

# Canadian Official Record

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No. 30.

## SEEDING WELL AHEAD IN WEST SAYS REPORT

Commenced on April 10th in many places and was general by April 23rd. Frost is well out of ground.

### GRAIN SHIPMENTS

The following resumé of crop conditions and the grain situation in the Western Provinces for the week of April 19 is furnished by the western office at Winnipeg of the Department of Immigration and Colonization:—

Grain in store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,500,449 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,489,541 bushels; Calgary, 1,545,171 bushels.

In store C.P. interior elevators, 10,435,480 bushels; 1917, 6,700,765 bushels.

In store all elevators at lake front, 40,982,758 bushels.

Inspected since September 1, 1918:—

Wheat. Other grains. Total.

1918—108,220,800 35,442,700 143,663,500

1917—138,861,600 63,960,200 202,821,800

Seeding commenced between the 5th and 9th instant at nearly all points in Alberta south of Wetaskiwin.

More than 10 per cent of seeding in southern Alberta is completed. Easter will see more than 40 per cent finished, as seeding is general in all sections. Moisture conditions vary from wet to fairly dry, recent storms having been more or less of a local nature.

Seeding commenced at Estuary, Sask., on the 10th inst., and five miles north of Saskatoon on the 12th. Some seeding has been done on light land at Prelate, Sask.

The Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, reports that, while work on the land has commenced in many districts, seeding will not be general until the 23rd inst. Sufficient quantities of seed grain and feed are reported. Labour is scarce, and \$65 to \$75 per month is being paid for experienced men.

Practically all farmers in the Prince Albert district will be on the land in the next few days. For some time past many farmers have been making preparations, and are now in readiness to commence operations as soon as the land is dry enough to put the machinery to work.

During the past two weeks rain and snow fell all over the Medicine Hat division, which soaked the ground, on account of no frost. Moisture conditions at present are excellent and farmers very optimistic regarding prospects.

The land in the Portage division that is ready for crop and that is to be ploughed is in as good condition as could be desired. A snowstorm on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th instant provided abundant moisture.

### PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The first press bulletin issued by the Saskatchewan Government shows that

## CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

### Alterations and Additions to Military Hospitals at Halifax and Toronto.

The Department of Public Works of Canada announces the following contracts awarded under Orders in Council:—

Halifax (Bellevue), N.S.—Construction of new ward building and execution of alterations and additions to present building for conversion of same into hospital offices in connection with military hospital. Contractors, M. E. Keefe Construction Company, Limited, of Halifax, at \$76,102. Order in Council dated April 19, 1919.

Esquimalt, B.C.—Construction of orderlies' mess in connection with military hospital. Contractor, R. Moncrieff, of Victoria, B.C., at \$5,385. Order in Council dated April 19, 1919.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Alterations and repairs to Armoury. Contractors, M. H. Braden & Co., of Fort William, Ont., at \$21,300. Order in Council dated April 19, 1919.

Toronto, Ont.—Construction of guard house in connection with Military Orthopedic hospital. Contractor, Daniel Kay, of Toronto, at \$4,120. Order in Council dated April 22, 1919.

## DUTY ON WHEAT IS ABOLISHED BY JAPAN

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce has received a cablegram from A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama, Japan, that the duty on wheat and barley has been abolished by the Japanese Government, while the duty on flour has been reduced to 75 sen per picul. This is equivalent to a little less than 37½ cents duty on 133½ pounds of flour. One picul is 133½ pounds; 1 sen, 498 cents; 75 sen, 37½ cents.

snow has practically disappeared from the land with the exception of deep drifts and around bluffs. The frost is out of the ground to a depth of from 12 to 18 inches, making it possible on higher and drier lands to start work already with the harrow. Snow has fallen, however, in several districts within the last week, but this has been beneficial on account of the added moisture.

In those districts where a shortage of seed grain appeared local municipal authorities and grain growers' associations are endeavouring to meet the shortage. Many are importing seed oats, owing to scarcity of this grain last year.

Feed for stock during the seeding season appears to be sufficient, and from present appearances there will be green grass within a short time to remedy any shortage that occurs. Some farmers are shipping hay from those districts where more than a sufficiency exists.

## REFRIGERATOR SPACE ON STEAMERS IS RELEASED

### Far-reaching Results Expected for Canadian Shippers by Announcement made by British Food Ministry

### CANADIAN COMMISSION—IMPERIAL PREFERENCE PROPOSALS

A marked advance towards normalizing Canadian trade with Europe has been made during the week. As is well known, the chief difficulty which has been experienced in shipping Canadian produce and manufactures overseas is the restriction on tonnage which the British Shipping Controller has found imperative to continue since the armistice was signed. Far-reaching results are expected, however, from an important announcement made on May 1 by the British Ministry of Food withdrawing the restrictions on refrigerator space on ocean-going vessels. Shipment of all refrigerated foods from Canada has been under the direction of the Shipping Controller, whose allotment was final. The text of the cable sent by the Canadian Mission in London to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, was as follows:—

"Refrigerator Space: Ministry of Food agrees that from May 1 entire space will be available for commercial interests from Atlantic ports with exception of one or two small shipments of frozen beef, transportation of which very indefinite. Regular lines receiving instructions and particulars should be obtained from them."

An impasse which has been reached in the exportation of Canadian produce, particularly of wheat and grain, through United States ports to the northern European neutrals, that is, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, was satisfactorily overcome on Friday, May 1. The Trade Commission had placed the matter before the Canadian War Mission in Washington, by whom representations were made with the result that the United States authorities decided to grant permits for export to northern neutrals on submission of particulars of cases in which shipments cannot be made through Canadian ports. The arrangement, however, will only apply to shipments due to leave immediately, as the Transportation Department of the Grain Corporation at New York can give no assurance as to sailings a month in advance.

The Trade Commission is taking up further the matter of in transit shipments.

It is reported that several shipments of wheat and flour have been held up by the order of the United States Food Administration cancelling the general operating certificates for consignments from Canada, without which the United States Railroad Administration could not accept for shipment. This meant that a sixty-day embargo had been placed on the export of Canadian produce, as there are no steamship lines running from the Dominion to any northern neutral port.

