

Canadian Official Record.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

"The Committee of the Privy Council further observes that as this war is being waged by the whole people of Canada, it is desirable that the whole people should be kept as fully informed as possible as to the acts of the Government which are concerned with the conduct of the war, as well as with the solution of our domestic problems; and for this purpose an Official Record should be instituted to be issued weekly for the purpose of conveying information as to all Government measures in connection with the war and as to the national war activities generally."

CONSIDERABLE OUTPUT OF TALC IN CANADA

The total shipments of crude and ground talc by mine operators during 1917 was 15,803 tons, valued at \$76,539 as compared with shipments in 1916 of 13,104 tons, valued at \$9,423, and shipments in 1915 of 11,885 tons, valued at \$40,554. A considerable portion of the shipments of crude mineral included above is ground at Madoc, and the total shipments of ground talc during 1917 were 13,678 tons of varying grades, but an average value of about \$13 per ton. Crude talc sold at from \$4 to \$8 per ton.

Exports of talc for the nine months ending December 31, 1917, were valued at \$131,673, the quantity not being recorded. Imports of talc for 1915 were 154 tons valued at \$1,866 as against imports 534 tons valued at \$8,983 in 1914, and 402 tons valued at \$10,706 in 1913. Imports have not been separately recorded since 1915, as shown in the annual report of the mineral production of Canada for 1917, issued recently by the Department of Mines.

War Savings Stamps not only save money but earn it.

LAND GRANTS MADE TO RAILWAYS OF CANADA

The following have been the land grants made by Federal and Provincial Governments in Canada to railways, as shown in the report on Railway Statistics, issued by the Department of Railways and Canals:—

	Acres.
By the Dominion	31,864,074
By the province of Quebec*	1,681,690
By the province of British Columbia	8,119,221
By the province of New Brunswick	1,647,772
By the province of Nova Scotia	160,000
By the province of Ontario	624,232

Total 44,096,989

*In the case of the province of Quebec the land grants have been on a special basis, and it is therefore necessary to have in mind the following facts:—

Acres granted—convertible	13,324,950
Converted, at 52½ cents per acre	\$ 6,995,599
Amount of conversion	\$ 4,557,728
Acres granted—not convertible	10,360,934
Acres earned—not convertible	1,681,690

COUNTRIES TO WHICH BUTTER IS EXPORTED

The following table shows exports of Canadian butter, by principal countries, 1912 to 1918. The table is from the report on Dairy Factories, issued as a unit in the Census of Industry series, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

BUTTER.							
United Kingdom	lb.	7,458,936	681	138,349	585,605	1,950,137	7,121,568
.....	\$	1,769,510	173	31,950	150,612	597,223	2,220,197
Bermuda	lb.	150,166	115,731	90,927	84,112	58,332	13,803
.....	\$	41,209	33,677	25,606	24,568	18,086	4,648
British South Africa	lb.	11,200	—	—	—	393,634	47,700
.....	\$	2,596	—	—	—	108,169	13,107

OFFICIAL CROP ESTIMATE UP TO THE END OF JULY

Preliminary Figures Estimate Average Yield Per Acre
of Fall Wheat at Over 28 Bushels—Total Estimate
of 248,000,000 Bushels of Wheat

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the following report as correspondents at the end of July compiled from the returns of crop

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat for Canada is 28½ bushels, as compared with 19 bushels last year and with 22½ bushels, the decennial average for the years 1909-1918. The yield per acre for 1919 is therefore the highest average on record, the previous record being 28½ bushels in 1915. Upon the harvested area of 797,750 acres, the total yield is 22,875,800 bushels, as compared with 7,942,800 bushels last year and with 29,320,600 bushels, the record fall wheat yield of 1915. In Ontario, where the bulk of the fall wheat crop is produced, the total yield for 1919 is 21,762,000 bushels from 744,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 29½ bushels. Last year the Ontario yield was only 7,054,800 bushels from 362,616 acres, an average per acre of 19½ bushels. The total yield of hay and clover in Canada is estimated at 17,408,800 tons from 10,662,870 acres, an average per acre of 1'63 ton. The total yield is the highest on record and compares with last year's record yield of 14,772,300 tons. Of alfalfa, the total yield is 290,300 tons as against 446,400 tons last year.

OTHER FIELD CROPS.

In consequence of continued drought the condition of grain crops in Saskatchewan and Alberta at the end of July was worse by from 8 to 10 points than at the end of June. Thus the condition of wheat in Saskatchewan on July 31 was 73 per cent of the decennial aver-

age as against 91 per cent on June 30.

