

# Canadian Official Record

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No. 35.

## SEA FISHING RESULTS WERE GOOD IN APRIL

*Increases shown Generally in Catches on Atlantic while Quantity of Halibut landed on Pacific was also Larger*

### LOBSTER CATCHES HIGH

The Department of the Naval Service issues the following notes on sea fishing results for April:—

Fishing was prosecuted during April on the Atlantic coast, from Nova Scotia chiefly, under good weather conditions. The landings of cod, hake, pollock, and haddock amounted to 108,008 cwt., against 113,825 cwt. for the same month last year. An increase of 3,000 cwt. of these fish in Guysborough county was offset by a decrease in Halifax county, while decreases in Shelburne and Digby counties more than offset an increase in Lunenburg county.

The lobster fishery gave very satisfactory results. The catch for the month amounted to 32,916 cwt., against 23,006 cwt. for the corresponding month last year. Since the beginning of the canning season on March 1, 11,244 cases have been packed. The pack up to the end of April last year was 9,341 cases, but canning commenced two and a half months earlier in that year.

### HALIBUT CATCH GOOD.

Weather conditions were fair, although cold, for fishing on the Pacific coast. Trolling for spring salmon on the east and west coasts of Vancouver island was fairly successful, but in the northern part of the province trollers had poor catches, due, it is said, to the cold weather, which kept spring salmon in deep water. The quantity of halibut landed by Canadian and American boats in British Columbia amounted to 26,272 cwt., against 19,904 cwt. for the same month last year.

The total value of sea fish at the point of landing, on both coasts, was \$1,386,635. For the same month last year the value amounted to \$1,165,559, an increase this year of over \$220,000.

### Invested in Fisheries.

According to figures in the Canada Year Book, it is estimated that the total capital invested in fisheries in the Dominion in 1916-17 amounted to \$28,728,962.

## OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PEACE TERMS WHICH AUSTRIA MUST ACCEPT FROM ALLIES

### BRITAIN RECOGNIZES FINLAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

The following cablegram has been received from the Secretary of State to the Governor General:—

London,  
May 28th, 1919.

At the Council of Foreign Ministers on May 3rd, it was decided that Great Britain and the United States of America should severally recognize the independence of Finland. France has already done so. His Majesty's Government have accordingly definitely recognized the Government of Finland.

(Sgd.) MILNER.

## SUMMARY GIVES CROP CONDITIONS AS FAVOURABLE

*In some Places According to Latest Report Growth is Strong and four and five Inches above the Ground*

### GRAIN SHIPMENTS

The following general summary of crop conditions and shipments has been compiled by the Winnipeg office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the week ending May 24:—

Grain loaded since September 1, 1918, 78,076,265 bushels; 1917, 119,318,980 bushels.

In store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,061,534 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,226,083 bushels; Calgary, 904,628 bushels.

In store at C.P. interior elevators, 5,740,628 bushels; 1917, 3,862,937 bushels.

In store at all elevators at lake front, 24,579,006 bushels.

Inspected since September 1, 1918:

	Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918	115,993,200	40,508,800	156,502,000
1917	144,742,800	72,753,650	217,496,450

Daily average marketed and loaded:—

	Marketed.	Loaded.
1919	52,300 bushels	84 cars.
1918	106,000 "	109 "

Grain shipped by rail since September 1, 1918: C.P. tracks, 6,639,308 bushels; lake front, 8,049,156 bushels.

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*Text of Treaty as Received by the Dominion Government at Ottawa. Area of Dual Empire has been much reduced*

## TREATY FOLLOWS ALMOST SAME OUTLINE AS WITH GERMANY

The following is a summary of the text of the Austrian peace terms received by the Dominion Government at Ottawa, on June 2nd.

The conditions of peace of the allied and associated powers, with the exception of the military reparations, financial and certain boundary clauses, were handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain on Monday. Those clauses which are not yet ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible; the Austrians in the meanwhile having the opportunity to begin work on the greater part of the treaty in an effort to facilitate a final decision.

The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are of course, omitted, and certain new clauses of particular applicability to Austria are included, especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Austria is left by the treaty a state of about six millions of people inhabiting a territory of between fifty thousand and sixty thousand square miles. She recognizes the complete independence of Hungary, Techecho Slovakia and the Serbo Croate Slovene State and cedes other territories which previously in union with her, composed the Empire of Austria-Hungary, with its population of over fifty million and its area of 261,259 square miles.

