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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 Depart-ment of Immigration and Coloniza-

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

Jo. 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—108,229,800 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 Sask.

The Department of Agriculture, Sas-Atchewan, 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

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 days excellent. land is dry enough to put the machinery

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 proposets

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 Coun-

Halifax (Bellevue), N.S.-Construction of new ward building and execu-tion of alterations and additions to pretion 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

April 19, 1919.

Toronto, Ont.—Construction of guard house in connection with Military Orthopædic 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 Com-merce has received a cablegram from of the Department of Trade and Commerce has received a cablegram from A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner if 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, 37·35 cents.

snow has practicaly 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.

show 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 as 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 3th instant provided abundant moisture.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
The first press bulletin issued by the Saskatchewan Government shows that

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 directhe 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 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 ship-

It is reported that several shipments of wheat and flour have been held up

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; cocca 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. (ne-sixth); raw chicory, 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 value; and motor spirit a preference of 1d. per gallon. A one-sixth value; and motor spirit a preference of 1d. per gallon. A one-sixth value; and motor spirit a preference of 1d. per gallon. A one-sixth value; and motor spirit a preference of 1d. per gallon. A 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 is also given to certain classes of tea

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

The Department of Public Works of Canada announces the following con-tracts awarded under Orders in Coun-

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,

TRADE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR IS \$2,124,057,238

Marked Decline in Exports Expected as Manufacture and Shipments of Munitions ceased. Agricultural Shipments Declined.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The Canadian trade figures just issued for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, are of special value, for, including as they do the return for four and a half months following the signing of the armistics, they ing the signing of the armistice, they give some idea of the trend of trade and of its probable volume in the epoch upon which industry and commerce is now entering.

The total trade of Canada for the fiscal year was \$2,124,057,238. This is a decrease of \$378,492,397 as compared with 1917-18, the record year in the annals of Canadian trade, when the figures stood at \$2,502,-549,635. In 1916-17 the returns were \$1,996,706,671. Exports fell off to the extent of \$332,413,978, while imports declined \$46,078,415.

Because of the cessation of hostilities a marked decline in exports was to be expected, for the country is no longer sending overseas munitions, which sometimes ran as high as over \$30,000,000 a month. For the year the decline in exports of manufactures was represented by \$87,318,-348; for the month of March the decline being about \$37,000,000, as compared with the same month last

compared with the same month last year. In cartridges alone the exports dropped from \$351,343,000 in 1917-18 to \$209,735,531.

It was, however, in exports of agricultural products that the largest decrease was experienced, they being \$297,893,751 less than for the previous year, the falling off in wheat alone being accountable for wheat alone being accountable for \$270,436,000 of this. In explanation it may, however, be said that there are in the elevators and storehouses generally throughout Canada 42,000,-000 bushels of wheat awaiting export, failure of which to move out before has resulted in a sharp decline in the exports of this class for the year.

Exports of animals' produce increased \$25,062,387, the products of the forest by \$14,124,940, fisheries by \$4,534,921, and the products of the mine by \$3,679,461.

The duty collected for the year was \$158,044,456, as compared with \$161,588,465 last year and \$147,623, 230 in 1917-18. There was a decline of approximately \$16,000,000 in the value of dutiable goods imported and \$40,254,000 in the value of free

During the year 56 per cent of the total trade of Canada was done with the United States, the figures being \$1,200,860,679, out of a total of \$2,-124,057,238. Twenty per cent of the total trade, or \$604,944,993, was with the United Kingdom, and 34 per cent, or \$739,990,000, was with the British Empire generally.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA

	Twelve Months Ending March.			
	1917.	1918.	1919.	
Imports for Consumption.	- 8	8	8	
Dutiable goods	411,708,206 383,622,697	542,319,623 420,202,224	526, 495, 717 389, 947, 715	
Total imports, mdse	845,330,903	962, 521, 847	916, 443, 432	
Duty collected	147,623,230	161,588,465	158,044,456	
CANADIAN EXPORTS.				
The mine The fisheries The forest Animal produce Agricultural products Manufactures Miscellaneous	85,616,907 24,899,253 55,907,209 127,795,468 373,413,701 477,399,676 6,353,554	73,760,502 32,602,151 51,899,704 172,743,081 567,713,584 636,602,516 4,706,250	77, 439, 963 37, 137, 072 70, 024, 644 197, 805, 478 269, 819, 833 549, 284, 268 6, 102, 548	
Total exports, indse	1,151,375,768	1,540,027,788	1,207,613,806	
Imports by Countries. United Kingdom Australia British East Indies British Guiana British Goulana British West Indies Hong Kong Newfoundland New Zealand Other British Empire Argentine Republic Brazil China Cuba France Italy Japan Netherlands United States Other Foreign Countries	107, 071, 181 762, 113 6, 899, 783 7, 192, 883 221, 476 14, 239, 005 1, 398, 984 2, 146, 958 2, 242, 515 1, 982, 608 2, 702, 071 1, 062, 485 1, 128, 342 610, 807 6, 480, 476 1, 227, 007 8, 122, 735 1, 234, 993 664, 219, 663 14, 434, 818	81, 302, 403 2, 356, 655 17, 454, 226 6, 716, 647 553, 362 10, 556, 550 1, 805, 515 2, 947, 527 3, 735, 559 1, 611, 037 984, 955 990, 777 1, 336, 890 1, 085, 547 5, 274, 053 771, 187 12, 255, 319 1, 054, 176 791, 906, 127 18, 829, 335	73,024,016 4,963,446 15,223,434 6,747,072 1,300,259 8,437,825 2,121,909 3,098,834 7,855,436 888,207 1,139,267 1,156,332 1,954,466 3,040,953 3,641,244 555,112 13,618,122 495,409 746,937,509 20,244,580	
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES. United Kingdom Australia British East Indies British Guiana British South Africa British West Indies Hong Kong Newfoundland New Zealand Other British Empire Argentine Republic Brazil China Cuba France Italy Japan Netherlands United States Other Foreign Countries	1,455,263 1,631,395 4,447,802 5,163,278 493,462 6,517,529 3,302,240 4,031,394 1,678,575 1,028,163 408,002 2,967,063 64,039,192 11,226,051 1,205,067	845, 480, 069 8, 653, 635 3, 774, 475 1, 978, 323 5, 065, 658 6, 838, 563 1, 003, 900 10, 191, 564 4, 089, 823 1, 712, 366 1, 203, 142 974, 368 1, 954, 055 4, 015, 940 201, 053, 076 3, 336, 059 4, 861, 244 2, 462, 574 417, 812, 807	531,920,977 14,019,629 3,831,741 2,646,169 11,992,299 10,199,126 995,116 11,327,074 6,227,503 3,170,149 4,603,130 4,088,534 2,856,933 5,035,975 96,103,142 13,181,514 12,245,439 1,89,85 454,923,170 18,047,195	

Trade within the Empire fell off \$11,992,299; to the extent of \$297,000,000 during the year, the figures being \$719,990,-227 and \$1,016,821,857 for 1917-18. The decline in imports was about \$4,500,000. The exports declined from \$888,788,376 in 1918 to \$596,329,789. The exports to the United Kingdom were \$531,920,977, as against \$845,-480,069 for 1917-18. The imports from the United Kingdom were \$73,-024,016, as compared with \$81,302,-403 for the previous year. Imports from the United States decreased by \$45,000,000, while the exports to that country increased by \$37,000,000.