Benefits to Canada under the Imperial preference proposals as made in the British House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are emphasized in a special London cable received by the Trade Commission at Ottawa from the Canadian Mission. The cablegram points out, supplementing press messages received, the advantages of sending to Great Britain from Canada automobiles, musical instruments, sugar and dried fruits. These, together with cinematographic films, clocks and watches, are to receive a one-third preference. The present duty on films in Great Britain is 1d. for positives and 5d. for negatives.

Other articles specifically affected by the preferential treatment now proposed in the British fiscal policy are stated to be: Tea, a preference of 2d. per lb., equivalent to one-sixth value; cocoa and coffee, a preference of 7s. per cwt. (one-sixth); raw chicory, a preference equal to one-sixth; sugar, a preference of 4s. per cwt., nearly one-sixth; dried fruits, a preference of one-sixth; unmanufactured tobacco, a preference of 1s. 4d. per lb., between one-fifth and one-sixth value; and motor spirit a preference of 1d. per gallon. A one-sixth preference is also given to certain classes of spirits. The proposal is that the preference should take effect from September 1st, next, except in the case of tea and jewelry.—*Canadian Trade Commission.*

## CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

The Department of Public Works of Canada announces the following contracts awarded under Orders in Council:—

Winnipeg (Tuxedo), Man.—Extension to power house and laundry at Military Hospital. Contractors: Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, at \$145,529. Order in Council dated April 26, 1919.

Ottawa-Hull.—Bridge over Ottawa river at Chaudière (to replace present Union Bridge). Contractors: Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., of Montreal, at \$110,000. Order in Council dated April 26, 1919.





# REVISED COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## FULL TEXT AS ACCEPTED BY PEACE CONFERENCE

Canada, as well as other Self-Governing Dominions, named in Important Annex to Document--Thirteen Neutrals invited to join League.

The revised covenant of the League of Nations, as presented at Paris to the Peace Conference in plenary session includes important amendments.

Attached to the text is the hitherto unpublished "annex" referred to in the covenant, in which are named the 31 states, including Canada and the other self-governing British dominions, which are to be original members of the League of Nations, and states to be invited to accede to the covenant.

The text of the revised Covenant of the League of Nations, with parenthetical insertions showing changes made in the covenant as originally drafted and made public, is as follows:—

### THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of understandings of international law as to actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the high contracting parties agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

(In the original preamble the last sentence read "adopt this constitution," instead of "agree to this Covenant.")

**ARTICLE ONE.**—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex to this Covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accessions shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice before shall be sent to all other members of the League.

Any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military and naval forces and armaments. Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

(This article is new, embodying with alteration and additions the old article seven. It provides more specifically the method of admitting new members and adds the entirely new paragraph providing for withdrawal from the League. No mention of withdrawal was made in the original document.)

### NAME "ASSEMBLY" ADOPTED.

**ARTICLE TWO.**—The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent secretariat.

(Originally this was a part of article one. It gives the name "Assembly" to

the gathering of representatives of the members of the League, formerly referred to merely as "the body of delegates.")

**ARTICLE THREE.**—The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, at the seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the League, or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly, each member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

(This embodies parts of the original articles one, two and three, with only minor changes. It refers to "members of the League," where the term "high contracting parties," originally was used, and this change is followed throughout the revised draft.)

### COUNCIL OF NINE.

**ARTICLE FOUR.**—The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of (blank) shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League, or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

(This embodies that part of the original Article Three designating the original members of the Council. The paragraph providing for increase in the membership of the Council is new.)

**ARTICLE FIVE.**—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or the Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council, and may be decided by a majority of the members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

(The first paragraph, requiring unanimous agreement in both Assembly and Council except where otherwise provided, is new. The other two paragraphs originally were included in Article Four.)

### CONFERENCE ADOPTS REVISED COVENANT.

The revised covenant of the League of Nations was adopted by the plenary session of the peace conference on April 28 without division and without amendment. The covenant had been moved by President Wilson.

President Wilson, in his speech explaining the revised covenant of the League of Nations, said that Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, had been named as the first Secretary-General of the league. Regarding the composition of the executive council, the President said that Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain would be represented on the council in addition to the five great powers until a permanent choice had been made.

The text of the labour principles for insertion in the treaty was adopted, and the conference adjourned without considering responsibilities.

George Nicoll Barnes, British delegate, explained the nine points which the Labour Commission wished embodied in the peace treaty. Sir Robert L. Borden the Canadian Premier, then read the revised nine points.

The revised clauses say that the standard set by law regarding conditions of labour should have due regard for the equitable and economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident in a country and also that a 48-hour week should be aimed at. The commission had asked for this, except where climatic conditions interfered.

Sir Robert Borden said that the changes in the phraseology were the result of suggestions by the different delegations and they had been accepted by all the great industrial nations.

M. Clemenceau, the President, declared the revised nine points carried.

### PERMANENT SECRETARIAT.

**ARTICLE SIX.**—The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The secretariat shall comprise a secretariat-general and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first secretary-general shall be the person named in the annex; thereafter the secretary-general shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and the staff of the

secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general with the approval of the Council.

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

(This replaces the original article five. In the original the appointment of the first secretary-general was left to the council, and approval of the majority of the Assembly was not required for subsequent appointment.)

### GENEVA SEAT OF LEAGUE.

**ARTICLE SEVEN.**—The seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

(Embodying parts of the old articles five and six, this article names Geneva instead of leaving the seat of the League to be chosen later, and adds the provision for changing the seat in the future. The paragraph opening positions to women equally with men is new.)

### REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

**ARTICLE EIGHT.**—The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil fruits attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

(This covers the ground of the original article eight, but is rewritten to make it clearer that armament reduction plans must be adopted by the nations affected before they become effective.)

**ARTICLE NINE.**—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of articles one and eight, and on military and naval questions generally.

(Unchanged except for the insertion of the words "article one".)

### WAR OR THREAT OF WAR.

**ARTICLE TEN.**—The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council

[Continued on page 5.]



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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."

