

NINE LABOUR CLAUSES IN THE PEACE TREATY

[Continued from page 1.]

should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

"Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

"Third—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable state of life as this is understood in their time and country.

"Fourth—The adoption of an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

"Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest day of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday whenever practicable.

"Sixth—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

"Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

"Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the condition of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

"Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

Criminal Statistics.

Of the 15,559 persons found guilty of indictable offences in 1917, there were 4,845 sentenced to jail with the option of a fine, 2,890 to jail for less than one year, 462 to jail for one year and less than two years, 540 were sent to penitentiary for two years and less than five years, 145 to penitentiary for five years and over, 1 to penitentiary for life, 15 were sentenced to death, 584 were sent to reformatories, and 6,077 were allowed to go, on being bound to keep the peace, with a suspended sentence or a reprimand, as shown in the last report on criminal statistics, issued by the Dominion Statistician.

Ontario's Alien Males.

In Ontario there are 135,489 males of foreign birth who are 16 years of age and over, of whom 25,194 are natives of the United States, 547 are French, 733 Belgian, 14,667 Italian, and 16,607 Russian. The number of all other nationalities is 51,897, and of the whole number, 25,844 have become naturalized British subjects, according to the report of the Canada Registration Board, just issued.

POSITIONS VACANT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Commission Advertises for Moving Picture Operator for Trade and Commerce

The Civil Service Commission of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A Motion Picture Photographer. Salary \$2,600 per annum.

1. A motion picture photographer for the exhibits and publicity bureau, Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of \$2,600 per annum. Applicants must have had experience in laboratory and motion studio work on photoplay production.

A Chemist, Department of Mines, Salary \$2,100 per annum.

2. A chemist for the explosives division, Department of Mines, at an initial salary of \$2,100 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of some recognized university and must have specialized in chemistry. They must have had subsequent practical experience in the testing of explosives and, if possible, also in inspection work.

A Male Clerk, Department of Trade and Commerce. Salary \$1,600 per annum.

3. A male clerk for the staff of the trade mark and copyright branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$1,600 per annum. Candidates should have ability to supervise the work of clerks and give ordinary information to the public, ability to acquire facility in examining indexes and registers, to pass applications and keep registrations indexed. A knowledge of both languages is desirable.

Assistant Chemist, Department Trade and Commerce. Salary \$1,300 to \$1,400 per annum.

4. An assistant chemist for the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, Department of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$1,300 to \$1,400 per annum. Applicants must have education equivalent to graduation in science from a recognized university, with special training in qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis, and a thorough knowledge of general organic and inorganic chemistry. They must have had experience in chemical analysis, preferably in a commercial laboratory. They must be in good physical condition and not more than 25 years of age. Preference will be given to residents of Manitoba.

Bookkeeper, Department of Indian Affairs. Salary \$1,400 per annum.

5. A bookkeeper in the office of the commissioner for greater production on Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Department of Indian Affairs, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum; the office to be located at Regina. In connection with this position a written examination will be held on June the 12th in bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic and typewriting. Penmanship and neatness will be considered in connection with the paper in bookkeeping. Applicants must be residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta; they must be between the ages of 18 and 35, except in the case of returned soldiers. A fee of \$8 will be required from all candidates who are not returned soldiers. Candidates will be notified later of examination centres.

Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from applications for these positions. According to law, preference is given to returned soldier applicants, possessing the minimum qualifications. Returned soldier applicants should furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificate.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission for positions numbers 1, 2, 3 and 5, not later than May the 27th, and for position number 4 not later than June the 10th. Application forms may be obtained from the Dominion-Provincial Employment Offices, or the secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

CROP SITUATION IN WEST GOOD; LABOUR SHORT

Review of conditions collected by the western office of the Dept. of Immigration and Colonization.

GRAIN IN ELEVATORS

The following reports on grain movements and the crop situation in the Western Provinces for the week ending April 26 have been collected by the western office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg:—

Grain in store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,515,402 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,473,490 bushels; Calgary, 1,459,513 bushels.

In store at C.P. interior elevators, 9,896,860 bushels; 1918, 6,014,195 bushels.

In store at all elevators at lake front, 41,217,758 bushels.

Inspected since 1st September, 1918:—

Wheat. Other grains. Total.

1918—109,401,600 36,342,300 145,743,900

1917—140,592,000 66,431,300 207,023,300

CROP SITUATION.