Of Canada's exports, those within the Empire were as follow: United Kingdom, \$531,920,977; Australia, \$14,019,629; British South Africa, woman in the Dominion.

British West Indies, \$10,199,126; Newfoundland, \$11,327, 074; New Zealand, \$6,227,509; British East Indies, \$3,831,741; British Guiana, \$2,646,169.

Of the imports, those from other of the imports, those from other parts of the Empire were: United Kingdom, \$73,024,016; British East Indies, \$15,223,434; British West Indies, \$8,437,825; New Zealand, \$7,855,436; British Guiana, \$6,747,072; Australia, \$4,963,446; Newfoundland, \$3,098,834; Hong Kong, \$2,121,909.

Trade Mission's Goal.

NO LICENSES NEEDED FOR THESE GOODS NOW

Mr. G. T. Milne, British Trade Commissioner in Montreal, has received a cable despatch from the British Department of Overseas Trade, dated March 21, embodying the following list of goods for the export of which from the United Kingdom a license is no longer neces-

sary:—
"Axles and tires, barrels and casks, binder twine, boilers, cast-iron pipes, cast-iron radiators, chestnut extract, cork, chrome ore, fuel economizers for boilers, goldbeaters' skin, gluestock, dry white lead, hide clippings, iron or steel wire, paraffin, pigskins, quebracho extract, railway sleepers, railway springs, railway wheels, railway constructional material, resins, lead-coated sheets, silk manufactures, solid glucose, spirits except whisky, wax, wire rope, terneplates and tinplates."

NET SURPLUS FOR POST OFFICE OF \$3,298,836

Toronto showed largest Revenue with Winnipeg second and Montreal next. Report for year ending March

NET REVENUE \$21,345,394

A net surplus of \$3,298,836.55 was the result of the postal administration for the year ending with the month of March, 1918, according to a report just issued by the Post

Office Department.

The net revenue gave \$443,010.02 over the previous year and totalled at \$21,345,394.48, but the increases in salaries kept the expenditure a long way ahead of the increase in revenue and greatly reduced what would otherwise have been another record year in the financial history of the Department; out of the \$1,745,979.25 of increases in expenditure, the increases in salaries account for \$1,-301.709.65. The total expenditure was \$18,046,557.90, which, deducted from the \$21,345,394.48 of net revenue, leaves the above stated surplus of \$3,298,836,58

Compared with 1908—ten years ago -it is in round numbers an increase of \$14,000,000 in revenue and of \$12,-000,000 in expenditure, whilst the comparison with 1898-twenty years ago-shows an increase of nearly \$18,000,000 in the revenue and of \$14,500,000 in expenditure. Most of \$14,500,000 in expenditure. Most of the revenue, of course, comes from large business centres: Toronto, \$4,-137,678.14; Montreal, \$2,353,045.65; Winnipeg, \$2,452,902.96; Quebec, \$311,642.88; Hamilton, \$463,749.62; Halifax, \$278,324; St. John, N.B., \$225,882.11; Calgary, \$446,170.28; Vancouver, \$667,280.27, etc. The Vancouver, \$667,280.27, etc. The revenue derived from some of the smaller offices are absolutely insig-

ONE DOLLAR REVENUE.

ONE DOLLAR REVENUE.

In Nova Scotia, Whycocomagh Mountain gives only \$1 a year. Turenne, in the province of Quebec (since closed), also gave only \$1, while Manor, in New Brunswick (since closed), Tête de la Baleine, in Quebec, gave only \$3 each, and Stewardale, in Nova Scotia, \$4.

The general development of the Canadian postal service during 1918 may be summarized as follows: 216 offices were opened and 366 closed, the closing resulting from the extension of the rural mall delivery.

sulting from the extension of the rural mail delivery.

The number of post offices transacting money order business was 4,930, an increase of 120 over the previous year; and the number transacting savings bank business was 1,318, an increase

bank business was 1,318, an increase of 6.

The amount of money withdrawn from Post Office Savings Bank accounts, and the number of accounts closed, were greater than in the previous year, while a smaller number of new accounts were opened. This is believed to have been due to the fact that the money was used for the purchase of Victory Bonds.

The number of accounts remaining open on March 31, 1918, was 125,735, and the balance at the credit of depositors was \$41,283,478.84.

The total number of money orders issued during the year was 9,919,665, as against 8,698,502 for the previous year. The aggregate value was \$142,-959,167.54, as against \$119,695,535.27 for the previous year; 1,908,142, with a value of \$26,194,676.43, were payable abroad.

The number of orders issued abroad and payable in Canada was 668,990, with an aggregate value of \$9,385,627.24.

with an aggregate value of \$9,385,627.24. The number of orders issued in Canada on the United States was 1,070,935, and the value \$15,741,314.28. The number of orders issued in the United States on Canada was 562,558, and the value \$7,591,506.43. With the United Kingdom the exchange of money orders was as follows: \$6,864,578.30 payable in the United Kingdom and \$1,445,621.18 payable in Canada.

United Kingdom and \$1,445,621.18 payable in Canada.
Dividing the money order transactions by provinces, it is found that Ontario issued \$40,576,600.80 and cashed about the same amount in money orders. Next came Saskatchewan with \$31,964,230.67 issued and \$15,399,241 paid in the province; then Manitoba with an issue of \$11,869,795.74 and a total of \$31,430,518.63 cashed. Quebec issued \$15,669,297.73 and received \$16,761,172.67 in the same way.

way.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

The last decade witnessed the establishment of rural mail delivery. Commenced in 1908, the system was first limited to existing stage routes and in 1912 extended to all residents of rural districts along main thoroughfares of one mile and upward in length. Arrangements were also made in that year to initited to existing stage routes and in 1912 extended to all residents of rural districts along main thoroughfares of one mile and upward in length. Arrangements were also made in that year to have the couriers on rural mail routes sell money orders and postal notes through the offices which are the starting points of their routes, so that the rural courier now, to all intents and purposes, secures to rural residents the full benefits of a post office practically at their doors. The introduction of the rural delivery system has been attended with a very considerable increase in the operating expenses of the Department, but there are few, if any, who will say that such expenditure is not justifiable. At the end of 1918 there were in operation 3,674 rural routes, on which there was 173,150 boxes, an increase of 8,065 during the year.

All the post office employees have shared in the different increases of remuneration granted from time to time. In fact, the country postmasters, for instance, are paid to-day nearly twice as much as they were ten years ago, the minimum salary being \$60 per year as against \$35 in 1907, \$25 from 1903.

War added heavily to the ordinary work of the Department and of the whole service. Hundreds of thousands of Canadian soldiers overseas had to be kept constantly in communication with their families, which necessitated the despatch of very heavy mails by the shortest possible routes at a time when the transportation facilities were quite a problem. Mails from certain countries had also to be watched constantly and often censured in order to thwart the tricks of the enemy.

Tender Wanted.

Tender Wanted.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Reconstruction of Wharf at Thessalon, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, May 26, 1919, for the reconstruction of the wharf of Thessalon, district of Algoma, Out.

Plans and forms of contract can seen and specification and forms of ten-der obtained at this Department, at the the District Engineer, Equity Plans and forms of contract can be

der obtained at this Department, at the office of the District Engineer, Equity Building, Toronto, Ont., and at the Post Office, Thessalon, Ont

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be seen prepared by

conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

amount.

Note.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$10, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the Intending bidder submit a regular bid.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Department of Public Works,

PROVINCES NOW GROW THEIR OWN SEED, AND IT IS OF HIGH CLASS

Dominion-wide Organization Promotes Growing of Seed and has Improved quality.