Austria agrees to accept the League of Nations Covenant and the Labor Charter, to renounce all her extra-European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the Allied and Associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the laws and customs of war, and to accept detailed provisions similar to those in the German treaty as to economic conditions and freedom of transit.

[Continued on page 2.]

## NATIONAL RAILWAY TO OPERATE GOVT. BOATS

*Terms are fixed by which New Steamers will be leased by Department of Marine to Canadian National Railway*

An Order in Council handing over to the Canadian National Railway four of the vessels completed and delivered to the Department of Marine and Fisheries and fixing the terms of leasing, the amount of which is to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue of Canada, has been passed, dated June 2, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 14th May, 1919, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that he has had under consideration a memorandum from the Deputy Minister of

Marine and Fisheries, submitting as follows:—

That contracts have been placed with shipbuilding firms in Canada by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the construction of forty-five ships of a total deadweight tonnage of approximately 263,950 tons, at an average cost of \$199.62 per ton.

That four of the vessels so contracted for have been completed and delivered to the Department, that is to say: *Canadian Voyageur*, 4,300 tons; *Canadian Pioneer*, 8,100 tons; *Canadian Warrior*, 3,750 tons; *Canadian Ranger*, 8,100 tons.

That the remainder of the vessels alluded to will be completed and de-

[Continued on page 2.]

# OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE PEACE TERMS

[Continued from page 1.]

In the official summary, part one containing the Covenant of the League of Nations, and part twelve containing the labour convention are identical with those in the German treaty, and are therefore omitted. Part six dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and part ten with aerial navigation, are identical with the substitution of "Austria" and "Austrian" for "German" and "Germany," and are also omitted. Similarly, part thirteen of the German Treaty containing guarantees of execution is not included in the Austrian treaty.

## PART TWO—THE FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.

The northern frontier facing Techecho-Slovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of the upper and lower Austria, subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmund and Feldsberg and along the River Morava. The southern frontier facing Italy and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State is to be fixed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers at a later date. In the eastern part, the line, passing just east of Bleiburg crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence will pass north of the Drave so as to leave to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and northwestern frontier facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland, and the eastern frontier facing Hungary, remain unchanged.

## PART THREE—POLITICAL CLAUSES.

**EUROPE.**—The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and the Techecho-Slovak State as at present or as ultimately determined. Austria renounces in favour of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which, though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

**THE TCHECHO-SLOVAK STATE.**—Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Techecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal Allied and Associated Powers, and one each by Austria and Techecho-Slovakia. Techecho-Slovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

**THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.**—Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission, including a member nominated by the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serb-Croat-Slovene State agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

**ROUMANIA.**—Roumania agrees to a similar treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

**RUSSIA.**—Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire. She is to accept definitely the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and of all treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all governments or political groups on territory of the former Russian Empire. The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principles of the present treaty.

**GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontiers fixed, and to accept in advance any convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it, reached by the Allied and Associated Powers. Austria accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges, or interest claimed in those countries by Austria or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere. Austria accepts all arrangements with the Allied and Associated Powers made with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of 1864.

**PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.**—In a series of special clauses Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed.

All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language, or religion are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public, and reasonable facilities are to be given Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before the courts. Austrian nationals belonging to racial religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals in particular with regard to schools and other educational establishments, and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident, facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose. These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a bill of rights and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations.

## PART FOUR—AUSTRIAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Austria renounces all right, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the Allied and Associated Powers and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principal Allied Powers in relation thereto.

The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China, and Siam are identical after the necessary modifications with those of the German treaty except that, especially in the case of China, there is not need for so great details.

## PART FIVE—MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

The military clauses are reserved.

**NAVAL.**—All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines, and vessels of the Danube flotilla are declared to be finally surrendered to the principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships.

All warships and submarines under construction in ports which belong or have belonged to Austria-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of any submarines, even for commercial purposes, is forbidden.

All naval arms, ammunition, and other war material belonging to Austria-Hungary at the date of the armistice shall be surrendered to the Allies.

The Austrian wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for naval, military, or political messages relating to Austria or her late allies without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments during three months, but only for commercial purposes under supervision. During the same period Austria is not to build any more high-power wireless stations.

