

## ST. DUNSTAN'S IS RE-TRAINING 80 BLIND CANADIANS

*Blind Soldier Representative  
of Department of Soldiers'  
Civil Re-establishment,  
Makes Report*

"The difficulties in placing demobilized men in England have been greatly increased by the general unrest, labour troubles, and the coal shortage, which has thrown so many, beside the strikers, out of work," says Captain E. A. Baker, M.C., Croix de Guerre, blind soldier representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, who has just returned from overseas.

"Where Canada has been able to handle her returned men in comparatively small numbers between shipments, England, in her nearness to the seat of war, and with the labour troubles mentioned, already seething, has been faced with the additional burden of having thousands of men dumped into the country with a rapidity that left little time for the competent handling of one batch before the next arrived.

"In Manchester alone between 40,000 and 50,000 men were out of work at the end of July, due to the shortage of coal and raw materials."

Captain Baker crossed to England in June to visit Canadian men blinded in the war who are in training at St. Dunstan's, and to note the latest developments in training, with a view to adapting similar methods where possible for Canada.

The number of blind who up to date have been trained at St. Dunstan's is 1,400. Of these, 80 belong to Canada. At the present time there are 40 Canadians in residence undergoing re-training, the last of whom will have completed their training and be ready to return to Canada by the fall of 1920. About 15 to 18 retrained Canadians have decided to remain in England.

The chief subjects being taken up by the Canadian blind are: Massage, Braille Stenography and Typewriting, General Business Courses, Poultry Farming, Shoe Repairing, Carpentry, Mat and Basket Making.

A complete and permanent system of After Care has been organized in connection with St. Dunstan's. The country is divided into two districts, the northern including Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the northern portion of England; the southern including London, south of England, and Channel Islands.

Technical and social visitors are attached to the general administrative staff, whose business it is to connect up with every man in the two districts, to assist him in the purchase of raw material and in finding a market for his finished products.

Immediately a graduate leaves the training ground of St. Dunstan's and his future working place is located his name is put upon the lists of the After Care Branch.

Visits are paid once a month.

If a craftsman, the man's work is advertised in the local paper and every effort made to give him a good start off.

Those men who were re-trained in the early days of St. Dunstan's are not allowed to rust as new methods of working or handicraft are discovered.

The vocational officer is empowered to visit them and give such further instruction as may be necessary in order to bring their training up to date. Also in the case of a graduate discovering a side line in his local town in which he might successfully compete, the technical officer will instruct him in the new work.

Any graduate failing on account of local conditions to make good at his

trade may return to St. Dunstan's for retraining.

The After Care Department purchases all raw material for graduates, thus getting the best quality at lowest cost. This is shipped out in small lots to the individual as required. Any surplus of finished articles, over and above his local sales, may be shipped to St. Dunstan's, where they are sold for his benefit.

It is Captain Baker's intention to formulate a scheme for duplicating in some way this after care system for the blind soldier in Canada.

The general plan will, however, be somewhat modified to meet the difference in conditions and numbers upon this side, Canada having somewhere about 124 blind returned men spread over a district about forty times as large as that covered in England for the benefit of close upon 1,400 men. It is estimated that approximately 100 blind men will need after care. For this Pearson Hall, Toronto, will be the headquarters.

As it is purely a war-time institution, it is anticipated that St. Dunstan's will close at the end of 1920, when the last blind returned man will have been trained, and the permanent After Care Department will thereafter carry on.

In England the National Institute for the Blind has secured control of most civilian institutions with a view to some scheme of systematizing the work upon similar lines to those which have been so successful at St. Dunstan's.

Sir Arthur Pearson, the founder of St. Dunstan's, has recently been appointed Chairman of the Governing Board of Worcester College for Higher Education of the Blind, and he has many further schemes for carrying on the good work for the benefit of civilian blinded men, after the returned man has been successfully sent on his way.

## ORDER IS CANCELLED NOT NOW REQUIRED

The Order in Council dated May 29, 1918, authorizing a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty on the importation into Canada of unrestricted or free foreign wools, when such wools were re-exported from Canada on the recommendation of the War Trade Board, has been cancelled, as it is no longer required owing to the cessation of the conditions which made it necessary. It has been annulled by an order dated August 18, as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Trade and Commerce reports that the Order in Council (P.C. 1323) dated 29th May, 1918, authorizing a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty paid on the importation into Canada of unrestricted or free foreign wools, when such wools were re-exported from Canada under license by the Minister of Customs on the recommendation of the War Trade Board, is now no longer required, as the conditions which made this Order necessary no longer exist and have not existed since the 28th February, 1919;

And whereas the Minister further reports that, pursuant to the said Order in Council, it was arranged that all wool produced in Canada, except that which was unfit for Canadian purposes, should be first offered for sale on the Canadian market at the same price as would have been obtained if sold for export to the United States, and that owing to the conditions having changed since the signing of the Armistice, this is now no longer necessary;

Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the said Order in Council (P.C. 1323) dated 29th May, 1918, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled as from the 28th day of February, 1919.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

All homes should have W. S. Stamps.