**BUSINESS PROFITS TAX COLLECTIONS.**  
 In reply to a question asked regarding collections from the Business Profits Tax, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, gave the following figures in the House of Commons on Monday, April 28:—  
 Fiscal year.  
 1916-1917 ..... \$12,506,516 72  
 1917-1918 ..... 21,271,083 57  
 1918-1919 ..... 32,970,061 81  
 Information as to how much remained for collection, the minister explained, could not be supplied, as a number of returns are held for adjustment.

**PAY BOND INTEREST INTO W.S.S. FUND**  
**Over \$18,000,000 paid on Victory Bonds should be re-invested.**  
 In a recent statement the National War Savings organization says:—  
 May Day saw \$18,000,000 paid in interest to the holders of Victory Bonds issued in 1918. This was by far the largest single interest payment ever made in Canada. Incidentally, it is only one of many, for Canadians will draw over \$70,000,000 in war bonds' interest this year.  
 The question arises, how much of this money will be saved? Will the over 1,000,000 holders of Victory Bonds in the Dominion become systematic savers, thus helping themselves and the country, or will they discontinue saving?  
 A large portion of these \$18,000,000 should be invested in War Savings Stamps, which are Government bonds and just as secure as Victory Bonds are. Victory Bonds started hundreds of thousands of people saving, who should continue the practice, which is made easy through War Savings and Thrift Stamps.  
**Let Thrift Stamps take care of your change.**

**FULL TEXT AS ACCEPTED BY PEACE CONFERENCE**

**Canada, as well as other Self-Governing Dominions, named in Important Annex to Document--Thirteen Neutrals invited to join League.**

[Continued from page 5.]  
 mandate, the mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatories, and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates. (This is the original article 19, virtually unchanged, except for the insertion of the words "and who are willing to accept," in describing nations to be given mandatories.)

**HUMANE PROVISIONS.**  
**ARTICLE TWENTY-THREE.**—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League (a) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations; (b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; (c) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; (d) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of their traffic is necessary in the common interest; (e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League, and in this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be kept in mind; (f) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.  
 (This replaces the original article 20, and embodies part of the original articles 18 and 21. It eliminates a specific provision formerly made for a bureau of labour and adds the clauses (b) and (c).)

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS.**  
**ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR.**—There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.  
 The Council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.  
 (Same as article 22, in the original, with the matter after the first two sentences added.)  
**ARTICLE TWENTY-FIVE.**—The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized

voluntarily national Red Cross organizations having as purposes improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.  
 (Entirely new.)

**COVENANT AMENDMENTS.**  
**ARTICLE TWENTY-SIX.**—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.  
 Such amendment shall (the word "not" apparently omitted in cable transmission) bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the League.  
 (Same as the original, except that a majority of the League instead of three-fourths is required for ratification of amendments, with the last sentence added.)

**ANNEX TO THE COVENANT.**  
**ONE.**—Original members of the League of Nations—Signatories of the Treaty of Peace—United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New South Wales, India, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Siam, Uruguay.  
 States invited to accede to the covenant—Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.  
**TWO.**—First secretary-general of the League of Nations (blank).  
 (The annex was not published with the original draft of the covenant.)

**POSITIONS VACANT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE**  
**Superintendent of Forest Product Laboratories for Montreal wanted.**

The Civil Service Commission of Canada give notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:  
**A Superintendent of Forest Products Laboratories; Salary \$3,500 per annum.**  
 1. A Superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal, P.Q., Department of the Interior, at a salary of \$3,500 per annum. Applicants must be university graduates in forestry, chemistry or engineering, and must have had at least three years' experience since graduation in (a) research laboratory work in one of the above lines of study; (b) practical work in some industry or work in which wood is used as the chief raw material, e.g., lumbering, pulp and paper manufacture, wood distillation, etc.; or (c) practical experience in forestry administration or research. Applicants must possess a high grade of scientific ability, and capacity for research work, a broad knowledge of the technical characteristics and uses of Canadian woods, and initiative and ability in organization and administration.  
**A Live Stock Assistant at Winnipeg; Salary \$2,000 per annum.**  
 2. A Permanent Officer in the Outside Service of the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, to assist the officer-in-charge at the Winnipeg

Stock Yards at an initial salary of \$2,000 per annum. Candidates must be competent judges of live stock and have a working knowledge of marketing live stock. They must have the training and education necessary to keep accurate records, prepare news articles, handle correspondence and the general work of an office.  
**Two Superintendents of Construction; Salaries \$350 per month.**

3. Two Superintendents of Construction, one for the Toronto Public Building and one for the Federal Building, Montreal, at salaries of \$350 per month, Department of Public Works. Applicants should be thoroughly competent architects with from eight to ten years' experience as principal of an architectural firm, or have practised for themselves for a similar period, and should be accustomed to superintendence of construction. The persons appointed to these positions will be required to devote the whole of their time to this work.

**A Superintendent of Construction; Salary \$250 per month.**  
 4. A Superintendent of Construction for the Hamilton Public Building, Department of Public Works, at a salary of \$250 per month. Applicants should be thoroughly competent architects with from 6 to 8 years' experience as principal of an architectural firm, or have practised for themselves for a similar period, and should be accustomed to superintendence of construction. The person appointed to this position will be required to devote the whole of his time to this work.

**A Superintendent of Construction; Salary \$200 to \$250 per month.**  
 5. A Superintendent of Construction for the Educational Block, Royal Military College, Kingston, Department of Public Works, at a salary of \$200 to \$250 per month. Candidates must be thoroughly competent and experienced in reinforced concrete construction and stone work.  
 Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from applications for these positions.

According to law, preference is given to returned soldier applicants, possessing the minimum qualifications. Returned soldier applicants should furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificates. Preference will also be given to bona fide residents of the provinces in which the vacancies occur.  
 For positions numbers 3, 4 and 5, applications by letter stating age and qualifications must reach the office of the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission not later than May the 10th. For positions numbers 1 and 2, application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than May the 20th. Application forms may be obtained from the Dominion Provincial Employment Offices or the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.  
 By order of the Commission.  
 WM. FORAN,  
 Ottawa, April 24, 1919. Secretary.

**Canada's Coal Consumption.**  
 As shown in the report on the Coal Trade of Canada prepared by the Dominion Statistician for the year ended March 31, 1918, the total consumption of coal and coke by the industries of the country, during that period, amounted to 6,446,445 tons of bituminous, 439,804 tons of anthracite and 2,061,792 tons of coke.

