

PRESS COUNCIL TO GIVE ADVICE ON REPATRIATION

Conference in Ottawa May be Held of Newspapermen who are Giving Help to Committee.

According to a statement issued by the Repatriation Committee, the plan of having a conference in Ottawa of representatives of the Advisory Press Council is under consideration. The Press Committee for Repatriation is charged with the task of telling the people of Canada what the Government is doing in the matter of the demobilization of soldiers and war workers, and bringing them home; in fitting those who have suffered overseas for useful employment; in opening opportunities for employment for soldiers and war workers, and in insuring proper living and working conditions.

The Repatriation Committee of Canada, under the direction of Mr. E. J. Daly, co-ordinates and concentrates the various governmental activities touching these matters, which together with the voluntary activities co-operating with the Government are dealing with the problems they present.

The Advisory Press Council is composed of experienced journalists in Canada, from which the Press Committee for Repatriation expects to receive advice and aid in carrying on its campaign of information. Representative newspaper men from each province have accepted invitations to join the Advisory Press Council, and each province is being organized as far as its newspapers are concerned and centred on the Press Committee at Ottawa, which has issued the following memorandum for the press of the Dominion generally:—

The main object of the Advisory Press Council is to aid in informing the Repatriation Committee of the actual conditions in Canada, with whose betterment the committee is charged as a duty. The committee wishes to know the facts. Is there unrest? Or are there hardships consequent upon unemployment? The newspapers and newspapermen of the country are in closer touch with actual conditions in their various centres than any other organization or class.

There is work for every member of the Advisory Press Council to do in aid of the speedy and successful repatriation of returning men and war workers, the readjustment of industrial conditions, and the allaying of unreasonable unrest.

Some questions for members of the Advisory Press Council are as follow: Are returning men given proper reception on their arrival? Would it appear that the returning men are being absorbed into useful employment as rapidly as possible? Are the local opportunities for employment normal? Are the governmental and voluntary organizations meeting the situation as far as the returning men are concerned?

UNREVISED TOTALS OF INLAND REVENUE FOR LAST MONTH.

The unrevised statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of December, 1918, is as follows:—

EXCISE.	
Spirits.....	1,025,131 76
Malt Liquor.....	530 35
Malt.....	134,856 93
Tobacco.....	1,794,216 40
Cigars.....	111,538 15
Manufactures in Bond.....	3,070 28
Acetic Acid.....	193 06
Seizures.....	1,702 00
Other Receipts.....	5,121 20
Total Excise Revenue.....	\$3,076,360 13
Methylated Spirits.....	29,838 02
Law Stamps.....	561 40
War Tax.....	973,936 71
Grand Total Revenue.....	\$4,080,696 26

The amount of Revenue collected in December, 1917, was \$2,642,920.68.

BRITAIN WILL SOON NEED CANADIAN BACON AGAIN

Statement by Department of Agriculture Explains Present Condition of Market on Other Side of Atlantic.

A statement issued by the Department of Agriculture on Thursday touches on the situation created by British cancellation of orders for Canadian meat products. The statement reads:—

"Sales of Canadian bacon are very slack on the European market at the present time. This is largely due to market readjustments which are now going on in Great Britain. Comparatively large quantities of American dry salt bacon are in storage there. This unusual supply of bacon, of a kind not usually used by the British consumer and not relished by him, is reducing consumption.

"It is anticipated, however, that considerable of the American bacon in question will shortly now be sent to the Continental nations accustomed to using it, and thus relieve

the situation in Great Britain. There are no large stocks of Canadian bacon on hand in Great Britain, hence the present cessation of shipments is regarded as only temporary and need not cause undue alarm. As far as can be seen at present, the British market will be ready to absorb our whole exportable surplus in the near future.

"It would be well meanwhile, however, for farmers to ease up on shipments of live hogs, and carry them a few weeks longer. Prices will in all probability hold fairly firm if this policy is adopted. There is a grave danger that they may fall unduly and unnecessarily if too many hogs are sent forward before the packers are in a position to handle them conveniently on account of congestion in yards, abattoirs, and shipping."

