

## SOLDIERS' PROPERTY IS GIVEN EXEMPTION FROM SOME RATES

Regulations are Passed Under  
Dominion Forest Reserves  
and Parks Act Allowing  
Privileges to Returned Men

### TERMS ARE DEFINED

In an Order in Council passed on July 29 the Minister of the Interior reports that in Dominion Parks certain rentals and water and sewer rates are collected by the Dominion Government.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, is pleased to make the following regulations exempting the home property of soldiers from the payment of those rates, and the said regulations to govern in such cases, are hereby made and established accordingly:—

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. The term "Soldier" shall mean any person having on or after the first day of August, 1914, his or her permanent residence in a Dominion Park, and who is or has been—

(a) A member of and on actual service in the active military forces raised by the Government of Canada for the express purpose of serving outside Canada in the present war;

(b) A member of and on actual service in the naval forces of Canada in the present war;

(c) A member of and on actual service in the present war in the military or naval forces of His Majesty, raised otherwise than by the Government of Canada;

(d) A member of and on actual service in the military forces of any of the Allies of His Majesty in the present war;

(e) Any woman who has volunteered her services for work overseas connected with the present war and whose services have been accepted by the Government of Canada or of Great Britain and Ireland or of their Allies and who is or has been actually serving in such capacity overseas.

The term "Soldier" shall not include:

(a) Any person belonging to or enrolled in the Militia of Canada or in forces raised for the protection of Canada, within the boundaries of Canada, unless such person is or has been actually serving in His Majesty's forces outside of Canada.

(b) Any person called up under the Military Service Act, being chapter 19 of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, 1917, or any amendments thereto or any Act passed in substitution thereof, unless such person so called up has been actually enrolled in the military forces of Canada and has served overseas.

2. "Rates" means any rental, water or sewer rates imposed by the Dominion Government or any part of such rates.

3. "Home property" is land which fulfils the following conditions:

(a) It must be land which was occupied by a soldier or his wife or any of his ascendants or descendants dependent upon him for support at the time such soldier became a soldier within the meaning of these regulations.

(b) It must consist of not more than four lots according to a plan of subdivision if situate in a city, town or village, and such lots must be contiguous; or of not more than 320 acres of land if situate outside a city, town or village, and if composed of more than one parcel of land, such parcels must be situate within a circle of nine miles radius.

(c) It must be listed on a home property register kept by the Super-

intendent of the Dominion Park in which it is situated in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

2. No soldier shall become at any time liable in respect of home property to the payment of any rates which, when they first fall due, fall due or would but for these regulations fall due (a) after December 31, 1917, and before the expiry of one year after the declaration of peace by Great Britain; (b) from himself, while a soldier.

3. Where any soldier cannot claim as home property any land or lands to the full extent allowed by these regulations, then he may claim as home property land with respect to which his wife, if she were a soldier, could claim exemption, but so that exemption shall only be claimed in all with respect to four contiguous lots, or 320 acres, as the case may be.

4. Each superintendent of a Dominion Park shall keep a register of home properties.

2. Any soldier may apply to a superintendent of a Dominion Park to have home property listed upon the register.

3. Such application shall be accompanied with such evidence as to the land affected thereby being home property as the superintendent may demand.

4. Any superintendent shall, upon being satisfied that any land is home property, list the same upon the register, whether any formal application has been made with respect thereto or not, but if no application has been made with respect thereto the superintendent shall be in no way liable for not listing any land.

5. Each superintendent shall from time to time forward to the Minister of the Interior a copy of his register, if so directed by him.

5. Where any land would be home property but for the fact that it has not been listed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, and a soldier has become liable to rates in respect thereof, such rates shall be remitted or paid back.

6. Where any application, claim or notification may be made by a soldier and he does not make the same within a reasonable time, then such application, claim or notification may be made by his wife, or any of his ascendants or descendants dependent upon him for support, or his agent or solicitor.

7. Any person who has been a soldier shall for one year from date of his discharge or one year after the declaration of peace by Great Britain, whichever first happens, continue to be exempt from the rates from which he would have been exempt if he had continued to be a soldier.

2. If any person being a soldier has died since the beginning of the war, but before the coming into force of these regulations, or if any soldier dies while personally entitled to such exemption, his legal representatives and his estate shall, in favour of his widow or in favour of any of his ascendants or descendants then dependent upon him for support, have the same exemption from rates until the expiry of one year after the declaration of peace by Great Britain as such soldier would have had if he had continued to live.

8. If any dispute or difficulty arises as to whether any land is exempted land, or as to whether any person is or was a soldier, or as to whether any person has been discharged, or as to whether any person is or was dependent upon a soldier for support, the Minister of the Interior shall decide thereon, and his decision when reduced to writing shall be conclusive proof of the points decided therein.

### Industrial Value of Elm.

Rock elm is the strongest and most valuable of the elms cut in Canada, as stated in a report on the Forest Products of Canada, issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior. Red elm is at the opposite extreme, while white elm, the most abundant of the three species, has qualities between the other two. Most of the elm cut is used in the slack coeprage industry. It is also used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, boats, and vehicles, and for building purposes.

War Savings Stamps pay 4½% compounded half-yearly.