SEED TESTED AND PROVED

The April issue of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, contains an article on the subject of seed, in which the statement is made that the older provinces are almost if not quite self-supporting in the matter of cereal seed. The work of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the federal and provincial experimental stations, the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and the provincial departments of agriculture, in cooperation to provide dependable seed, is referred to.

IMPROVING THE SEED.

"New varieties of field crops are tested and proved or bred by plant breeding experts on the federal and provincial experiment stations," the arbreeding experts on the federal and provincial experiment stations," the article states. "Farmers who make a specialty of seed grown under the direction of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association obtain their stock seed from these experiment stations and multiply and sell it as inspected registered seed. To further extend this work the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture expends fifty thousand dollars a year on condition that the provinces expend a similar amount in organizing and conducting competitions in field crops which are judged from the standpoint of utility for seed purposes. The general plans for these field crop competitions are prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture for Canada. For the holding of local seed fairs the federal Seed Branch shares the cost with the provincial departments of agriculture. These fairs are very helpful in the distribution of good seed grain within the locality in which each is held. Substantial grants are also given by the Seed Branch for the provincial seed exhibitions at which prize winning exhibits in field crop competitions and seed fairs receive further attention as do also exhibits of registered seed.

EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION.

EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION.

"The above organizations that have been brought into existence by the federal Department of Agriculture have been found to provide an efficient connecting link between the plant breeders of Canada and the farmers on the back concessions who are now, as a result, producing crops from seed of better quality than did the more favourably situated farmers of twenty years or even ten years ago. In addition there is now much opportunity for individual effort. And yet after so much has been done, seed shortages occur, yes, and for the ordinary cereal crops of Canada. Seed shortage is, however, a relative term. Before the days of the seed testing laboratory, seed shortages were not felt, and many a poor stand was charged to a blight, an insect, or some other mysterious cause.

IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

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IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

"The Seed Purchasing Commission is taking care of the demand for seed oats in the Prairie Provinces by making available tested supplies at market values and banks are encouraged to provide funds for legitimate seed purchasing. The question naturally arises, when will farmers' organizations be able to provide within themselves the great annual seed needs?

Professor John Bracken of Saskatchewan University has proposed a plan that calls upon the agricultural society to co-operate with the plant breeding station by the station each year providing elite stock seed of each main cereal crop to sow twenty acres in the district of each agricultural society, on the farm of a selected member. Each twenty acres of crop produced from this seed the first year would require to be officially inspected. The plan

provides further that in the second year ten selected farmers in each society would sow the seed produced from the twenty acres of pedigreed seed. By this plan, an agricultural society would, the second year, produce at least two hundred acres of seed of superior variety grown by ten of the best farmers in its membership. This plan applied to the main cereal crops grown and consistently followed up in any province should reduce the possibility of a seed shortage to a minimum.

OVER TEN THOUSAND "HOME BOYS" JOINED CANADIAN FORCES

Revised Figures given out by Immigration Department show Manly Qualities of Barnardo Boys.

TEST OF CHARACTER

In a statement given out by Mr. G. Bogue Smart, of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children, it is shown that the enlistments of Old Country boys who came to Canada as child immigrants have been over 10,000. The following table shows the number of enlistments among "home boys" from the various societies through which they came to Canada as juvenile immigrants:—

	Javenne minigrance.		
	Society.	Enlistr	nents.
	Barnardo		6,211
	Middlemore		434
	Macpherson		460
	Church of England		426
	Catholic Emigration Assoc		600
	Salvation Army		67
į	Miss Smyley		115
1	National Children's Home		486
	Fegan		350
	Quarrier		400
	Manchester and Salford Re	fuges	83
	Mrs. Birt		402
	Daykene Farm (Nottingham	n)	26
ı			

for help. for help.

"At present the demand for immigrant boys as farm apprentices is very great, and thousands of farmers have this spring filed applications with the various societies for this class of help. In nearly all the organizations there are long waiting lists of names of farmers who are looking forward to the resumption of this class of immigration to secure 'home boys' as help on the farm.

resumption of this class of immigration to secure 'home boys' as help on the farm.

"That the work of child saving had proved to be not only philanthropic but intensely patriotic and imperialistic is evidenced by the large number of youths and young men of this class who flocked to the colours in Canada.

"Dozens of these boys won their commissions on the field; the Military Medal and other decorations have been awarded these erstwhile immigrant boys, and several have gained the Victoria Cross, thus proving that in addition to their loyalty they possess the true fighting spirit of the British-born.

"The far-reaching results of years of effort in behalf of child immigration from Great Britain and Ireland are thus becoming more manifest as the years go on. The great war, while putting a temporary check on this work, has been the means of throwing a new light on the importance of this form of enterprise within the Empire."

Buy War Savings Stamps.

NATIONS LEAGUE REVISED COVENANT OF

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 the gathering of representatives of the Nations, as presented at Paris to the Peace Conference in plenary sestimates as "the body of delegates.") 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 honour-able relations between nations, by the firm establishment of understandings of international law as to actual rule of nternational 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 presemble the league

the original preamble the las ace read "adopt this constitu-instead of "agree to this Cove-

ARTICLE ONE.—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the annex of 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 dominations.

here 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

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

ferred 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.

COUNCIL OF NINE

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

League.
At meetings of the Council, each mem-

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 Assembly and the first paragraph, requiring unanimous agreement in both Assembly and

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 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 secretary secretariat secretary secretary secretary.

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 secretary-general shall act in that

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.

GENEVA SEAT OF LEAGUE.

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 secrétariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

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.

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

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

tions 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".)

and on military and naval questions generally.
(Unchanged except for the insertion of the words "article one".)

WAR OR THREAT OF WAR.

WAR OR THREAT OF WAR.

ARTICLE TEN.—The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external agression 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.]

NATIONS OF REVISED COVENANT OF LEAGUE

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 4.]

[Continued from page 4.] shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

(Virtually unchanged.)

ARTICLE ELEVEN.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any emergency arise, the secretary-general shall, on the request of any member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the fundamental right of each member of the

mental right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circum-Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threaten to disturb either the peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

(In the original it was provided that the "high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action," etc., where the revised draft reads: "The League shall take any action.")

AGREE TO ARBITRATE.

ARTICLE TWELVE.—The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the

either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

dispute.

(Virtually unchanged except that some provisions of the original are eliminated for inclusion in other

ARTICLE THIRTEEN,—The ARTICLE THIRTEEN.—The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if establed would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent ed would constitute a breach of any in-ternational obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suit-able for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is submitted shall be the court agreed upon by the parties to the dispute or stipulat-ed in any convention, existing between convention existing between

them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

(Only minor changes in language.)

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.—The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an mit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or

question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly. (Unchanged except for the addition of

(Unchanged except for the addition of the lie last sentence.

ARTIOLE FIFTEEN.—If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary-general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case and all the relevant facts and papers; the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented ARTICLE FIFTEEN.—If there should

facts of the dispute and the recommenditions which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council falls to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

DOMESTIC JURISDICTION.

DOMESTIC JURISDICTION.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its

settlement.

The Council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the country of the dispute to the Council of the Counc submission of the dispute to the Coun-

In any case referred to the Assembly all the provisions of this article and of article twelve relative to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute. In any case referred to the Assembly

the parties to the dispute.