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names of soldiers, those next-of-kin of friends of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The Board of Pensions Commissioners has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

Pte. Frederick Wilmott, 2nd C.M.R.
Pte. Floyd Kneeland, No. 10 District Depot.
Piper David Graham, Special Service Company.
Pte. Sewastian Dzohoto, No. 4 Training Depot.
Pte. Marshall Walsh, No. 12 District Depot.
Pte. Malcolm McCrimmon, No. 3 Special Service Company.
Pte. John Simpson, No. 7 District Depot.
Pte. Omer Lupien, 22nd Battalion.

Pte. Richard Lewis, No. 10 District Depot.
Pte. Samuel Glassey, 13th C.M.R.
Pte. Joseph Moody, No. 2 District Depot.
Pte. Albert Uden, 16th Battalion.
Sapper William T. Ryan No. 2 District Depot.
Trooper Wm. Gibson, No. 10 District Depot.
Pte. George Dixon, C.R.T.
Pte. James McDonald, 241st Battalion.
Pte. Lorne Watson, P.P.C.L.I.
Trooper Bernard J. Doherty, No. 11 Special Service Company.
Pte. Andrew Dobrovolski, 57th Battalion, 14th Battalion D.D. No. 4.
Pte. Walter Triggs, 13th Battalion.
Pte. John R. Crawford, 143rd Battalion.
Pte. Richmond Whiteside, D.D. No. 12.
Pte. John Dyer, "D" Unit M.H.C.C.
Pte. G. Dorton, 1st Quebec Regiment.

PRODUCTS OF SOIL INCREASE IN VALUE

Interesting Figures in Report of Dominion Experimental Farms.

Interesting figures which appear in the report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, for the year ended March 31, 1918, show the considerable increases in the prices of products of the soil during the last two years. In 1916 the average price of fall wheat per bushel was \$1.54; in 1917 the price was increased to \$2.08 on the average. Spring wheat, which was worth in 1916 an average price of \$1.29 per bushel; in 1917 the average price was \$1.93. Oats, which averaged 51 cents per bushel in 1916, rose to average price of 69 cents per bushel in 1917. The average price of barley increased from 82 cents in 1916 to \$1.08 in 1917. Rye sold at an average price of \$1.11 in 1916 but in 1917 increased to an average of \$1.62 per bushel. The average price of peas in 1916 was \$2.22; in 1917 it had risen to \$3.54. Beans increased from \$5.40 per bushel on the average in 1916 to an average price of \$7.45 in 1917.

SUMMER HAWKS ARE USEFUL SAYS BULLETIN

Rodents and Other Vermin Have Increased Because of Killing.

A bulletin issued by the Canada Geological Survey of the Department of Mines, entitled "The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces, in their relation to agriculture," by P. A. Taverner, states that with the exception of one group, the Accipiters, containing the Sharp-shinned, Cooper's hawks and the Goshawks, and some rare falcons, the hawks are highly useful, especially on the prairies, where small mammals are a serious pest. The bulletin says:—

"Until a better knowledge of the usefulness and harmfulness of our birds of prey is more widely distributed the following rule for action can be given for the southern Prairie Provinces: protect and encourage the larger summer hawks, except those actually caught in the act of poultry killing, and destroy the winter ones when opportunity offers. In this way a few harmful hawks may escape and a few innocent ones suffer, but the results on the whole will be a great step in advance of the present practice of indiscriminately killing friend as well as foe.

"The hawks have long been regarded as pariahs among birds and have been killed whenever occasion offered. Poultry men and game conservators have been especially bitter in their prosecution of them. Legislatures have not only refrained from protecting these birds, but in some cases have placed bounties on their heads. The results have not always been satisfactory, and when ailing game which would have been destroyed by the hawks have transmitted their diseases to healthy birds, or rodents or other vermin have increased to plague numbers, we have often had cause to regret hasty action. "An investigation was made by the United States Department of Agriculture and the results embodied in Bulletin No. 3, 'The Hawks and Owls in the United States in their relation to agriculture.' The examination of some 2,690 stomachs proved that although a few species could be thoroughly condemned, the majority did enough good to counteract the evil they did, and others were altogether beneficial. Since that much additional information has been gathered that substantiates all the conclusions then drawn."

Canada's Livestock Census.

As shown by the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ended March 31, 1918, there were in the Dominion in 1917, 3,412,749 horses, 3,202,283 milch cows, 4,718,657 other cattle, 2,369,358 sheep and 3,619,382 swine.

25c. buys a Thrift Stamp.