## ONTARIO'S OUTPUT OF FLAX FOR FIBRE

### Production During 1918 as Furnished by Department of Agriculture

There were 20,000 acres grown for fibre production in Ontario last year, giving an average of 310 pounds of pure line fibre per acre, valued at 55 to 70 cents per pound, according to grade. The fibre was of fair quality, but short and not quite so uniform as the 1917 crop. There were 900 tons of tow, which was graded at prices ranging from 8 to 20 cents per pound. Under an Order in Council dated October 23, 1918, all Canadian seed of fibre variety, amounting to 110,000 bushels, was commandeered and shipped to Ireland, the price realized being \$27.50 per sack of 182 pounds.

The following is an approximate estimate of the area, production, and value of flax grown for fibre in Ontario for each of the four years 1915-18:—

Description.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Area.....acres	4,000	5,200	8,000	20,000
Yield of fibre per acre.....lb.	200	57	350	310
Total yield of fibre.....tons.	800	300	1,400	3,100
Total yield of tow....."	80	175	—	900
Yield of seed per acre.....bush.	12	48	9	8 <sup>1</sup>
Total yield of seed....."	48,000	25,000	72,000	110,000
Value of fibre per ton.....\$	400	600	1,100	350
Total value of fibre.....\$	320,000	180,000	1,540,000	1,085,000
Total value of tow.....\$	2,800	5,000	—	270,000
Value of seed per bush.....\$	1.60	3	5.50	8.50 <sup>1</sup>
Total value of seed.....\$	76,800	75,000	396,000	930,769 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Seed of fibre quality shipped to Ireland.

In 1916 there were, in addition, about 800 tons of flax straw, valued at \$15 per ton, or \$12,000. The total value of the products for 1918 is about \$2,285,750, exclusive of the value of seed not of fibre quality, as stated in the July number of the *Agricultural Gazette*, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

## EMPLOYMENT REPORT FOR MIDDLE JULY

### Steady Improvement in Employment Conditions is Noted by Department

Weekly reports from employers in Ontario and Quebec to the Employment Service of the Department of Labour continue to show steady and fairly rapid improvement in employment conditions.

Final returns for the week ending July 12, showed that 2,669 Ontario and Quebec firms with a pay-roll of 364,432 persons had increased their staffs by 3,596 persons or 1 per cent and anticipated making a further net addition of 2,172 persons or '6 per cent during the following week.

Returns for the week ending July 19, show that this anticipated increase was realized. The 2,409 firms whose reports have been compiled had a pay-roll on July 19 of 337,038, an actual increase during the week of 1,048 persons or '3 per cent. Those identical establishments, moreover, during the week ending July 26 expected to make a further net addition to their staffs of 1,041 persons or '3 per cent.

During the week ending July 19 the plus industries (those that registered a net increase in number of employees) were: clay, glass and stone products; commercial and mercantile occupations; food products; leather and leather goods; metals; pulp, paper and printing; textiles; woodworking and furniture; railway construction; railway operation; miscellaneous occupations. In the commercial and mercantile group the anticipated increase for July 19 was '3 per cent and the actual increase '3 per cent. For the other groups corresponding figures were: clay, glass and

stone products 1 per cent and 1'8 per cent; food products '6 and '8 per cent; leather and leather goods '8 and 2'5 per cent; metals, '2 and '4 per cent; pulp, paper and printing '4 and '4 per cent; textiles 1'4 and '7 per cent; woodworking and furniture '9 and 1 per cent; railway construction 5'4 and 3'9; railway operation '1 and '1 per cent; miscellaneous occupations '6 and '1 per cent. A decline of '3 per cent was anticipated in the vehicle group. The actual decline, however, was 1 per cent. The decline here took place in the car building and shipbuilding industries. The above groups, with the exception of clay, glass and stone products and railway operation, expected to add to their staffs during the week ending July 26.

The only minus industries reported during the week ending July 19 were: building and construction, lumber, chemicals, vehicles, quarrying and mining. All five groups, however, expected to make nominal additions to their staffs during the week ending July 26.

For the whole Dominion 3,242 firms reported to the Employment Service of the Department of Labour for the week ending July 12. Of these 206 were

in the Maritime Provinces, 838 in Quebec, 1,831 in Ontario, 366 in the West. On July 12 these firms had 455,937 persons on their pay-roll compared with 455,915 the previous week, an increase of 22 persons or 1'22 per cent. Moreover, these same firms for the week ending July 19 expected to make a further net addition of 2,368 persons or '5 per cent. The largest single decline during the week ending July 12 was in the vehicle group. Declines were registered also in quarrying and mining and clay, glass and stone products.

During the week ending July 19 the only anticipated decline was in the vehicle industry. All other groups registered net anticipated increases.

In the Maritime Provinces as a whole there was an actual decrease of 2 per cent during the week ending July 12 and a further anticipated decrease of '9 per cent for the week of the 19th. The decline in the Maritime Provinces occurred largely in metals and vehicles. In Quebec there was an actual increase for the week ending July 12 of 1 per cent with a further anticipated increase of 3 per cent. In Ontario there was an actual increase of 1 per cent with a further anticipated increase of '8 per cent. Employers in the four western provinces report an actual increase of 3'5 per cent during the week of the 12th followed by a further anticipated increase of '7 per cent in the week ending July 19. This increase was shared by all groups but particularly by the lumber and vehicle industries.

### Paper Exports Gain.

The exports of printing paper from Canada during the years ending June, 1917, 1918 and 1919 had a value of \$26,722,692, \$35,828,459, and \$42,086,343, respectively, as stated in a report on the trade of the Dominion for the above years, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Beech is Cheapest Hardwood.

Beech is one of Ontario's cheapest hardwoods, probably the cheapest used as lumber, according to a bulletin on the wood-using industries of Ontario, issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.