(The paragraph specifically excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the Council is new. In the last sentence, the words "if continuous to the reconsideration by members of the

curred in by the representatives those members of the League re-sented on the Council," etc., have b have been

BREACH OF COVENANTS

BREACH OF COVENANTS.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.—Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its convenants under articles twelve, thirteen, or fifteen, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League agree further that they will mutually support

to the armaments of forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League. The members of the League agree further that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the League represented thereon.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

NON-MEMBERS OF LEAGUE.

NON-MEMBERS OF LEAGUE.

NON-MEMBERS OF LEAGUE.

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN.—In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the numbers of the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of articles twelve to sixteen inclusive shall be applied with such modification as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of article sixteen shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent nostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged.)

ALL TREATIES PUBLIC.

ALL TREATIES PUBLIC.

ALL TREATIES PUBLIC.

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN.—Every convention or international engagement entered into henceforth by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

League of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continumight endanger the peace of the

(Virtually the same as original

article 24.)
ARTICLE TWENTY.—The members of the League severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all covenant is accepted as abrogating an obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the

they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case a member of the League shall, before becoming a member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

(Virtually the same as original article

(Virtually the same as original article 25.)

MONROE DOCTRINE EXCEPTED.

ARTICLE TWENTY-ONE.—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of present

(Entirely new.)

MANDATES FOR COLONIES.

(Entirely new.)

MANDATES FOR COLONIES.

ARTICLE TWENTY-TWO.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the Covenant.

The best method of giving practicable effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reasons of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic condition and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

BACKWARD PEOPLES.

Other peoples, especially those of Cen-

BACKWARD PEOPLES.

BACKWARD PEOPLES.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses, such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the nations for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size or their remoteness from the centres of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous populations. In every case of [Continued on page 6.]

[Continued on page 6.]

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Subscription Rates.

EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

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.

recent statement the National

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.

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 vour change.

Canadian Official Record. 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 refer-ence to the territory committed to its ence to

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

A permanent commission shall be con-stituted to receive and examine the

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.

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).)

(b) and (c).)

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS.

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 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.

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.

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.

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 applica-tions 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

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;

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.

Two Superintendents of Construc

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:

Superintendent of Construction; Salary \$250 per month.

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:

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

Selections for eligible lists of appli-cants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from applications for these posi-

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.

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

\$4.01 buys a War Savings Stamp.

GROWTH OF THE PULP AND PAPER

QUTPUT FIGURES GIVEN IN REPORT SHOW INCREASE

Statistics Reveal Thriving Condition of Business whose Production was Valued at almost One Hundred Millions in 1917.

and 3,122,188 cords in 1917, exports of pulpwood having risen from 949,714 cords in 1915, to 1,017,854 cords in

The production of wood-pulp in Canada in 1917 in all classes of mills amounted to 1,464,308 tons, compared with 1,296,084 tons in 1916 and 1,074,805 tons in 1915. Of the 1917 product, 804,472 tons were used by the producing mills in the manufacture of paper, while 659,836 tons were made for sale. The amount received for pulp sold was \$32,-824,626, or an average price per ton for all classes of pulp of \$49.75. The average value of the different kinds of pulp made for sale was \$28.06 for ground wood, \$72.31 for sulphite fibre, and \$68.26 for sulphate fibre. The export price of mechanical or ground wood pulp in 1917 was \$28.32 and of chemical pulp, \$73.01. The value of the entire output of woodpulp if calculated at the average price per ton realized for that portion which was sold would be \$72,849,323.

RAW MATERIALS

RAW MATERIALS

The consumption of pulp-wood in all mills making pulp, whether purchased or cut from own limits, was 2.104,334 cords of the value of \$18,817,483 in 1917 as compared with 1,764,912 cords valued at \$13,104,458 in 1916 and 1,405,836 cords valued at \$9,426,217 in 1915, or an increase of 688,498 cords, or nearly 49'7 per cent, in the two year period. The average price per cord was \$6.71 in 1915, \$7.42 in 1916, and \$8.94 in 1917, an increase of \$2.23 per cord or nearly 33'2 per cent in the two years.

The order of importance of the five provinces remained the same as in 1916, Quebec leading with 1,109,869 cords or over half the total. Ontario was second with 735,691 cords or over a third of the total. Brititsh Columbia was third with 124,814 cords, New Brunswick fourth with 105,586 cords, and Nova Scotia last with 18,374 cords. The quantity of pulpwood consumed in each province is an increase in every case as is the average value per cord of wood.

Spruce continues to lead all classes of wood, being 79'7 per cent of the total in

value per cord of wood.

Spruce continues to lead all classes of wood, being 79°7 per cent of the total in 1917, balsam fir and hemlock being next in order of importance. These three woods all show increases from 1916. Poplar and pine show decreases from the preceding year and tamarack and cedar are reported from British Columbia for the first time in several years.

The greatest proportion of the wood used still goes into the manufacture of ground wood-pulp although the three chemical processes are making heavier demands on the wood supply each year. In 1915, 52°9 per cent of the wood was used in making ground wood-pulp. In

The report on the pulp and paper industry of Canada in the Census of Industry series, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows a considerable growth when the statistics in the present report are compared with those of 1915.

In 1915 the number of active mills was 80, and the value of production \$40,348,001. In 1917 there were 83 mills in operation, with a production of \$96,340,327, an increase in the latter year of nearly 140 per cent, as shown in the report.

Another important measure of growth, according to the report, is found in the consumption of pulp-wood which in 1915 was 1,405,836, and in 1917 was 2,104,334 cords, or an increase of nearly 50 per cent during the same period. The total cut of pulp-wood was 2,355,550 cords in 1915, exports of

For the mechanical process the highest average number of pounds of pulp produced per cord of wood was 2,305 in British Columbia and the lowest 1,818 in Nova Scotia the average for the Dominion being 2,043 pounds per cord. By the sulphite process in the manufacture of paper the highest average 1,137 pounds is again found in British Columbia, and lowest 961 pounds in Ontario, the average for the Dominion being 1,063 pounds. The sulphate process shows highest in Ontario with 1,176 pounds and lowest in Quebec with 1,063 pounds, the average for the Dominion being 1,105 pounds, The soda process shows the lowest production, viz. 930 pounds per cord.

The quantity and value of pulp used in

the manufacture of paper, whether produced or purchased, includes ground wood, 617,029 tons with a cost valuation of \$9,984,597; sulphite fibre, 239,129 tons valued at \$10,613,617; sulphate fibre, 28,822 tons valued at \$1,773,029; and soda fibre, 6,001 tons of a value of \$448, 746. The value of other materials used, such as rags, old or waste paper, alum, etc., was \$5,797,445. The total cost of all materials used was \$28,617,434.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

The report shows a total capital investment of \$186,787,405, of which \$84,609,584 was in Quebec, \$72,006,972 in Ontario, and \$22,584,652 in British Columbia. Land and buildings represent of \$186,787,405, of which \$34,609,584 was in Quebec, \$72,006,972 in Ontario, and \$22,584,652 in British Columbia. Land and buildings represent of \$4,461,837, machinery of \$59,266,596, whilst working capital was \$15,156,506.

Over 76 per cent of the total investment is in the class of combined mills, 19 per cent in mills producing pulp only and nearly 5 per cent in mills making paper only.