**Increased Export Needed.**  
 Imports in the last analysis can only be paid for by exports. The Dominion war debt has grown so that an increased export trade is imperative, according to the advisors of the Canadian Trade Commission.

**Canada's National Debt.**  
 The Canadian national debt in 1914 totalled \$46 a head. It is now over \$270. Increased trade only, says the Canadian Trade Commission can help us to carry the new burden.

**\$4.01 buys a War Savings Stamp.**









## PRACTICAL COURSES IN FARMING FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS IN ALBERTA

*University of Alberta will provide unusual facilities for training returned men in Agriculture.*

### FIVE MONTHS' COURSE.

In an article in the April number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, issued by the Department of Agriculture, the statement is made that 75 men are already registered for the course in agriculture for returned soldiers at the University of Alberta. The course comprises five months' training and instruction in practical farming. The work for each month, it is stated, is a separate unit, so that a man may enter at the first of any month and carry out his five months' course without special attention or class work. All the non-essentials are eliminated and, wherever possible, actual practice is given.

The subjects of the course cover animal husbandry, field husbandry, horticulture, dairying, carpentry, blacksmithing, poultry raising, farm machinery and veterinary science.

#### FIELD INSTRUCTION.

"In connection with these courses," says E. A. Howes, B.S.A., dean of the College of Agriculture of Alberta University, the writer of the article, "we have undertaken to seed 3,000 acres to crop this spring and to break 5,000 acres of new land during the summer."

"In the animal husbandry course the live stock judging is done in the college pavilion. The aim of this course is to acquaint the student not only with the types and the market classes of live stock, but with the characteristics of the different breeds as well. The work of feeding and management of each of the classes of live stock is given concurrently with the judging classes."

"In field husbandry seeding and soil management are systematically dealt with. In horticulture, vegetables, floriculture, landscape gardening, and fruit growing and forestry are all covered."

"The dairying course covers all features of the work, from the handling of the dairy herd to the various products of the dairy."

"Poultry studies include the breeds and breeding, as well as raising, fattening, killing and marketing."

#### DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUILDING.

"In the carpentry course the men are taught to make simple pieces of equipment, and to effect repairs in wood work. The simple principles of building construction are also dealt with. Logs are being secured and training is to be given in 'shack' building."

"In the blacksmithing course it is recognized that the 'village blacksmith' is becoming almost extinct throughout the country, and that farmers must depend on themselves to repair machinery, shoe horses, and similar work."

"In the veterinary course the students are taught how to nurse animals and to handle at least the most common diseases."

"It must be remembered that the College of Agriculture was not equipped for all of this work. An old machine shop was fitted anew and turned into a blacksmith shop equipped with 16 forges, anvil and necessary tools. Two rooms in the engineering building were secured for carpentry work, and equipped with 12 large serviceable benches, each accommodating two men. Part of the dairy equipment was kindly loaned by commercial firms; part had to be purchased. A large greenhouse was added to the existing equipment to give facilities for work in soils, seeds, flowers and vegetables. A room was fitted up for practising seed testing, fanning mill work, and different types of seed treatment. These were extras, of course, added to the existing equipment in field husbandry, animal husbandry,

and horticulture. Some instances of unclassified work are as follow:—

(a) Logs are being procured and training is to be given in 'shack' building.

(b) A full demonstration will be given in regard to hog-killing, dressing and packing, all done in such a way as would be carried on at such a farm house.

(c) Demonstrations at the stockyards will be given in dehorning and branding.

(d) At the slaughter houses of the packing plant condemned carcasses have been reserved and used for class material to show the nature of some of the leading live-stock diseases.

"It would not be fair to close this more or less formal statement without expressing a word of appreciation of the regularity and punctuality of the attendance of this class. Much satisfaction is expressed by all of the teaching staff in regard to the attention and general attitude of the men taking this special course in agriculture."

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Besides the courses given to returned soldiers at the University of Alberta, a course of vocational training is being carried on at Calgary. This branch of the work has been completely reorganized during the present winter. That course deals chiefly with farm mechanics, in which the classes contain about 170 men. Twenty of these are taking the gas engine and tractor course, while the others are taking the full farm mechanics course.

## CONTRIBUTION TO MEAT SUPPLY OF ENGLAND

Canada could send more declares British Annual Report on Trade.

The new and more effective system of live stock enumeration officially adopted last year establishes the rather surprising fact that cattle in the Dominion now number over 10,000,000 head, as compared with previous estimates of about 6,000,000 head says the Annual Review of the Frozen Meat Trade, 1918, issued in London. The difference is material and very important from the point of view of Empire production. It is evident that Canada, with that number of cattle of good quality, ought now to be able to contribute much more liberally than hitherto to the meat supply of the mother country. Exports last year amounted to only 46,000 tons, of which about 5,000 tons were of United States origin. In 1917, the quantity exported was 55,000 tons, of which 14,564 tons reached the United Kingdom, the remainder going to the continent. About two-thirds of the Canadian output in 1918 was shipped to the United Kingdom for civilian consumption, the quantity imported being 29,332 tons. Much of it was fairly useful beef, but some was of very poor quality. The practice of disposing of meat and live stock produced in certain parts of the Dominion to United States buyers, and at the same time shipping American killed meat from Canadian ports, may conceivably be more profitable to the Dominion than shipping everything direct to England; but it does not help forward the British Government's declared intention of making the empire as far as possible self-supporting in the matter of meat supplies.

## ALLIED WARSHIPS TO PAY PILOTAGE DUES

The exemption of Allied warships from pilotage dues has been rescinded by the following order:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Order in Council of the 22nd December, 1917 (P.C. 3449), exempting the warships of Allied nations from the payment of pilotage dues, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded."

## OVER 5,000 HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED FOR LAND SCHEME

Alberta heads list of Soldier Settlement with total of 1,632 approved as ready for Land Grant

### MANY APPLICATIONS.

Over 5,000 applications from returned soldiers in the Western Provinces who desire to take advantage of the land settlement scheme have been approved by the Soldier Settlement Board. Up to April 26 the number of applications approved within the various provinces was as follows: Alberta, 1,632; Manitoba, 1,377; Saskatchewan, 1,142; British Columbia, 781.