In Alberta the July percentage for wheat was 70 as compared with 80 in June. In Manitoba spring wheat, owing to a general outbreak of rust, has deteriorated by 8 points; so that the condition is expressed by 92 per cent or 8 below average as compared with 100, or the promise of an average yield, a month ago.

In the Maritime Provinces conditions continue favourable, the percentage for wheat being 003 in Prince Edward Island, 101 in Nova Scotia and 96 in New Brunswick.

In Quebec the condition of a month ago has been maintained or even improved, wheat being 98 for both months and oats being 102 for July as against 99 for June.

In Ontario spring wheat is 85 in July as against 87 in June and oats are 80 as against 85.

For the whole of Canada the condition of the principal field crops on July 31 in percentage of the decennial average is as follows, the corresponding percentage for July 31, 1918, being given within brackets: Spring wheat (77); oats 81 (85); barley 85 (86); rye 88 (83); peas 92 (101); beans 95 (95); buckwheat 94 (93); mixed grains 89 (101); flax 74 (71); corn for husking 89 (86); potatoes 88 (95); turnips, etc., 88 (96); fodder corn 93 (85); sugar beets 84 (92); pasture 93 (92).

The figures, including the preliminary estimate of fall wheat, expressing condition, indicate a total yield for Canada of 248½ million bushels of wheat, 405,819,000 bushels of oats, 67,656,000 bushels of barley and 8,172,000 bushels of flax. For the three Prairie Provinces the yield indicated by condition is for wheat 213,260,700 bushels, for oats 258,354,500 bushels, for barley 47,815,500 bushels and for flax 7,882,100 bushels.

LATEST FROM WEST.

A communication received from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture dated August 7, states that the harvest began this year almost unprecedentedly early. There has been no frost, and the damage from hail is slight; but rust is very prevalent in all grains and this together with the heat has reduced the yield very greatly. The rough estimates of correspondents as to the wheat yield average about 15½ bushels per acre. Almost everywhere there is enough straw with a very generous supply on the average.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture telegraphs (August 11): "Seventy-five per cent of wheat and 25 per cent early sown oats cut. Threshing will start next week. Good rains reported in some parts of the province which will benefit the late sown oats and flax and also relieve the feed situation." The report of the Alberta De-

WEEKLY REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR TWO PROVINCES

Considerable Increase was
Registered for week ending
August 2—Building and
Construction among plus
Industries

SOME MINUS GROUPS

The Employment Service of Canada branch of the Department of Labour reports from employers in Ontario and Quebec for weeks ending July 26 and August 2, indicate that there was no change in the volume of employment in Ontario and Quebec during the week ending July 26; for the week ending August 2, however, a considerable increase was registered and a further increase was anticipated for the week ending August 9th.

Final returns for the week ending July 26 showed that 2,442 Ontario and Quebec firms with a pay-roll of 349,478 had increased their staffs by 3 persons but anticipated making a net addition of 1,553 persons or 4 per cent during the week ending August 2.

Final returns for week ending August 2 show that this increase was more than realized. The 2530 firms whose reports have been compiled had a pay-roll on August 2 of 348,253 persons, an actual increase during the week of 3,410 persons or 1 per cent. These identical establishments, moreover, during the week ending August 9 expected to make a further net addition of 1,492 persons or 4 per cent.

SOME PLUS INDUSTRIES.

During the week ending August 2, the plus industries (those that registered net increases in the number of persons employed), were building and construction; commercial and mercantile trades; chemicals, food, drink and tobacco products, leather and leather goods, metals, pulp, paper and printing, textiles, vehicles, quarrying and mining, railway construction, and miscellaneous occupations, substantial increases during the week ending August 2, were registered in all cases, particularly in metals and textiles. All groups, with the exception of food, drink and tobacco products, expected to make nominal increases in their staffs during the week ending August 9.

The minus industries (those that registered net decreases in the number of persons employed), were lumbering, clay, glass and stone products; wood-working and furnishing, railroad operation. The largest anticipated increase during the week ending August 9 among these industries was in lumbering. All other groups with the exception of railroad operation expected making nominal gains during the week ending August 9.

Strikes are not taken account of in above figures.

Apple Wood for Tool Handles.

Apple wood is used for special purposes like the handles of tools, and is purchased locally in Ontario. The wood may be of any species of the subgenus *Malus*, according to a bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

War Savings Stamps pay 4½% compounded half-yearly.

partment of Agriculture at the end of July indicated satisfactory conditions in the Peace River district, a failure of the grain crop over a considerable portion of southern Alberta and a marked improvement in Central Alberta due to a general rain which broke the drought immediately after the middle of July.