Each province shows an increase in capital over 1915 except Nova Scotia,

Where the decrease amounted to \$199,-030. British Columbia's capital investment rose from \$3,927,588 to \$7,136,277; Ontario \$72,006,972, and \$72,006,972, an

							Tons.	value.
					4	*	689,847	\$38,868,084
		*				*	48,141	9,310,138
è				K.			50,360	5,646,750
							54,080	3,543,164
							11,261	1,487,122
								3,438,107

The average value per ton for each group was as follows: Newsprint, \$56.35; book and writing papers, \$193.40; wrapping paper, \$112.12; boards, \$65.50; and other paper products, \$132.06.. Capital investment in pulp and paper mills for the years mentioned are summarized in the report as follows:—

	1915.	1917.	Increase.
\$	74,383,608	\$84,461,837	\$10,078,229
	31,856,265	59,266,596	27,410,331
	17,254,317	27,902,466	10,648,149
	10,242,613	15,156,506	4,913,893
625			

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total quantity of wood pulp exported in 1917 was 511,803 tons of the value of \$26,129,906, of which 250,043 tons valued at \$7,082,206 was mechanical, and 261,760 tons valued at \$19,110,700 was chemical pulp. There was a decided falling off in the exports of

*133,736,803 \$186,787,405 \$53,050,602 mechanical pulp, amounting to 79,709 tons, though the value shows an increase of \$1,432,841. On the other hand, there was a marked increase in the export of chemical pulp, amounting to 32,613 tons, and a correspondingly marked increase in the value amounting to \$7,415,823. More than 92.5 per cent of the quantity and 88 per cent of the value of all pulp was exported to the United States. The average value per ton for all kinds of pulp exported was \$51.17 in 1917, as compared with \$31.03 in 1916 and \$25.48 in 1915. Mechanical pulp rose from \$15.67 per ton in 1915 to \$17.13 in 1916 and \$28.32 in 1917. Chemical pulp, which was \$38.36 per ton in 1915, rose to \$51.04 in 1916 and \$73.01 in 1917.

No pulpwood is imported into Canada.

The total value of paper imported in \$133,736,803 \$186,787,405 \$53,050,602

ada.

The total value of paper imported increased from \$2,402,557 in 1915 to \$4,-204,968 in 1917. The total value of paper exported in 1915 was \$18,430,013, while the total value exported in 1917 was \$35,774,636. That is, our imports of paper in 1917 increased in value over those of 1915 by \$1,802,411, or by 75 per cent, while our exports of paper in the same period increased by \$17,-344,623, or by 94'1 per cent.

PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURE AND EXPORTS OF PULP-WOOD COMPARED FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1915, 1916 AND 1917 BY PROVINCES,

Schedule.		1915.		1916.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per	Quantity.	Value.	Value per	
Canada.	Cords.	8	8	Cords.	\$	8	
Production Manufacture Export Quebec.	2,355,550	15,590,330	6·62	2,833,119	19,971,127	7·05	
	1,405,836	9,426,217	6·71	1,764,912	13,104,458	7·42	
	9490714	6,164,113	6·49	1,068,207	6,866,669	6·43	
Production Manufacture Export	1,322,231	8,348,525	6:31	1,711,151	12,037,603	7·03	
	697,962	4,237,083	6:06	924,272	6,840,489	7·40	
	624,269	4,111,492	6:59	786,879	5,197,114	6·60	
Production Manufacture Export.	682,866	5,063,618	7·42	787,357	5,931,450	7:53	
	480,627	3,806,804	7·92	637,612	5,016,425	7:87	
	202,239	11,256,814	6·21	149,745	915,025	6:1	
New Brunswick. Production Manufacture. Export. British Columbia.	235,738	1,503,346	6·38	207, 324	1,317,998	6:36	
	115,842	732,521	6 32	79, 594	591,705	7:43	
	119,896	770,875	6·43	127, 730	726,293	5:69	
Production	90,535 90,535	550,809 550,809	6.08	109,115 108,997 118	580,153 579,799 354	5·32 5·32 3·54	
Production	24,180	124,032	5·13	18,172	103,923	5·72	
	20,870	99,050	4·75	14,437	76,040	5·27	
	3,310	24,982	7·55	3,735	27,883	7·47	

Pulp Mills in Canada.

The report on the pulp and paper industry prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that during the year 1918 there were in operation in Canada 101 mills producing pulp and paper, 37 of which were in Ontario, 45 in Quebec, 7 in Nova Scotia, 6 in New Brunswick, and 6 in British Columbia.

U.S. Tourists' Prospect.

Canada should at once pay attention to the big stream of American tourists who, according to the information received by the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa, will this year be unable to go to Europe, Mexico or South America, and who do not want to go to their own West.

Buy Canadian Goods.

The Canadian Trade Commission be-lieves that buying Canadian-made goods at home, together with more exporting, will solve the war-debt problem.

REPORT ON THE COAL TRADE DOMINION

ABUNDANCE OF COAL, YET SMALL PRODUCTION

Dependence of Canada on Imported Fuel shown by Statistics and Explanation of Situation given in Bulletin issued by Dominion Statistician.

Canada is abundantly supplied ith good coal, but its central areas, in each of the provinces. with good coal, but its central areas, in which the country's larger industrial organizations have been developed, are practically devoid of either bituminous or anthracite deposits, the coal fields lying at the extreme ends of a line 3,000 miles, one on the Atlantic coast and the other in the Far West. The result is that the great mass of the country's industry and the bulk of its population are dependent for fuel upon the United States, and the fact that Canadian consuming centres are on the outer fringe of the circle of which these American coal areas are the hub is emphasized in the report on the coal trade of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1918, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

OUTPUT, IMPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION.

OUTPUT, IMPORTS, AND CONSUMPTION.

During the calendar year, 1917, the report continues, the output from Canadian mines was 14,45,800 net tons, valued at \$61,352,150, and the imports 22,539,512 net tons, which with exports of 1,733,156 net tons valued at \$7,387,192 leave for the Dominion a net consumption of 35,242,156 net tons. Of Canadian imports, 10,150,152 net tons of bituminous came by rail and 7,069,672 net tons by water. Of anthracite, 4,235,662 net tons came in by rail and 1,084,026 net tons by water. The figures of anthracite coal represent largely household consumption, although during the year bituminous, including lignite tonnage, made available through domestic production amounting to 14,317,083 net tons, and through importation amounting to 17,219,824 net tons totalling 31,536,907 net tons, 7,050,804 net tons were used by the manufacturing concerns of the country in addition to 2,207,406 net tons of coke consumed by them. The railways consumed 11,180,612. The output of the Eastern Provinces for the year fell off from the figure of the previous year by 520,650 net tons, totalling 6,535,003 tons. The output in the Western Provinces exceeded that of the previous year by 174,080 net tons, totalling in all 7,900,797 tons.

In presenting the data appearing in this initial report it has been impos-

In presenting the data appearing in this initial report it has been impossible to adhere uniformly to the coal year ending March 31, 1918, on account of the fact that figures furnished have been drawn from various sources not hitherto co-ordinated. In this connection a greater uniformity will it is hoped be secured in future reports. In the present volume, however, an effort has been made to secure, where possible, data which will be of value for comparative purposes. Roughly, the data submitted covers the period from January, 1917, to March, 1918, and the arrangement in the following tables will be found to be that of grouping in three arrangement in the following tables will be found to be that of grouping in three general sections: (1) production and distribution of Canadian coal; (2) importation and distribution of United States coal; (3) consumption of Canadian and United States coal throughout Canada in detail and certain miscelianeous data of general interest. Within these three broad divisions, grouping by provinces from east to west is followed. It has been impossible to adhere, however, to this provincial grouping throughout for reasons that will be self-evident in some of the tables themselves. It may, however, be convenient

NOVA SCOTIA

In each of the provinces.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia are found the largest producing mines in Canada, namely, the coal seams of Cape Breton and Inverness counties in the island of Cape Breton and the fields of Pictou and Cumberland counties on the mainland. On the island of Cape Breton are situated the largest producing companies, namely, the Dominion Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company in the Sydney coal field and the Inverness mines in that county. The output of the Nova Scotia mines for the past few years has been as follows: 1915, 7,513,739; 1916, 6,911,995; 1917, 6,345,335. It will be noted that the above figures show a decrease, due largely to the enlistment of miners and underground workers with the colours. While a large number of these men were replaced, the newcomers had not the experience of those who had left, and consequently were not able to maintain the output tonnage that had previously been recorded. The number of employees in the coal-producing mines, surface and underground, in Nova Scotia, for a number of years past, are given in the mines report for the province as follows: 1913, 13,664; 1914, 14,633; 1915, 16,326; 1916, 13,124; 1917, 12,483.