With the home-coming of the fighting units, applications are now coming in rapidly and keep the Board's officials busy handling them. However, there is no hitch, cases being dealt with in an expeditious manner. From February 10 to April 19, 4,225 applications were approved. One hundred and forty thousand acres of selected land reserved for the Hudson's Bay Company have been thrown open for occupation under the Soldier Settlement scheme. This, and the prospect of other reserved lands being opened, has had the effect of reassuring many who thought that there might be very little homestead land available.

## PLANTING ROOTS FOR NEXT YEAR'S SEEDING

Experimental Farms Note gives advice to Growers. Early work best.

As the time for planting mangels, turnips, and carrots for seed is at hand, a few recommendations relative to planting may be opportune, states an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture.

In the first place, any one who has saved some roots for the purpose of raising from them what seed he will need for next year's seeding should use only the very best roots. It is of course evident that, if the most satisfactory results are to be obtained, the roots to be used for seed production must be perfectly sound; otherwise the seed grower runs the risk of going to the trouble of planting, only to find that after a while the stand of the seed crop becomes thin and disreputable looking as the diseased roots rot in the ground.

The roots used for seed production should, furthermore, be as uniform as possible in respect to general type. That is to say, they should be of the same colour and of the same general shape. It is of minor importance that they be uniform in size, as experience has shown that small roots produce about as much seed as large ones and that the quality of the seed produced by small roots is just as good as the quality of the seed produced by large ones.

The roots chosen for seed raising should be planted in rows anywhere from 2½ to 3 feet apart, so as to make it possible to horse-cultivate between the rows. Mangels and swede turnips should, in order to be given a chance to branch out freely, be spaced anywhere from two to three feet apart in the rows; in the case of carrots, the roots may be planted closer together—say, from 1½ to 2 feet apart in the rows. If only a small number of roots are

to be set out, the planting may be done with a spade. This method of planting is very simple. Holes are made at the proper distances sufficiently deep to allow the roots placed therein to be just nicely covered with earth. When the roots are placed in the holes, the soil should be packed around them. The planting is done properly if the tops of the roots are just a little below the surface of the ground.

If a large area is to be planted, it is, especially if help is scarce, more economical to plant with a plough. Furrows are made, and the roots are placed reclining on the slanting side of the furrow at the proper distance apart in such a way that the soil turned over by the plough in the next round will just cover the tops. Then a third furrow is ploughed, and no roots are planted in it. To be brief, the roots should be planted in every third furrow and placed in such a manner that the plough barely covers them with the soil. If the tops are left uncovered, they may dry out if the weather turns hot; but if, on the other hand, the roots are buried too deep, the seed stalks sprouting from them may have some difficulty to break through, especially if the roots are small.

No matter what methods are followed in the planting of the roots, it is essential that the roots be set out as early as it is possible to go on the land, for, according to experience, the early planting brings the heaviest seed yields.

## PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The numbers given with each name should be quoted in replying to the Board of Pensions Commissioners at Ottawa. The Board has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

Pte. M. Holligan, 12th Battalion (60410).  
Pte. Frank Bullis, 253rd Battalion (40502).  
Pte. Arthur Smith, C.A.M.C. (58930).  
Sgt. Walter Scott, No. 4 C.A.S.C. (63362).  
Pte. Clement Claes, 200th Battalion (29508).  
Pte. Pete Hoel, 197th Battalion (31854).  
Pte. Henry Smith, 252nd Battalion (5521G.).  
Pte. J. La Vassor, 10th Battalion (61474).  
Pte. Albert Derome, No. 5 District Depot (61947).  
Pte. W. Moore, 72nd Battalion (57485).  
Pte. Donald McDonald, 7th C.R.T. (61049).  
Pte. Joseph Lockman, 235th Battalion (106595).  
Pte. John Francis, 1st Depot Battalion (107571).  
Pte. Thomas Deadman, 216th Battalion (102778).  
Pte. Fred Girard, Forestry Depot (30473).  
Pte. William Long, 15th Battalion (32258).  
Pte. William Apted, 26th Battalion (39788).  
Pte. John Conroy, 14th Battalion (3780).  
Pte. William Sheppard, 113th Battalion (50108).  
Pte. Robert Whitley, Forestry Construction Draft (34610).  
Cpl. Ernest Carr, No. 2 District Depot (54814).  
Spr. John Jones, C.E.T.D. (4598G.).  
Pte. John Baker, No. 1 District Depot (101186).  
Gnr. Herbert Lee, C.F.A. (101323).  
Pte. Joseph Keeler, 42nd Battalion (102774).  
Pte. Hector Alexander, 2nd Battalion (104801).  
Pte. William Conway, No. 7 District Depot (102450).

W.S. Stamps pay 4½% compounded.

## CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT IS PROIVING HUGE TASK

Estimated Expenditure for Current Fiscal Year is Estimated at \$23,000,000. Over 14,000 Men have been placed in Civil Employment.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which, save in the administration of the soldier settlement scheme, is entrusted with the work of caring for the returned soldier from the time of his discharge until he is re-established in civilian life, is to-day one of the big spending departments of the Dominion Government. The organization that has been built up for the carrying out of the policy adopted for dealing with this problem is of a very extensive character. This is evident from the fact that the staff of the Department now numbers about 2,500. Nor has the full weight of the task yet been felt, for there are still about 40,000 wounded in Great Britain and France who have to be brought home, to say nothing of 100,000 other men.

Up to the end of the last financial year \$20,000,000 had been spent on the work done by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. For the current fiscal year the estimated expenditure is put at \$23,000,000. As there are still about 140,000 men who have to be brought home to Canada, it will be seen that the staff of the Department will be kept busy for a considerable time to come.

### TWO CLASSES OF WORK.

Speaking in general terms, the work of the Department falls into two branches. One of these has to do with the care of invalided and disabled soldiers, while the other assumes responsibility for the returned men until they take their place again in the regular life of the community. Even when the invalided man is under the care of the Army Medical Corps, the S.C.R. Department provides treatment designed to hasten his recovery through teaching him how to perform light tasks that will take his mind off his ailment. If when he has been discharged from hospital his injuries are found to have incapacitated him for his old vocation, the Department offers him a course in vocational training, in order that he may be fitted for other work. If he is physically fit for ordinary duties, then the Department, through its agencies, will direct him to any place he may desire to go, tell him where he is most likely to get employment, and through its own and other sustaining agencies it will do all it can to help him get employment.