**AIR CLAUSES.**—The air clauses are practically the same as in the German treaty, except for the 100 seaplanes and their personnel which Germany is allowed to retain till October to search for mines.

**GENERAL.**—Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval, or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian nationals to enlist in the army, navy, or air service of any foreign power.

## PART SEVEN—ON PENALTIES.

This section corresponds with the German treaty, except for the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the ex-Kaiser of Germany, and the addition of a provision requiring the new states to help prosecute and punish any of their nationals so guilty.

## PART EIGHT AND PART NINE—FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

Are reserved.

## PART TEN—ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

These are, except in certain details such as shipping, similar to those of the German treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for former Austro-Hungarian nationals acquiring an Allied nationality, similar to those in the German treaty relating to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. These contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by their governments. Austria undertakes to recognize any agreement or convention made by the Allies to safeguard the interests of their nationals in any undertaking constituted under Austro-Hungarian laws which operate in territories detached from the former Austrian Empire, and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

## PART TWELVE—FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

The clauses as to freedom of transit are the same in the Austrian as in the German treaty, except for the omission of provisions affecting Germany alone, and the insertion of general clauses assuring Austrian transit privileges through former Austro-Hungarian territories to the Adriatic, the latter to be amplified by special conventions with the states concerned.

## PART FOURTEEN—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Miscellaneous provisions are, after the necessary alterations, identical with those of the German treaty, binding Austria to accept any agreements made by the Allied and Associated Powers with Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, to abandon all pecuniary claims against any power signing the treaty, and to accept all the decrees of Allied or Associated Power prize courts. Austria also agrees to accept any convention adopted by the Allies as to the traffic in arms, and the Allies in turn agree to continue on in missionary work any mission properly falling to them.

The treaty is to come into force when signed by Austria and three of the principal powers, and to be effective for the individual states on the deposit of their specific ratifications.

# NATIONAL RAILWAY TO OPERATE GOVT. BOATS

[Continued from page 1.]

livered to the Department at intervals during the present and next year.

That several plans for the disposition and operation of these vessels have been considered, viz.:

(a) By the regular steamship operators on a basis of hire or commission to be agreed upon;

(b) By an organization to be formed within the Department subject to and under instructions from the Minister;

(c) By the Canadian National Railway;

(d) Sale to private interests on terms to be agreed upon and subject to the condition that they should be available for Canadian trade so long as any such trade is offering.

That he has been advised that the intention of the Government is to have some or all of these vessels operated by the Canadian National Railway.

The Minister therefore recommends as follows:—

1. That any or all of the vessels may, on completion and delivery to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, be transferred to the Canadian National Railway for operation and maintenance.

2. That the terms upon which the vessels shall be so transferred shall require repayment to the Consolidated Revenue of Canada by the Canadian National Railway of the total amount of the cost of each vessel so transferred with interest at 5½ per cent in the manner following:—

First year . . . . .	20 per cent.
Second year . . . . .	15 "
Third year . . . . .	10 "
Fourth year . . . . .	10 "
Fifth year . . . . .	10 "
Sixth year . . . . .	10 "
Seventh year . . . . .	10 "
Eighth year . . . . .	5 "
Ninth year . . . . .	5 "
Tenth year . . . . .	5 "

3. That the title to every vessel transferred to the Canadian National Railway shall remain in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on behalf of the Government until such time as the total cost of each such vessel with interest as aforesaid is fully paid. Thereafter the title to be vested in the Canadian National Railway.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

# DETAILS OF WORK DONE BY FUEL CONTROLLER

## WAR TIME CONTROL AND CONSERVATION OF COAL

### Final Report shows Organization of Fuel Control, Results Obtained, and how Exceedingly Difficult Situation caused by War was dealt with

The final report of the Fuel Controller, just tabled in the House of Commons, is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with the fuel situation in Canada during the war; "the second attempting to forecast fuel conditions of the future, with particular reference to means of promoting the conservation of coal," as stated in the report.

When the production of coal in the allied world fell off from 1,012,700,614 tons in 1913, in the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, and Canada, to 897,197,136 tons in 1915, in the same countries, owing to war demands and loss of manpower through miners joining the armies, fuel controllers were appointed in allied countries to regulate supply and prices, as far as possible, and on June 11, 1917, Mr. C. A. Magrath was appointed to that position by the Canadian Government. His principal responsibilities were outlined by Order in Council, dated July 12, 1917, as follows, according to the report:—

1. To examine into the coal situation in Canada:—

(a) As to the probable demand for consumption therein for the coming season.