One or two outstanding points may one of which with reversel to the digeover of the point of the ball of the control of the point of the point of the point of the point of the province as follows: 1913, 13,664; 1914, 14,633; 1915, 16,326; 1916, 13,124; 1917, 12,483.

vince as follows: 1913, 13,664: 1914, 14,633; 1915, 16,326; 1916, 13,124; 1917, 12,483.

One or two outstanding points may be noted with regard to the disposal of the province's coal tonnage. The consumption within the province itself has increased from 2,910,929 tons in 1913 to 3,226,481 tons in 1917; the coal sent to the province of Quebec shows a very marked falling off; the latter province receiving from Nova Scotia in 1914, 2,667,372 tons and in 1917 only 339,366 tons, a decrease of 2,328,006 tons. Among the factors that have been potent in the development of the Nova Scotia coal trade has been the amalgamation of coal areas whereby a large amount of capital was made available and modern methods and machinery for mining purposes were employed, thus multiplying the volume of output. The result has been that, under normal conditions, some of the mines have an output of coal equal to that of any other on the continent.

The tonnage devoted to bunkering purposes has very materially increased. In fact, the increase in the year 1916 over that of its predecessor was practically 50 per cent, and the year 1917, while showing a decline, still led 1915 by 45,654 tons. This increase in bunker coal represents, of course, a large increase in the amount of shipping employed in our export trade, together with the requirements for the purpose of transporting troops sailing from Halifax and Sydney.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The coal fields of New Brunswick have been known for many years, but they have not been developed to any great extent until within the last few years. The seams of coal are thin, not exceeding 32 inches in thickness, and in many places barely reaching 22 inches, but they lie in very close proximity to the surface.

From the economic point of view the Minto field is the most important, and is the field which is at present being most extensively worked. The annual output of coal in New Brunswick for the past few years has been as follows: 1915, 126,923; 1916, 143,658; 1917, 189,668. This tonnage is, of course, small in comparison with that of the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, but it will be seen that it has shown a marked increase due to the increased demand for coal. The coal itself from this field is

OUTPUT, IMPORTATION AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN CANADA

Calendar Years (net tons).	3	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON			
Output British Columbia 2,208,289 2,783,849 2,676,760 a Bituminous 1,626,237 2,335,259 2,206,868 a Saskatchewan—Lignite 1,682,922 2,172,801 2,537,829 a Imported from U.S.A.—Anthracite 243,125 294,264 360,623 a Bituminous 1,423,882 2,550,352 2,825,702 a Total tonnage made available 7,609,082 10,810,915 11,241,187 a Exported 864,160 1,105,718 1,029,532 Net consumption 6,744,922 9,705,197 10,211,655 East of Head of Lakes 7,513,739 6,911,995 13,668 180,668 a Imported from U.S.A.—Anthracite 3,773,135 4,040,368 4,040,368 180,668 a Imported from U.S.A.—Anthracite 3,773,135 4,040,368 4,040,368 18,05,000 a Bituminous 7,622,449 10,739,478 14,394,122 Total tonnage made available 19,036,246 21,835,499 25,734,125 a Reported 902,383 1,029,641 703,824 Net consumption 18,133,863 20,805,858 25,030,501 <th>y</th> <th>Calendar Years (net tons).</th> <th>1915.</th> <th>1916.</th> <th>1917.</th>	y	Calendar Years (net tons).	1915.	1916.	1917.
Bituminous 125,732	1	West of Head of Lakes.			
Output Nova Scotia 7,513,739 6,911,995 6,345,335 " New Brunswick 126,923 143,658 189,668 Imported from U.S.A.—Anthracite 3,773,135 4,040,368 4,805,000 " Bituminous 7,622,449 10,739,478 14,394,122 Total tonnage made available 19,036,246 21,835,499 25,734,125 Exported 902,383 1,029,641 703,824 Net consumption 18,133,863 20,805,858 25,030,501	f e t il	" " Bituminous. " " Lignite. " Saskatchewan—Lignite. Imported from U.S.A.—Anthracite " " Bituminous. Total tonnage made available Exported.	125,732 1,626,237 1,682,922 243,125 298,895 1,423,882 7,609,082 864,160	140,544 2,335,259 2,172,801 294,264 533,846 2,550,352 10,810,915 1,105,718	118,717 2,206,868 2,537,829 360,623 514,688 2,825,702 11,241,187 1,029,532
Total consumption Total consumption in Carada Total carada Total consumption in Carada Total carada		East of Head of Lakes.			
24,878,785 30,511,055 35,242,156		Imported from U.S.A.—Anthracite. "Bituminous. Total tonnage made available. Exported. Net consumption.	126,923 3,773,135 7,622,449 19,036,246 902,383 18,133,863	143,658 4,040,368 10,739,478 21,835,499 1,029,641 20,805,858	189,668 4,805,000 14,394,122 25,734,125 703,824 25,030,501
	1	consumption in Canada	24,878,785	30,511,055	35, 242, 156

of good quality and is consequently in demand for both industrial and domestic purposes. The method of working these thin seams when the surface or overburden extends over fifteen feet is to sink small shafts from which the coal is hoisted to the surface in mine cars holding about \$00 pounds. A system of working has been devised to meet the logical conditions of these seams whereby a large percentage of the available coal is extracted. Where the overburden is light, the method of producing is known as "stripping." This method may be described briefly as removing the soil overlying the coal by means of a steam shovel as in the ordinary way of excayating in railroad construction. The coal, which is itself laid bare, is then loaded directly into railroad cars. This latter method of producing coal has been used more or less extensively in the recent past on account of the labour situation, as men accustomed to working in thin seams have been extremely hard to get, while with stripping operations inexperienced labour can be used and a much greater number of tons per man employed can be obtained. Even the difficulty of working during the winter months is to some extent being overcome.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.

The St. Lawrence trade had for many years been an important factor in the Nova Scotia coal producing programme. It was started in the early seventies, when coal was sent up by sailing vessels, but, on the development of railways, and with the increase of industrial activities in Quebec, the bulk of the trade was built up by the adoption of steel colliers with increased facilities for loading and discharging. Coal was thus transported from the shipping piers at tide-water to Montreal and intermediate points by a specially designed type of vessel, self-trimming and having large hatches, so that the mechanical device known as "grabs" could work into the cargo spaces and facilitate quick discharges and selections. device known as "grabs" could work into the cargo spaces and facilitate quick dis-charging. The type of vessel employed has been a steamer of about \$,000 tons dead-weight capacity, running 9 to 10 knots per hour on a consumption of from ten to ten and one-half tons per hour, making the round trip from Sydney to Montreal and return in a little over one week.

week.