The work of the S.C.R. Department begins really at the dispersal station; but in order that it might be prepared for the work devolving upon it, as soon as the armistice was signed an official was sent overseas with a questionnaire that was circulated among the men, in which they were asked to state the community to which they desired to return, the kind of work they had done and what they would like to do.

The outstanding branches of the

Department are as follow: Medical services, orthopedic and surgical appliances and vocational training, and information and services.

### MEDICAL SERVICES.

The medical services branch takes charge of the wounded men who may require lengthy or permanent treatment. In such cases its work begins when they have been discharged from the military hospitals. Up to the end of April 6,300 patients had passed through the thirty-nine institutions that are utilized by the Department. In the case of a soldier who has lost a limb, he is entitled to be fitted with an artificial one, and to have all necessary repairs made to it throughout his lifetime. So far, 2,697 artificial limbs and pegs, to say nothing of parts, boots, etc., have been supplied to returned men. In this connection it may be added that two Government factories, in which returned men fitted with artificial limbs are largely employed, are being operated.

Respecting vocational training, this branch of the work is divided into two classes: occupational therapy and industrial re-training. The former is a course of treatment of a utilitarian nature, the purpose of which is not so much to train the patient for an occupation as to promote his recovery by giving him something to occupy his mind. In this form of treatment Canada admittedly occupies first place among the nations. Reports up to the middle of April show that 1,546 patients had taken occupational therapy, while 1,242 had received curative ward training.

The purpose of the vocational training courses is to fit the disabled man for new duties in life. When he makes known his desire to take one of these courses his case is first passed upon by the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board. While taking his course the man draws pay and allowance for himself and dependents, if he has any. The courses are of a very thorough and varied nature, about 180 trades being taught. For this work the Board has at its disposal the plants of the various universities and a large number of other educational institutions, in addition to a number of plants belonging to industrial concerns. Up to April 18, 11,033 applications had been approved and the applicants put on vocational pay and allowances. At that time 333 cases had been approved during the previous week. By the middle of April, 3,160 men had graduated from the re-educational courses. The total number taking courses in industrial training at the foregoing date was 6,794. Up to the present approximately 50,000 applications have been passed upon, during some weeks there being as many as 720.

### INFORMATION SERVICES.

The information services branch, which has to do chiefly with the men

who are able to resume the ordinary duties of life, begins its work at the dispersal stations. For the purpose of its work the Dominion is divided into eleven units, corresponding to the eleven military districts. A S.C.R. official is to be found at each dispersal station, ready to supply information to the men, and who, in turn, passes them on to the provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission in the province to which they desire to return. These commissions are sub-committees of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in their respective territory. In providing work for returned men the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment works with the Labour Department. When a man desires employment he is directed to the nearest employment office in which a S.C.R. official is to be found, and whose business it is to do all he can to secure work for the applicant.

The report of the S.C.R. representatives of the various employment offices throughout the Dominion shows that up to April 19, 14,073 men had been placed since these officials began their operations. The returns by districts are as follow: Prince Edward Island, 21; Nova Scotia, 231; New Brunswick, 208; Quebec, 2,284; Ottawa, 271; Kingston, 393; New Ontario, 154; Thunder Bay, 249; Manitoba, 793; Saskatchewan, 663; British Columbia, 1,670; L and J districts (Toronto and Hamilton, Brantford and Niagara Falls), 4,115; Unit F (Montreal, Sherbrooke, Lachine, and Three Rivers), 1,089. Alberta leads with 74.6 per cent of placements of applications, Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara being second with 71.7.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Alterations converting building at Kingston into Military Hospital to cost \$70,000---Large Halifax Contract.*

### ESQUIMALT'S ALTERATIONS

The Department of Public Works has awarded the following contracts under Orders in Council:—

Edmonton South, Alta.—Alterations and additions to Connaught Armouries, for their conversion into a temporary military hospital. Contractors, The Standard Heating and Plumbing Company, Ltd., of Edmonton, at \$9,000. Order in Council dated March 19, 1919.

Dredge "P.W.D. No. 5" (Northumberland).—Supply of 18 pontoon discharge pipes. Contractors, The Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd., of Sydney, C.B., at \$4,998. Order in Council dated March 19, 1919.

Kingston (Sydenham), Ont.—Alterations and additions to existing stone building for conversion of same into a military hospital (Pavilion "A"). Contractor, W. H. Harvey, of Kingston, at \$70,000. Order in Council dated March 19, 1919.

Halifax, N.S.—Military garage. Contractors, Russell & McAulay, of Halifax, at \$19,300. Order in Council dated January 9, 1919.

Halifax (Camp Hill), N.S.—Re Military hospital. Contract awarded to Rhodes-Curry Co., Ltd., of Amherst, as follows, for the sum of \$201,148.42: Administration building, laundry and

## CONSUMPTION OF BREAD DECREASED IN JANUARY, 1919

*Cost of Living Branch report to Minister of Labour also says average price was seven cents per pound.*

### COMPARISON OF COSTS

The Cost of Living Branch, Department of Labour, has submitted the following report to the Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, showing the production and cost of bread in the chief cities and districts of the Dominion, as recorded for the month of January, 1919:—

The consumption of bread in January decreased five per cent when compared with December. The average flour cost was eleven cents per barrel less.

The average yield of bread per barrel of flour is stationary at 266 pounds.

Owing to the lack of some reports from St. John, Quebec City, Hamilton, London, Edmonton, the tables of costs submitted are not as representative as the December statement, and this accounts for some of the differences in cost in their cities.

The average cost in any city or district is largely influenced by efficiency, yield, quality of bread, and local conditions of delivery; the latter showing a very wide variation according as the trade is centralized or, in the case of our Western cities, spread over large areas.

An analysis of the costs per pound, according to districts, shows fourteen have slight increases, nine have decreases, and three exhibit no change.