(b) As to the output of Canadian coal that can be relied upon towards meeting those demands and what, if any, measures can be adopted to increase this output.

(c) As to the sources outside of Canada from which the deficiency can be provided, and the possibility of obtaining the necessary amount.

(d) As to the possibility of providing sufficient transport for the carriage of both Canadian and foreign coal from the points of production to the distributing points.

(e) As to the possibility of early and continuous co-operation between producers, carriers, and consumers, with a view to economize and facilitating the needed supply.

2. That in the course of and in connection with such investigations the Fuel Controller be authorized to confer with and co-ordinate the different interests, with a view to insuring, as far as possible, a sufficient supply of coal for Canada's requirements during the approaching autumn and winter seasons, and from time to time to report and recommend to the Government ways and means for effecting the same.

3. That the Fuel Controller be authorized to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, governing the price of coal, wood, and gas, and the production, distribution, sale, delivery, consumption, and use thereof.

#### CONTROL PROBLEMS.

The Fuel Controller, in the report, outlines thus the questions with which he had to deal:—

The question of meeting the local coal requirements of individual householders in each community from Halifax to Vancouver was a tremendous problem which had to be faced. Not only did the conditions in each province differ, but there were also many local variations to be taken into account, such, for instance, as increase in population at certain points due to the establishment of war industries. The necessity of choosing between two alternatives in

the creation of an organization, therefore, presented itself. Either an emergency administration, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and entailing tremendous cost as well as involving loss of considerable valuable time, had to be established, or some of the responsibilities for looking after the local fuel requirements of their own people had to be thrown upon the already existing provincial and municipal machinery. The latter course was considered far more economical and efficient as well as time-saving, and was, consequently, adopted.

The organization of the Dominion for fuel control is detailed in the report as follows:—

#### PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the general policy already indicated, the Premiers of the respective provinces were asked in the early summer of 1917 to nominate representatives who would co-operate with the Fuel Controller in carrying out the various phases of fuel control. The following gentlemen (honorary representatives of the fuel controller in their respective provinces) continued in office until conditions made it imperative, as the war advanced, for a more complete organization extending down into each municipality:—

J. A. Macdonald for Prince Edward Island.

Hon. R. G. Beazley for Nova Scotia.  
Dr. James H. Frink for New Brunswick.

Hon. Alphonse Racine for Quebec.  
R. C. Harris for Ontario.

George W. Allan, K.C., for Manitoba.  
J. B. Musselman for Saskatchewan.

John T. Stirling for Alberta.  
Nichol Thompson for British Columbia.

Mr. Allan retired when elected to the House of Commons for South Winnipeg. With the creation of provincial and municipal machinery under the amended regulations effective April 1, 1918, the following gentlemen were appointed by their respective Provincial Governments as Fuel Administrators, namely:—

J. A. Macdonald for Prince Edward Island.

R. H. MacKay for Nova Scotia.  
Dr. James H. Frink for New Brunswick.

Hon. Alphonse Racine for Quebec.  
R. C. Harris for Ontario.

Thos. R. Deacon for Manitoba.  
T. M. Molloy for Saskatchewan.

John T. Stirling for Alberta.  
Nichol Thompson for British Columbia.

Subsequently, certain changes were made in this personnel, so that at the present writing, H. M. Marler holds the office in Quebec (having succeeded the late Mr. Racine); R. Home Smith and his assistant, E. L. Cousins, in Ontario; and J. A. Macdonald in Manitoba.

Space forbids extending the list to include the names of the vast number of municipal or local Fuel Commissioners scattered throughout the country.

The Provincial Fuel Administrators, with the organizations which they built up, assisted by the Fuel Commissioners, assumed the responsibility of the distribution of the tonnages allotted to their respective provinces. Acting in close co-operation with the federal organization, they have also been instrumental in controlling prices. Another important feature of their work consisted in the development of a demand for coal substitutes, such as wood and coke, as well as encouraging, wherever possible, the use of bituminous coal in place of anthracite for domestic purposes. In those provinces in which coal deposits occur, it was the additional duty of the Fuel Administrators to stimulate production. In general, the administrators throughout the Dominion were charged not only with the responsibility of acting as advisors to the Fuel Controller in all matters pertaining to the fuel supply of their respective provinces, but also to enforce his regulations, as they were promulgated from time to time. Whatever measure of success may be attributed to the Fuel Control organization, it should be largely ascribed to the loyal support and co-operation of all those outside officers connected with the work, and especially to that of the Provincial Fuel Administrators.