## OFFICIAL CROP ESTIMATE UP TO THE END OF JULY

Total Yield of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces, 1919, as Indicated by Condition on July 31, 1919

The following summary issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is an estimate compiled from returns received up to July 31 of the yield of field crops for Canada and by provinces in 1919, as indicated by condition of crops and other indications up to the end of July:—

Field Crops.	Average Yield per Acre 1909-18.	Condition on July 31, (100 = average yield per acre 1909-18.)	Yield per acre as indicated by condition.	Areas Sown according to Estimate of June 30, 1919.	Total Yields as indicated by Condition on July 31, 1919.
	bushels	p. c.	bushels	acres.	bushels.
<b>Canada—</b>					
Fall wheat <sup>1</sup> .....	22.50	—	28.75	797,750	22,875,800
Spring wheat.....	17.75	77	13.75	16,484,820	225,632,300
All wheat.....	18.25	—	14.50	17,282,570	248,508,100
Oats.....	34.50	81	27.50	14,754,150	405,818,800
Barley.....	26.75	85	22.50	3,017,920	67,656,000
Rye.....	17.50	88	15.25	565,275	8,574,000
Peas.....	16.25	92	16.25	213,283	3,475,100
Beans.....	16.75	95	16.25	166,066	2,701,200
Buckwheat.....	22.00	94	20.75	553,225	11,416,200
Mixed grains.....	33.75	89	29.50	886,650	26,055,500
Flax.....	10.00	74	7.75	1,069,330	8,171,600
Corn for husking.....	52.75	89	43.75	239,050	10,446,600
Potatoes.....	149.50	88	141.00	712,665	100,544,400
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	362.25	88	307.75	330,935	101,854,600
	tons.		tons.		tons.
Hay and clover <sup>1</sup> .....	1.50	—	1.65	10,662,870	17,408,845
Alfalfa <sup>1</sup> .....	2.50	—	1.50	196,793	290,300
Corn for fodder.....	9.00	93	8.50	487,115	4,149,500
Sugar beets.....	9.00	—	7.50	18,000	135,000
<b>P. E. Island—</b>					
Spring wheat.....	19.00	103	19.50	30,800	600,600
Oats.....	34.75	103	35.75	171,000	6,113,300
Barley.....	28.00	103	28.75	5,300	152,400
Peas.....	21.00	100	21.00	420	8,800
Buckwheat.....	26.50	98	26.00	5,400	140,400
Mixed grains.....	40.75	103	42.00	14,300	600,600
Potatoes.....	180.00	101	181.75	30,000	5,452,500
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	483.50	101	483.50	8,400	4,061,400
	tons.		tons.		tons.
Hay and clover <sup>1</sup> .....	1.50	—	1.60	225,000	359,000
Corn for fodder.....	10.25	98	10.00	430	4,300
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>					
Spring wheat.....	21.25	101	21.50	34,940	686,700
Oats.....	32.00	101	32.25	147,600	4,760,100
Barley.....	26.50	100	26.50	11,500	304,800
Rye.....	18.00	101	18.25	480	8,800
Peas.....	25.75	100	25.75	1,733	45,100
Beans.....	19.75	100	19.75	6,530	129,000
Buckwheat.....	23.75	98	23.25	18,900	439,400
Mixed grains.....	33.75	101	34.00	5,440	185,000
Potatoes.....	190.25	101	192.25	49,900	9,593,300
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	413.75	97	401.25	23,350	9,369,200
	tons.		tons.		tons.
Hay and clover <sup>1</sup> .....	1.75	—	2.00	619,300	1,208,500
Corn for fodder.....	8.25	94	7.75	4,620	35,800
<b>New Brunswick—</b>					
Spring wheat.....	18.25	96	17.50	43,060	753,600
Oats.....	28.75	98	28.25	225,370	6,366,700
Barley.....	25.75	96	24.75	6,450	159,600
Rye.....	16.00	100	16.00	310	5,000
Peas.....	19.00	95	18.00	4,060	73,100
Beans.....	22.00	99	21.75	4,665	101,500
Buckwheat.....	24.00	99	23.75	71,965	1,709,200
Mixed grains.....	31.00	97	30.00	4,260	127,800
Potatoes.....	186.00	99	184.25	56,345	10,381,600
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	346.00	97	335.50	18,395	6,171,500
	tons.		tons.		tons.
Hay and clover <sup>1</sup> .....	1.50	—	1.45	752,990	1,081,900
Alfalfa <sup>1</sup> .....	2.50	—	1.75	1,178	2,100
Corn for fodder.....	7.00	97	6.75	3,405	23,000
<b>Quebec—</b>					
Spring wheat.....	16.50	98	16.25	340,100	5,526,600
Oats.....	26.75	102	27.25	1,932,700	52,666,100
Barley.....	23.25	98	22.75	185,400	4,217,900
Rye.....	16.00	98	15.75	28,200	444,200
Peas.....	12.25	97	12.00	99,900	1,198,800
Beans.....	17.00	97	16.50	88,900	1,466,900
Buckwheat.....	22.00	96	21.00	222,500	4,672,500
Mixed grains.....	26.25	101	26.50	192,300	5,096,000
Flax.....	10.25	96	9.75	6,800	66,300
Corn for husking.....	23.50	99	23.25	49,200	1,143,900
Potatoes.....	143.50	99	142.00	259,600	36,863,200
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	239.00	98	233.25	90,700	25,690,800
	tons.		tons.		tons.
Hay and clover <sup>1</sup> .....	1.50	—	1.75	4,623,900	8,091,800
Alfalfa <sup>1</sup> .....	2.50	—	2.00	4,100	8,200
Corn for fodder.....	8.25	105	8.75	77,700	679,900

[Continued on page 11.]