The average cost for the Dominion is practically seven cents per pound, with a slight increase of one-thirteenth part of a cent per pound over December figures.

Comparing the costs per barrel of flour manufactured, the figures are as follow:—

	Dec. 1918.	Jan. 1919.
Flour . . . . .	\$11.09	\$10.98
Ingredients . . . . .	1.34	1.44
Baking . . . . .	1.69	1.72
Delivery . . . . .	2.77	2.89
Management and fixed..	1.56	1.55
	\$18.45	\$18.58

stores building, vocational and gymnasium building, guard house, fencing, grading, drainage and fire mains. This replaces the contract awarded to the above firm, under Order in Council of November 6, 1918, for following works: Administration and surgical building, neurological ward, officers' ward, orthopedic active treatment wards (2).

New Massett, B.C.—Reconstruction of wharf, approach, landing float, and warehouse. Contractor, W. T. Muse, of Prince Rupert, at \$12,333.45. Order in Council dated March 17, 1919.

Vercheres, Que.—Reconstruction of wharf. Contractors, Napoléon Trudel, fils, and Jos. Trudel, of St. Irénée, P.Q., at \$9,408.50 (unit prices). Order in Council dated March 20, 1919.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Military hospital. Alterations to buildings, for vocational training of returned soldiers. Contractors, E. Parkman & Son, of Charlottetown, at \$4,125.28. Contract for heating and plumbing, re above buildings, awarded to Currie & Murnaghan, of Charlottetown, at \$1,060. Order in Council dated March 26, 1919.

Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C.—Military hospital.—Alterations and additions to existing buildings, forming two new active treatment pavilions with additional story to hydrotherapeutic building. Contractor, R. Moncrieff, of Vancouver, at \$125,984. Order in Council dated March 26, 1919.

**The War Savings habit is both convenient and profitable.**

## REVIEWS WORK OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Resume given of many new lines opened up and others satisfactorily concluded during past year.*

### EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Generally speaking, the efforts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture during the last three or four years have been mainly directed towards increasing agricultural production and improving methods of and facilities for marketing agricultural products in this country. Of the many new lines of work that have been opened up and of the many others carried to a satisfactory conclusion during the last year, those given in the following brief paragraphs are the most outstanding and important.

Military requirements have caused a great increase in the importance of the fibre flax industry in this country, and, to keep pace with this, a Fibre Division of the Experimental Farms Branch was formed a few years ago, and a fully equipped flax mill, fitted up with all appliances and every facility for testing and experimenting, has been erected at the Central Experimental Farm. Investigations into improved labour-saving flax machinery have met with a certain amount of success, and an attempt is now being made to discover some economical method of utilizing western flax straw, usually burned after threshing, for fibre purposes.

### STUDY OF BLACK RUST.

A further step forward has been taken in the study of that disease which has often caused enormous losses in the Western grain fields, namely, black or stem rust. In order to work out effective control measures, field laboratories have been established at Brandon, Man., and at Indian Head and Saskatoon, Sask., where the various stages of the disease may be carefully studied. Steps are being taken to eradicate the common barberry, which, it has been established, acts as a host-plant and thus carries the disease over from year to year.

Another notable line of work of the Experimental Farms Branch has been the production of field root and vegetable seeds, in co-operation with the Seed Branch, in order to prepare for a threatened shortage of these seeds in the near future. This work was commenced in 1917, on certain of the Experimental Farms, as well as on a number of leased areas, and, as two seasons are required for the production of these seeds, 75,000 pounds of mangel turnip and carrot seed were obtained in 1918 from the 200 acres of stockings produced from the 1917 seeding. The seed produced, all of proved varieties, is now available for sale to seedsmen, farmers' organizations, etc., and, besides this, large quantities of stockings have also been grown, so that, if thought necessary, these may be utilized for the production of further seed during the present year.

### PLANT BREEDING WORK.

Plant breeding work with fruits, vegetables, tobacco, forage plants and cereals has yielded some valuable and interesting crosses. Of these, the most important new varieties produced in sufficiently large quantities for distribution are Ruby wheat, a heavy-yielding, early-maturing kind; Liberty oats, a hullless variety; and Alberta

barley, a very early-ripening variety. With live stock, the work with milking machines and experimental calf-rearing has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, while some poultry survey work and egg-laying contests have been commenced. Other work has included the study of fertilizers and substitutes, plant diseases, tobacco growing, and bee-keeping.

The Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch was organized in 1917, to purchase live stock feeds and distribute them to farmers at cost, and thus counteract, if possible, the shortage of cattle feed that had developed and the curtailment of live stock production that seemed imminent. Notwithstanding the successful utilization of elevator screenings, feeds had to be imported to meet the situation. This was done as a war measure, and it is not intended to continue it beyond the present year.

Owing to the dry summer of 1918, a serious feed shortage developed in the southern districts of the Prairie Provinces, while in the northern parts feed was plentiful, and in order that the cattle might be brought through the winter, the Department undertook to meet half of the freight charges of carrying feed from the north to the south or cattle from the south to the north, the other half being met by the railways. The Live Stock Branch was given charge of this work, and over 10,000 cars of feed were transhipped under this policy, while in Alberta 31,000 cattle and 59,000 sheep and in Saskatchewan 118 cars of cattle and one car of sheep were moved north.

The work of this branch has also consisted of assistance to various live stock organizations to encourage the breeding of better live stock. Increased meat production is likely to result from the newly inaugurated policy of giving assistance in shipping back unfinished live stock and live stock fit for breeding purposes that has been placed on the market.

The Health of Animals Branch has established a new research station at Hull, Que., for the study of various live stock diseases and the testing of biological products.

### DAIRY CONFERENCE.

A Dominion dairy conference was held under the auspices of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch. At this conference a National Dairy Council, to be composed of representatives of the various dairying industries of the country, was organized. A uniform standard of grading for dairy products was inaugurated and the legal standards for milk and its products revised, with a view to their recognition and adoption by all Canadian municipalities engaged in food inspection.