In addition to the provincial organizations, which were financed by the provinces, the coal regulations called for the appointment of local Fuel Commissioners in each municipality, who were to be appointed by the municipal authorities concerned, and the expense incurred was to be borne by them. Speaking broadly, the task of these commissioners was to develop team work among the various dealers in their municipality, and, in periods of coal stringency, to prevent panic among consumers. To this end they were empowered, when necessity demanded, to pool the stocks of all dealers, and ration consumers, generally basing their action upon a daily report system by the dealers as well as a card index system of deliveries to consumers. In short, the fuel commissioner's office became a clearing-house for the municipality's coal requirements. Dealer's delivery equipment was fully mobilized, and the possibility of duplicate orders being placed by over-anxious consumers was eliminated. In many cases, municipalities made arrangements to supplement the threatened shortage of coal by encouraging, directly or indirectly, the cutting and stocking of wood.

#### HOW PRICES WERE CONTROLLED.

The report gives an account of price regulation and licensing of dealers, as quoted:—

In September, 1917, the Fuel Controller issued, through the press a warning to coal dealers as to methods they should pursue, and then made the following statement:—

"My policy as Fuel Controller has been to interfere as little as possible with the business of the coal dealers, beyond encouraging them in every way possible to get in a sufficient quantity of coal to meet the needs of their particular localities. I am confident that most of them are as fully alive

as the rest of us to the duty of mutual helpfulness in these abnormal times, and have no thought of charging prices that will yield more than a fair profit.

"I wish to appeal, however, particularly to the dealers in our towns and cities, where large quantities of coal are handled in small lots, to deal in a generous manner with the small users of coal, and add as little as possible to the heavy burdens they are now carrying.

"I expect our fuel dealers to put me in a position—without my having to force the issue—to say to the public, after this abnormal situation passes away, that no section of our business organization met their responsibilities in a more generous and patriotic spirit than those engaged in looking after their country's fuel supplies."

As might be anticipated from the nature of the situation, the price of coal showed an upward tendency during the period of the war. This was due principally to increases in the cost of labour and materials, higher freight rates, and general overhead expenses. In many instances reduced output due to enlistments also accounted for part of the increased costs. Moreover, it was impossible to fix a definite price to consumers on either anthracite or bituminous coal, owing in the first place to the wide variation in the prices at the mines, whether American or Canadian; secondly, to the many different routes over which this coal might be moved, whether by rail or water; thirdly, to the variety of trade channels it might follow; and, lastly, to the widely varying conditions in different localities with respect to handling and delivery. The principle finally adopted in regulating prices was that of allowing to dealers a reasonable profit above the actual cost of the coal together with handling, overhead expenses, and fixed charges, the amount set as a limit to this profit being, in the case of wholesalers, 35 cents per net ton, and in the case of retailers, 50 cents per net ton. Brokers, on the other hand, were allowed a straight commission charge of 30 cents per net ton, out of which all overhead and other expenses were to be defrayed. As previously indicated, the operators' prices were fixed at the mines.

Investigation subsequently made led the Fuel Controller to believe that dealers throughout the country were figuring from widely divergent premises, with respect to their costs of operation. In order, therefore, more clearly to define the basis on which such calculations were to be made, an amendment to the regulations was found necessary, indicating those items which would be regarded as legitimate, and giving specific rulings on what could, or could not, be included under the heading of "handling," "overhead" and "fixed" charges. Detailed information was thereafter called for monthly on standard forms, enabling the Cost Investigation Branch to assist dealers in establishing a fair and reasonable selling price. At a number of points it was found necessary to fix formally a "maximum gross margin" to be used in arriving at dealers' selling prices, which gross margin was the dif-

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TABLE FROM FINAL REPORT OF FUEL CONTROLLER SHOWING COAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES DURING PAST NINE YEARS IN NET TONS.