The whole trade movement, however, has recently undergone most striking changes due to war conditions, the tendency being for shipments from Nova Scotia to decline and for imports from the United States to increase. The underlying cause for the withdrawal of the latter was the requisitioning of ships

previously utilized in this trade for trans-Atlantic transportation service. On the other hand, the haul from the United States is over very heavily congested railway systems and with an even longer mileage haul by rail than the previous haul by water. In 1914, Cape Breton's coal reached as far west as Ottawa, while during the past year the railways of Canada have been using United States coal on their locomotives as far west as Campbellton, N.B. By glancing at a map of the eastern part of Canada, the significance of this phase of the situation may be more graphically realized. One of the obstacles met with in the development and retention of this trade by Nova Scotia has been the fact that water shipments to the St. Lawrence valley from the Maritime Provinces have to be delivered between the 15th of May and the 31st of October, that is, during the season of open navigation.

ONTARIO.

ONTARIO.

The province of Ontario, while more favoured in the matter of natural gas, electricity, and wood fuel reserves, is, as a matter of fact, much more dependent on the United States coal fields than Quebec or, in fact, than Manitoba, as the length of haul from Canadian mines either to the east or west is prohibitive as a commercial proposition. The industrial activities in the province, moreover, during the war period have been enormously accelerated, with a comparative increase in the demand for coal. Fortunately for both the requirements of its industrial establishments and of the consuming public in general, the most cordial relations have been maintained with the United States Fuel Administration, resulting in the recognition of Canada's requirements and the active cooperation on the part of United States shippers in seeing that the same were adequately met. In spite of the fact that Canadian interests were taken care of during the strenuous period just passed, it was nevertheless evident that the fuel situation of the central provinces of the Dominion was at all times dependent on a number of highly disturbing contingencies. Anything that affected adversely the supply of coal to consumers in areas close to the mines in the United States was magnified greatly in its effects on the situation in Canada. The Dominion lies on the outside fringe of the coal distributing areas and constant special intervention was accordingly required to save the situation. During the coal year just closed Ontario imported 2,868,898 net tons of anthracite and 10,291,041 net tons of bituminous coal

[Continued on page 9.]

ABUNDANCE OF COAL YET SMALL PRODUCTION

Dependence of Canada on Imported Fuel shown by Statistics and Explanation of Situation given in Bulletin issued by Dominion Statistics.

[Continued from page 8.]

from the United States, of which latter 1,825,611 tons were slack. This does not include 493,424 tons of anthracite and 2,601,959 net tons of bituminous coal (including 258,095 tons of slack) passed through the lake heads, the bulk of which was shipped westward for con-sumption in the Prairie Provinces.

MANITOBA.

As previously intimated, Manitoba lies within the zone which is practically devoid of coal. The explorations of the Geological Survey of Canada have established the fact that there are no rock strata present in this area which contain workable seams of coal. During the past year, the province depended on Canadian mines for approximately 50 per cent of its supply of commercial coal drawing the balance from importations of United States coal. About 65 per cent of the United States coal consumed by the province was anthracite.

SASKATOHEWAN. As previously intimated, Manitoba lies

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN.

Saskatchewan has important coal fields situated in the lower part of the province, in close proximity to the international boundary line. The output of the mines in the province for the year 1917 was 360,623 net tons of coal, classed as lignite, which is used largely for local consumption. The province has unnumbered pockets of lignite, much of which is mined in a desultory fashion. There is, however, an important group of mines in the southwestern corner of the province, which, largely on account of freight rates on imported coal, are able to compete favourably within the province with coal coming in from the west or the south and east.

ALBERTA

ALBERTA

or the south and east.

ALBERTA.

The province of Alberta is second in rank of the coal-producing provinces, having 566 coal mines in operation during the past year, the output of which totalled 4,863,414 net tons, an increase of 214,810 tons over the year 1916, establishing a record for this province. In addition to this tonnage, and that produced by Saskatchewan, the area comprising the three Prairie Provinces and head of the lakes imported from the United States 3,340,390 net tons of coal. In the producing mines of Alberta there were employed in the year 1917 an average number of 6,047 men and boys underground, and 2,263 above ground, a total of 8,310. Alberta has been extremely fortunate in having within its boundaries coal fields of large magnitude, and comprising all grades and classes of coal, anthracite, bituminous and lignite. Mr. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, in his work in the Coal Fields and Coal Resources of Canada, estimates the available coal at 1,072,627,400 metric tons (1,182,571,708,500 net tons). Anthracite coal is mined at Bankhead, near Banff, by the Natural Resources Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Bituminous coal of the very best quality, practically equal to Welsh Admiralty, is mined at the Crowsnest Pass and other districts. The bituminous districts are at Canmore, Brazeau, Yellowhead pass, and Mountain park. Lignite is mined in twenty-seven districts of the province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Coal was discovered in the province of British Columbia in the year 1835 at Suquash on the Pacific slope and later near the present town of Nanaimo, on information given to the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company by the Indians. The first attempts at mining were made on a small scale. "The Douglas Seam" at Nanaimo was discovered in the year 1850 and, from this small beginning, the industry has developed and spread over the coal mining districts of Ladysmith and Nanaimo, and on the island of Vancouver at Cumberland and Comox.

The important coal areas at Fernie and other nearby points were reached by the Crowsnest Pass railway, as were subsequently the coal areas at Meritt. Other large coal fields are known to

exist in this area and await future de-

The output of coal in British Columbia in the year 1917 was 2,676,760 net tons, a decrease of 107,089 net tons from the output of the mines for the year 1916. As in nearly all the coal-producing areas both in Canada and the United States, shorters of blown heat.

As in nearly all the coal-producing areas both in Canada and the United States, shortage of labour has been experienced during the war period, due to the fact that so many mine workers enlisted for overseas service, first in Canada and then in the United States.

Reference has already been made to shipments of Canadian coal to the United States. From the collieries of Vancouver island, the output for the year was 1,899,207 net tons, distributed as follows: Sold as coal in Canada, 824,969 tons; sold as coal in Canada, 824,969 tons; sold as coal in the United States, 576,697 tons; sold in other countries, 42,796 tons. Coming to the East Kootenay field, which includes the Crowsnest Pass districts, the figures show that the United States acquires a large bulk of the output from these mines, namely, sold as coal in Canada, 82,653 tons; sold as coal in the United States, 252,948 tons, out of a total of 617,961 tons. In addition to the foregoing, 278,589 tons were used in the province for the manufacture of coke.

HOW WEEDS SPREAD FROM FARM TO FARM

Experimental Farms note gives advice on what to avoid.

to avoid.

In his struggle against weeds, a farmer is more likely to be successful in his efforts if he understands clearly how weeds gain an entrance on to the farm in the first instance and how those already there spread from one part of the farm to another. Weeds may gain entrance to the farm or be dispersed over a wider area in one of the following ways:—

1. As Impurities in the seed sown.—Most samples of agricultural seeds contain weed seeds in greater. or less amount, which are sown with the useful seeds and thus the weeds may, quite unknown to the farmer, gain an entrance on to his land. The seed sown should be absolutely free from weeds of all kinds—a condition of things which is seldom realized.

2. By the agency of threshing machines.—The threshing machine should be thoroughly cleaned before it is allowed to begin operations on the farm.

3. In stable manure, and feeding

farm.