A survey of seed stocks was taken by the Seed Branch in collaboration with the United States Seed Stocks Committee, with reassuring results. The seed-testing work at the seed laboratories at Ottawa and Calgary has been increasing greatly during the last few years, over 12,000 samples being tested at Ottawa and nearly 14,000 at Calgary in 1917. It was accordingly found necessary to open a new laboratory at Winnipeg in October last, in order to test, for purity and germination, samples sent in by farmers and seed merchants. The operations of the Seed Purchasing Commission were extended to include rye, pease, beans and corn, and a new marketing service for clover and grass seed was started at the Canadian Government elevator at Calgary with successful results.

The Fruit Branch has been of great assistance to the Canada Food Board in enforcing its regulations, and in this connection has also done a great deal by aiding shippers in marketing their fruit and vegetable products to the best advantage. Certain amendments were made to the Inspection and Sales Act last year, aiming at more clearly defined grades for fruit and the greater standardization of fruit packages.

### ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH.

The efforts of the Entomological Branch have been specially directed towards the protection from insects of field, fruit and vegetable crops, and forest trees. A number of parasites of destructive insects were successfully introduced, while the inspection of imported plants permitted of the interception of a number of foreign pests.

## CLASSIFICATION IN PROPER FORM ON CANADIAN GOODS

*Customs Memorandum points out important changes coming into effect on April 1—Accurate description of goods necessary.*

### EXTENSIVE REVISIONS

Canadian exporters and importers are requested to note, says a Customs Memorandum, that the statistical classification of imports and exports has been extensively revised and amended, the changes coming into effect on and from April 1, 1919.

Their attention is directed to customs requirements in regard to import and export entries and to the importance of furnishing accurate descriptions of commodities, with prescribed units of quantities.

(a) In export entries particular care must be taken to classify accurately as such, *domestic* and *foreign* merchandise. No shipments in transit through Canada must be shown as exports.

Exporters should note particularly that a separate export entry (Customs Form B-13) executed in duplicate is required to be made for each shipment less than a carload lot, also that export entries in duplicate are required to be executed for each car used or comprised in a consignment or shipment. Also that great care is required to be exercised by the shipper or his agent in giving the correct quantities and values on such export entries (Customs Form B-13 amended).

A general export entry is not acceptable, in which the shipments of several shippers to the same consignee are "bulked" together without specifying the particulars of each shipment and the name of the shipper in each instance.

(b) The country to be shown on import entries is the country from which the goods were shipped on their continuous journey of importation into Canada. On export entries it is the country of ultimate destination of the goods shipped from Canada.

(c) The exact quantity of the merchandise entered must be shown clearly on the entry in terms of the unit of quantity required by the classification, and in cases where weight is required, *net* weight must be given.

(d) No terms are to be allowed on entries which do not give a distinct description of the goods entered such as will enable the officers of this department to determine the particular item in the tariff and classification which applies thereto. The following are examples of descriptions which are insufficient and which frequently occur:—

"Machinery," "manufactures of iron," "electrical apparatus," "drugs, n.o.p.," "wool fabrics," "clothing," "knitted goods," "stockings," "hats," "unenumerated articles," "lumber."

The classification contains several items covered by each of the above descriptions, and therefore a distinct and definite description is required in these and all similar instances. Trade names should not be used on entries unless accompanied by a specific description of the goods.

### Alberta's Foreign-born.

The report of the Canada Registration Board shows that in Alberta there are 97,361 foreign-born males of 16 years of age and over, 15,158 of whom have become naturalized British subjects.

The foregoing paragraphs give very briefly the outstanding features of the work of the Department during the past year or so. Besides the above, there are, of course, many other lines of the regular work, all of greater or less importance to the agricultural progress of this country.

## COULD SETTLE SOME ON SMALL HOLDINGS

*Limited Number of Soldiers would do well—says Committee's Report*

The special committee appointed by the Federal Soldier Settlement Board to report on the best policy to be followed in the three Prairie Provinces in settling veterans on small holdings near towns and cities has made a report to Chairman Black. Dean Howes, of Edmonton, is chairman of the committee.

While the committee does not wish to encourage to any great extent the placing of returned soldiers on small holdings, it is not disposed to discourage any well-qualified man who desires to engage in such undertaking. It believes that a very limited number could be settled on holdings that would enable them to engage in combinations of (1) market gardening and poultry; (2) market gardening, poultry and dairying, with side lines (pigs and bees).

The size of individual holdings should be left to the qualification committees of the Board, and would vary according to locality and other conditions. Three options are suggested:—

(a) For market gardening, 2 to 5 acres. This option is particularly suitable for men receiving pensions.

(b) For market gardening, with poultry, 5 to 15 acres.

(c) For market gardening, poultry and dairying, with pigs or bees, 20 to 80 acres.

Equipment required would be similar to that recommended for small holdings in Ontario, except that adequate storage facilities in the form of root cellar would have to be provided.

Only thoroughly experienced and capable men should be permitted to engage in such undertakings on the prairie, and as far as possible applicants should be encouraged to take up option "C."

Supervision by an experienced man should be undertaken and extra care should be exercised in the matter of location, character of soil, and particularly in respect to shelter from prevailing wind in districts where soil drifting is likely to occur.

## ALL SERVICE FREE TO SOLDIER SETTLER

*Chairman of Soldier Settlement Board denies Statement recently published*

That the majority of the provincial offices of the Soldier Settlement Board are up to date with their land inspections was the statement made by Chairman W. J. Black. Unfortunately, weather conditions in the early spring in some provinces retarded field operations.

While endeavouring to prevent undue expense in cost of inspections, the Board, by the employment of a number of temporary inspectors, did everything possible to expedite the early settlement of the men on the land, and there are very few old applications now awaiting decision by the loan advisory committees.

Mr. Black emphatically denied a statement that had been published that excessive expenses in connection with loans are being charged soldier settlers.

"No expenses are chargeable to the soldier settler in connection with his loan for land purchase," he said. "The Board pays all costs of administration (office expenses and cost of inspections), and this is not charged against the settler's loan. In fact, all service is supplied free and the soldier pays only the actual cost of his land."

### Canada's Foreign Peoples.

As shown by the report of the Canada Registration Board, there are in the Dominion 109,093 natives of the United States, 4,612 Frenchmen, 3,864 Belgians, 27,107 Italians, 42,104 Russians, and 174,290 other males of foreign birth, who are 16 years of age and over. Of these, 200,580 are naturalized.