

## Sunday Labor in Condensery

ON Friday, May 30th, a company operating a condensed milk factory at Aylmer issued a circular to farmers supplying it with milk, requesting delivery of the Saturday night and Sunday morning supply on Sunday.

In support of this request the company stated that, up to the date of the circular, Saturday night's milk had been delivered at the factory as late as eleven p.m., and that this necessitates keeping factory employees, who handle scales, tanks, etc., at work until one o'clock Sunday morning. This system, it was added, necessitated other factory employees, engaged in cooling and condensing, remaining until four to six o'clock Sunday morning. It was further stated that the delivery of Sunday's milk and Monday morning's milk on Monday morning, added to that carried over from Saturday night, meant practically the handling of two days' supply on Monday. This, it was said, made the factory—an undesirable place for employment and made it almost difficult for the company to compete with factories in eastern Ontario and the United States, which receive milk seven days a week.

While the request for delivery of milk on Sunday is urged as "a war-time necessity," a correspondent contends that, if the custom is established during the war, it is likely to remain after the war is over. This correspondent's assertion is well founded. All the arguments based on "war-time necessity" will be just as strong after the war as they are now. Moreover, delivery of milk on Sunday at the factory will not reduce Sunday labor now demanded of factory employees, but will rather increase it. Sunday will be simply like any other day in the week so far as factory operation is concerned.

The question raised here is part of a greater question involved in our present-day civilization. A certain amount of Sunday labor is unavoidable under present conditions, but necessity should be most clearly shown for every operation performed on that day.—Toronto Globe.

## To Limit Profits of Produce Dealers

THE Canada Food Board has passed an order which is expected definitely to prevent speculation in the produce business, and to limit profits to a reasonable margin over cost. The order provides that on and after July 1, no person dealing in and after July 1, no person dealing in whole sale in meats, lard, cheese, butter, oleomargarine or eggs, in selling to a retail dealer, or others not whole sale dealers, shall charge on each transaction more than 10 per centum over his cost price delivered to warehouse. When salaried men are employed in buying, or when commission is paid, the charge for such in computing shall not exceed that recognised for buying or the customary commission paid.

In selling to another wholesale dealer the charge on each transaction must not exceed the cost price by more than 4 per centum.

When selling prints of butter which have been moulded or cut by himself, the wholesale dealer may be permitted to charge an additional price to cover the cost of such moulding or cutting, but this additional price must not be more than 3 per centum of cost.

In selling or storing eggs that have been candied by himself, the wholesale dealer may add up to three cents a dozen to cover cost of candying, casks, fillers, and loss from defective eggs. If he candies eggs for sale out of cold-storage he may add not more than 3 per centum to cover cost of labor and loss from defective eggs.

When the produce dealt in has been held for more than thirty days the cost of holding or carrying may



# HERE IS THE DAY YOU REGISTER

ON June 22nd, Saturday, every man and woman, resident in Canada, who is 16 years and over, must attend at one of the places provided for registration, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and there truthfully answer all the questions set forth upon the registration card.

Upon signing the card, vouching for the accuracy of the answers, the man or woman will receive a Registration Certificate, as shown below, which must be carried upon the person thereafter.

## Why the Certificate is so Important

For failure to register a maximum fine of \$100 and one month's imprisonment is provided, also an added penalty of \$10 for each day the person remains unregistered after June 22nd.

Persons remaining unregistered cannot lawfully be employed, and cannot draw wages for work done after June 22nd. Employers who keep unregistered persons in their employ will be liable for fines equal in amount to those recoverable from the unregistered employees.

Unregistered persons cannot lawfully purchase transportation tickets, and may find themselves barred from travelling on railroads, steamboats, etc. Similarly they may be denied board and lodging at any hotel, restaurant, public house or boarding house.

In a word—All persons remaining unregistered, and all persons having dealings with unregistered persons, knowing them to be such, incur heavy penalties under the law.

## REGISTRATION IS LAW— Don't Fail to Register

*This  
Certificate  
is YOUR  
Protection.  
Get it and  
Carry it*

Canada Registration Board

NUMBER

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Signature of Registrant

residing at

was duly registered for the national purposes of Canada this  day of  1918

Deputy Registrar

Issued by authority of  
Canada Registration Board