3. In stable manure, and feeding stuffs.—Hay and feeding stuffs often contain weed seeds, some of which are liable to find their way into the manure heap and eventually on to the land. Some seeds can pass through the bodies of animals and afterwards germinate.

minate,

4. By the action of the wind.—Many seeds, such as those of Dandelion and Thistle, are furnished with a tuft of hairs which enables them to float in the air for long distances. In other cases the seeds or even the whole plant may be blown over the frozen surface of the snew.

be blown over the frozen surface of the snow.

5. By the agency of animals.—The seeds, or those parts of plants which contain the seeds, as in the case of Blue Bur and Burdock, are provided with hooks by means of which they be-come attached to the wool of sheep or the clothing of workers on the form

come attached to the wool of sheep or the clothing of workers on the farm and in this way may be carried into fields where formerly they did not exist.

6. By Cultivation.—In some plants, especially those with creeping underground stems, such as Quack grass, the broken pieces may be carried all over the field by farm implements and thus dispersed over a much wider area than the parent plants originally occupied.—

Experimental Farms Note.

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Firms desirous of tendering for any Government Supplies should apply to the War Purchasing Commission, Booth Building, Ottawa, giving particulars of the business in which they are engaged and a list of the articles they wish to supply.

Tenders are constantly being invited by the different departments of the Government, tender forms and specifications being distributed by mail to all individuals or firms concerned, known to the Commission.

The War Purchasing Commission keeps a register of the different firms and lines of business they are interested in, and it is, therefore, advisable that those wishing to have tender forms sent them should register their names, addresses, catalogues, etc., with the War Purchasing Commission, which co-operates with all other departments.

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the

ed u-		s of	the
as ol-			
69	Stormographs Ottown	BRANC	
es,		Apri	1 23
te-	Induction motors	Apri	1 28
he	Dressing gowns Ottawa	May	10
of y	Tweed suits Ottawa	Apri	
ld	Knives "	"	3
48 In	Forks	**	3 3
ns u-	spruce crating Guelph	"	3
u-	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
	Timber and lumber Port Dover	May	2 3
	Ballast poles	"	3
VI	Ballast poles "Ballast "Drift bolts "	"	3
	Drift bolts	"	3
e	Cida abaina	"	3
		"	3
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)— Lumber		
aul	i Electric lambs	April	30
y	Steel shingles	May	5 5
w	Sheathing paper "	"	5
le	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—		
е	Grey frieze Ottawa	May	7 7
of	DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
-	Timber and scantling Dunnville	Morr	3
S	PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)-		•
e e	White wove envelopes, No. 8 O.S.,		
n	white wove envelopes, No. 11 O.S.,	May	5
S	printed "		5
S	DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—	"	5
d	Surgical supplies Kingston	May	5
s	Glassware Ottawa	"	5
e	Tablets Ottawa	April	THE PARTY NAMED IN
g n	X-Ray supplies	May	5
e	Steel	April	30
e l.	Fire extinguishers	May April	
e -	Fish Brandon		25 29
7	Fresh vegetables Regina	**	29
1	Cream, butter, milk, and ice cream Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Que	May "	3 2
f	Removal ashes Belleville, Ont	April	
8	Bacon Toronto	May	3
e	Bacon Kingston Ottawa	April May	29
	Tow lines	"	6
1	Sales of Surplus Stores.	April	30
	Blankets—in bales of 50 and cases of 100—		
	Maritime and Western Provinces	April :	25 15
	Canvas rest shoes—in lots of 300 pairs of one style		13
	Two styles: (1) Leather soles: (2) fibre sole-		14
	Overshoes—in lots of 100 pairs Overshoes—in lots of 100 pairs		14
	Corn brooms—in lots of 12 dozen	"]	16
		" 1	17
	Braces—in lots of 12 dozen poing	" 1	9
1	Trousers, working—in lots of 300 pairs		9

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 e Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 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,

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

FIELD INSTRUCTION.

FIELD INSTRUCTION.

"In connection with these courses," says D. 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."

The dairying course covers all feat-The dairying course covers an eactures 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.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUHLDING.

"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 stu-dents are taught how to nurse animals and to handle at least the most com-

dents 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, rescinded."

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 warships and 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 warships and the part of the second of the exempting in the matter of making the mapping in the matter of making the mapping as possible self-supporting in the matter of making the warships and the following order:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Act

and horticulture. Some instances of un-classified work are as follow:—

(a) Logs are being procured and aining 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 stock yards will be given in dehorning and Demonstrations at the stock

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 ized 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.

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 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.

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.

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 the 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 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

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 essented.

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 plant-

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 Com-missioners 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

Pte. (40502).

Pte. Arthur Smith, C.A.M.C. (58930). Sgt. Walter Scott, No. 4 C.A.S.C. (63362). Pte. Clement Claes, 200th Battalion

Pte. Pete Hoel, 197th Battalion
Pte. Pete Hoel, 197th Battalion

(31854).
Pte. Henry Smith, 252nd.
(5521G.).
Pte. J. La Vassor, 10th Battalion (61474).
Pte. Albert Derome, No. 5 District Depot (61947).
Pte. W. Moore, 72nd Battalion

Pte. W. McConald, 7th C.R.T. Pte. Donald McDonald, 7th C.R.T. Pte. Donald McDonald.

(61049).

Pte. Joseph Lockman, 235th Battalion (106595).

Pte. John Francis, 1st Depot Battalion

(100555).

Pte. John Francis, 181 Dec. (107571).

Pte. Thomas Deadman, 216th Battalion (102778).

Pte. Fred Girard, Forestry Depot

(30473). Pte. William Long, 15th Battalion

Pte. William Apted, 26th Battalion
Pte. William Apted, 26th Battalion (39788). Pte. John Conroy, 14th Battalion

Pte. William Sheppard, 113th Battalion (50108).

Pte. Robert Whitley, Forestry Construction Draft (34610).

Cpl. Ernest Carr, No. 2 District Depot

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

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 % com-

CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT IS PROVING HUGE TASK

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

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 dis-charge 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

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 re-turned 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 sus-taining agencies it will do all it can to help him get employment.

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

The Department of Soldiers' Civil | 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 life-time. 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. 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

abled 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 con-cerns. 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. 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.

do.

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' Commis sion 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 fol-low: 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 Nia-gara Falls), 4,115; Unit F (Mont-real, 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

ward training.

The purpose of the vocational training courses is to fit the dising 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:-

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 dis-

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.

of a cent per pound over December

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

	Dec.	Jan.
	1918.	1919.
Flour	\$11.09	\$10.98
ngredients	1.34	1.44
	1.69	1.72
Delivery	2.77	2.89
danagement 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, orthopædic active treatment wards (2).

New Massett, B.C.—Reconstruction of wharf, approach, landing float, and

pædic 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 buildings. 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 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 outstand-

ing 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 laboursaving 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 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.

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 stecklings 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 stecklings 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.

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.

menced. 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 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 braneh 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 wades the average of the Dairy.

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

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.

ENTOMOLOGICAL BRANCH.

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 heavylelding, early-maturing kind; Liberty oats, a hulless variety; and Alberta

CLASSIFICATION IN PROPER FORM ON

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

EXTENSIVE REVISIONS

Canadian exporters and importers are 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 record to import and

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

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 exportenties (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.

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

"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. portance to this country.

COULD SETTLE SOME ON SMALL HOLDINGS

CANADIAN GOODS 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 set-

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, 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

(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. Błack. Unfortunately, weather conditions in the early spring in some provinces retarded field operations.

some provinces retarded head contions.

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.

tees.

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.