as hammer, saw, chisel, screw driver, and other tools necessary to this kind of work.

One man has developed a passion for carving with a penknife and shows considerable genius and ability, turning out splendid work. In fact it has been amply demonstrated that a man suffering an arm amputation can render himself 100 per cent efficient in many lines of endeavour.

Of course the man himself, his disposition, his tastes and abilities, must be taken into account together with his grit and determination to get on and make a useful citizen of himself once more.

"I have been greatly delighted," said a visiting chaplain of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, with the general tone and spirit of the returned men in my talks with them about their own and their country's future, and I have made a point of trying to impress upon them the valuable

service they can still render to Canada by the two-fold attitude of stern opposition to every form of injustice and the loyal support of constituted authority."

Through such personal contact, in addition to the national service expressed above, the men of the Chaplain Service Branch of the Department are rendering a valuable amount of social service. By frequent visits to those in homes and hospitals they carry cheer to the discouraged, link them up with the outside world and often prove the intermediary between them and various departments of relief and assistance, and in addition are the means of providing many treats and outings which otherwise might be entirely missed but for the reminder of the chaplain on the job that the men are in need of recreation.

As an instance of splendid co-operation. In one unit no less than five denominations joined together under the guidance of the chaplain to provide music and cheer for the hospital patients.

A new high record in securing employment for ex-soldiers of the Canadian forces has been attained by the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 3,250 ex-soldiers having obtained positions during the past week through the activities of officials of this branch.

During the preceding week a total of 3,043 ex-soldiers were placed in employment through the branch which represents the previous high record. To date 50,559 ex-soldiers have secured employment through this branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, which maintains offices in 39 centres for the purposes of placing former members of the Canadian army in touch with employment opportunities.

Representatives of this branch have so far answered 263,229 inquiries on various subjects of immediate interest to ex-soldiers.

Warehouse at Oshawa.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Examining Warehouse, Oshawa, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, August 22, 1919, for the construction of an examining warehouse at Oshawa, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto, and the Caretaker of the Public Building at Oshawa, Ont.

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.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

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

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

XI. Total Exports of Canadian Butter and Cheese, by Quantities and Values, 1901-1918.

Year.	Butter.		Cheese.		Year.	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Lb.	\$	Lb.	\$		Lb.	\$	Lb.	\$
1901.....	16,335,528	3,295,663	195,926,397	20,696,951	1910.....	4,615,380	1,010,274	180,859,886	21,607,692
1902.....	27,855,978	5,660,541	200,946,401	19,686,291	1911.....	3,142,682	744,288	181,895,724	20,739,507
1903.....	34,128,944	6,954,618	229,099,925	24,712,943	1912.....	8,844,402	2,077,916	163,450,684	20,888,818
1904.....	24,568,001	4,724,155	233,980,716	24,184,566	1913.....	828,323	223,578	155,216,392	20,697,144
1905.....	31,764,303	5,930,379	215,733,259	20,300,500	1914.....	1,228,753	309,046	144,478,346	18,868,785
1906.....	34,031,525	7,075,539	215,834,543	24,433,169	1915.....	2,724,913	639,625	137,601,661	19,213,561
1907.....	18,078,508	4,011,609	178,141,567	22,006,584	1916.....	3,441,183	1,018,769	168,961,583	26,690,500
1908.....	4,786,954	1,068,703	189,710,463	22,887,237	1917.....	7,990,435	2,491,992	180,733,426	36,721,136
1909.....	6,326,355	1,521,436	164,907,139	20,384,666	1918.....	4,926,154	2,000,467	169,530,753	36,602,504

¹Nine months.