Manitoba.—Weather conditions favourable for farm work. Moisture situation throughout the whole province is excellent, and in this respect the ground is in better condition than for many years. Ploughing and harrowing is proceeding at many points throughout the province; but, generally speaking, the land is too wet for farming operations to be carried on extensively, except on higher lands and lighter soils. The warm winds of the last few days are drying the ground rapidly, and seeding will be general before the end of the present week. There is considerable shortage of help, and labour bureaus operated by the Government have orders for from 500 to 600 men that cannot be filled. Seeding has commenced at a few points on the following branches: LaRiviere, Snowflake, Estevan, Glenboro, Carberry, Minnedosa, and Bredenburg.

MOISTURE CONDITIONS.

Saskatchewan.—Weather during the week has been fair and mild, with little snow and rain over central portions of the province. Moisture conditions in all parts are good, and considered better than in the average spring. Farmers everywhere are busy on the land, and seeding will be general by the 25th. A farmer in the Cabri district has 180 acres sown to wheat, which is now showing above ground. There is a scarcity of help, but soldiers returning to the farming districts should assist in meeting the shortage. Wages offered range from \$65 to \$75 per month for experienced men. There is sufficient seed grain and feed, with the exception of seed oats, which many farmers are importing.

Alberta.—In the southern portion of the province the moisture supply is considered the best since 1915, and there is a noticeable spirit of optimism among the farmers. At a few points on the Macleod, Crowsnest and Cardston subdivisions the ground is dry and rain needed. In central and northern Alberta the moisture conditions are satisfactory, especially between Coronation and Kerrobert, where the supply is usually limited. Ploughing and harrowing is proceeding rapidly and seeding fairly general. Winter wheat came through in good shape. In a few parts of the province there is a shortage of labour; but, generally speaking, this province is in a better position in that respect than either Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Put your spare dollars into W. S. Stamps.

JUDGMENTS ARE GIVEN OUT IN SUPREME COURT

[Continued from page 1.]

Saskatchewan.

G.W. Saddlery v. The King; John Deere Plough Company v. Davidson; Macdonald v. Harmer.—Appeals are each and all dismissed with costs.

Manitoba.

G.W. Saddlery v. Davidson.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Chief Justice and Mignault J. dissenting.

The first case on the list was then called: Gavin v. The Kettle Valley Railway Company. It is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia setting aside a judgment of the Supreme Court in favour of appellant for \$1,485 and directing a new trial. The action was brought by the appellant to recover damages for the destruction of his automobile as the result of a collision with a train of the respondent, nothing being claimed for personal injuries.

Griffin for the appellant; Tilley, K.C., and Thompson for the respondent.

Judgment was reserved in the case of Granger v. Brydon-Jack.

The next case heard was MacPherson (appellant) v. Bryce (respondent). The question involved in this appeal is whether an order for the winding up of the Dominion Trust Company (a first company of that name which had preceded the one incorporated in 1912 bearing the same name), such order made by the Supreme Court of British Columbia is valid, according to Chapter 89 and amendments of the Companies Act, R.S.B.C., 1911. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. The respondent is not before the Supreme Court, but the liquidator of the Dominion Trust Company has been allowed to intervene.

G. E. Henderson, K.C., for the appellant; Eug. Lafleur, K.C., for the intervenant.

FEEDING THE WINTER LAMBS ON PRAIRIES

Interesting feeding trial was carried out at Morden Experimental Farm.

An interesting feeding trial of winter lambs has just been finished at the Experimental Station, Morden, Man., says a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture. The results go to show that where proper arrangements are made for the care of the young lambs their feeding pays as well as any other line of the sheep industry, and better than many phases of live-stock work.

The mothers of the six lambs in the test were fed considerable pea and bean straw, together with cull peas and beans, during the fall and winter.

After the lambs were born the ewes were fed a little bran, oats and ensilage, in addition to the hay previously fed.

The six lambs were sold on April 14 for the Easter market. They weighed 380 pounds, or an average of 64½ pounds each, which at 24 cents per pound, the price obtained in Morden, gave an average return of \$15.20 per lamb. The oldest lamb, born on January 20, weighed over 80 pounds at time of sale.

It should be remembered that the above weights were obtained without any special pampering or feeding. Moreover, the mothers of these lambs were very ordinary ewes, descended from what was a few years ago, as poor a type of ewe as could be found anywhere on the range. A Hampshire ram has been used with these, and his influence has been marked from the beginning, not only in the size of the lambs, but in the quality of the wool and the general appearance of the flock.