

(c) That first selection for return and demobilization should be made in the order of length of service of those who have definite occupation awaiting them or have other assured means of support, preference being given first to married men and then to the relative need of industries, with care to insure so far as possible the discharge of farmers in time for the opening of spring work upon the land.

(d) That general demobilization should be gradual, aiming at the discharge of men only as it is found possible to secure steady employment.

(e) It is highly desirable that if physically fit discharged men should endeavor to return to their former occupations, and employers should be urged to reinstate such men in their former positions wherever possible.

(f) That vocational training should be confined to those who while in the service have become unfitted for their former occupations.

(g) That provision should be made for insurance at the public expense of unpensioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service.

(h) That facilities should be provided at the public expense that will enable returned soldiers to settle upon farming lands when by training or experience they are qualified to do so.

(6) We recognize the very serious problem confronting labor in urban industry resulting from the cessation of war, and we urge that every means, economically feasible and practicable, should be used by Federal, Provincial and municipal authorities in relieving unemployment in the cities and towns, and further recommend the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employer and employees—between capital and labor.

(7) Land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle areas should be obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation.

(8) Extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of food-stuffs at the lowest rates and with the minimum of middle-man handling.

Public Ownership of Utilities.

(9) Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

(10) To bring about a greater measure of democracy in government, we recommend the immediate repeal of the War Time Election Act; the discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada, the reform of the Federal Senate, and immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council, and increased responsibility of individual members of parliament in all legislation; the complete abolition of the patronage system; the publication of all contributions and expenditures, both before and after election campaigns; the removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace, and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech; the setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control; proportional representation; the establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall, and the opening of seats in parliament to women on the same terms as men.

Approve of Education.

(11) An eleventh resolution, passed in the evening reads:—

That the council recognize the great importance of such an educational system as will train the rising generation in the highest ideal of citizenship, and that we co-operate with those who are promoting a national congress on education.

That the council approve strongly of the work done by the laboratory in Winnipeg, and urge upon the Dominion government the elaboration and extension of system of laboratories for making accurate milling and baking tests of Canadian wheat, in order to secure more nearly the intrinsic value of the wheat upon the market.

That the executive take steps to investigate the conditions surrounding the marketing of stock, particularly the various items of expense that are charged against shipments.

That the post-discharge allowance to returning soldiers be increased to cover a period of six months instead of three months.

That the executive be given authority to take action in connection with any movement toward national standardization of text books in the schools of Canada.

That the council recommend to the provincial associations that they take action in whatever manner they deem advisable to secure the nomination and election of candidates at the next Federal election who will endorse and support the platform adopted by the council.

PERSONAL NOTES

Brig.-General R. F. M. Sims has been appointed agent-general for Ontario, temporarily, in the British Isles. This position became vacant a few weeks ago by the death of Mr. Richard Reid.

Mr. E. R. Wood, president of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, has left for a holiday in California, and will be absent for an indefinite period. Many of the other bond dealers of Toronto and Montreal are having a rest after the Victory Loan campaign.

Mr. C. E. Jenney, formerly of Toronto, has been appointed general agent, passenger department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company, with headquarters at Vancouver, and jurisdiction over a large territory.

Mr. T. G. McMaster, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Guelph, has been promoted to the managership of the branch of his bank at Hamilton, which is one of the most important offices of the bank in Canada. Mr. McMaster will be succeeded at Guelph by Mr. B. M. McLeod, who has been on the inspection staff of the bank for some time, and was formerly manager of the Edmonton branch.

OBITUARY

Mr. Charles McGill, former general manager of the defunct Ontario Bank, died in Montreal last week.

Mr. William Walsh, general superintendent of the eastern branch of the Dominion Express Company, an outstanding figure in the business life of Toronto, died on December 2nd, after ailing but for a short time.

Mr. F. J. J. Stark, general manager of the Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Company, died suddenly on the 4th inst. Interment takes place at Oshawa on the 6th.

Mr. James Muir, president of the James Muir Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, Maisonneuve, died at the Ross Memorial Pavilion of the Royal Victoria Hospital in his 78th year on November 30th. Mr. Muir had long been identified with the shoe manufacturing industry of Canada, and was regarded as an influential man in that industry.

Mr. Robert Kilgour, Toronto, died, after being in failing health since his retirement from active business five years ago. Although of a retiring disposition the late Mr. Kilgour had taken a most important part in the commercial affairs of the community. He probably was best known as the head of the firm of Kilgour Brothers, the largest manufacturers of paper bags in Canada, and as vice-president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for a time.

Mr. Cawthra Mulock, second son of Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, died on Sunday, December 1st, in New York City. The late Mr. Mulock was born in 1884, educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and later at the University of Toronto. In 1908 he was elected a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and became a director of the Penny Bank of Toronto, Confederation Life Association, Guardian Trust Company, Imperial Bank, vice-president of the National Trust Company and head of the Canada Bread Company. He was also responsible for the erection of the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto; was a member of the National Horse Show Association and the advisory board of the Civic Art Guild. As a financier he was head of the firm of Cawthra Mulock and Company.

Messrs. Hearne and Van Norman, insurance brokers, Toronto, have moved their offices from 34 to 24 Toronto St.