Province.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Nova Scotia.....	6,431,142	7,004,420	7,783,888	7,980,073	7,370,924	7,463,370	6,912,140	6,327,091	5,852,802
New Brunswick.....	55,455	55,781	44,780	70,311	98,049	127,391	143,540	189,095	267,746
Saskatchewan.....	181,156	206,779	225,342	212,897	232,299	240,107	281,300	355,455	345,310
Alberta.....	2,894,469	1,511,036	3,240,577	4,014,755	3,683,015	3,360,818	4,559,054	4,736,368	5,941,864
British Columbia.....	3,330,745	2,542,532	3,208,997	2,714,420	2,239,799	2,065,613	2,584,061	2,433,888	2,568,591
Yukon.....	16,185	2,840	9,245	19,722	13,443	9,724	3,300	4,872	2,900
Total.....	12,909,152	11,323,388	14,512,829	15,012,178	13,637,529	13,267,023	14,483,395	14,046,759	14,979,213

## WAR TIME CONTROL AND CONSERVATION OF COAL

Final Report shows Organization of Fuel Control, Results Obtained, and how Exceedingly Difficult Situation caused by War was dealt with.

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ference between the price f.o.b. destination and the selling price to the ultimate consumer. The procedure in such instances was to have a special investigation made on the ground by a member of the Fuel Control organization.

### DEALERS' PROFITS.

The consuming public naturally will expect some further statement as to the extent to which coal prices were controlled during the great crisis. When the Fuel Control was organized early in the summer of 1917, the public mind seems to have been obsessed with the notion that enormous profits were being obtained by the trade. There seemed to be an idea abroad that profits were exorbitant and measured not by cents but by dollars. It would be idle to suggest that injustices had not occurred. But the investigations made did not disclose any overcharges that could be termed profiteering. More than that, it would be manifestly impossible to administer such regulations without occasional infractions, unless a coast to coast organization had been in readiness the moment the demand for coal exceeded the supply. However, in those localities where municipalities realized their responsibilities and, taking advantage of the coal regulations, elected energetic officials to act as Fuel Commissioners, the interests of the public were closely looked after. Generally speaking, those engaged in the coal trade had an exceedingly strenuous time, and their record will compare most favourably with those engaged in other lines of business. The dealers were forced to submit very complete monthly statements as to their supplies, costs, and selling prices. The analysis of these statements resulted in a considerable number of cases having been submitted to the provincial administrations to be run down by them through their Fuel Commissioners or their officers. The outcome was that in many instances dealers were restrained in their ambition to advance prices. This work was accomplished without any publicity, and consequently was the more effective; because the people had to have coal and it was necessary that each dealer should throw all his energy into the work to get supplies. The best service was needed from all, and that would not have been obtainable if the policy of the Fuel Controller had been to give publicity to this phase of the work, creating in the minds of the people the idea that this or that dealer was making exorbitant charges or profiteering.

Turning to the larger coal transactions, as, for instance, those of the big importing companies, some of them failed to supply information as to their activities. This, it was claimed, was due to the pressure of work and depletion of office staffs. In addition, the statement was made that some of the large importers of soft coal had been extracting profits of one dollar per ton and over. As this coal originated in the United States, the Fuel Controller secured for a short time the services of C. F. Napier, jr., of the staff of the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. A thorough examination was made of the books of some of these companies. It was found that in certain instances excess profits had been taken, varying from one to five cents per ton. Some of the importing companies have their own boats, usually owned by subsidiary companies. This was not a recent procedure, but existed prior to the war in most cases. In the examinations that were made such concerns were allowed to charge the freight rate in force by the regular shipping companies, over which rate the Fuel Controller had no authority.

To obtain the proper view point of any excess profits made by any dealer, it is necessary to look back at the situa-

tion which existed in the earlier period of the crisis. Conditions were changing from day to day and the trade had to make some effort to anticipate the future and protect itself. On the whole there is no doubt but that the public were protected from a considerable advance in coal prices in many parts of Canada, where, at times, the supply of coal was not at all assured and the buyers were most concerned about their needs.

With the explanations that have been made as to the situation which existed and the results obtained, the Fuel Controller feels confident that the public will conclude that the fuel situation was controlled; that the interests of the consumer with respect to retail prices were satisfactorily protected, and in a way which obtained the best results from the trade. An interesting series of charts appears in the appendices. An examination of them shows that the rise in price of anthracite in Canada during the war period was more than outstripped by the increased price of the majority of the other necessities of living.

### LICENSING OF COAL TRADE.

In exercising efficient supervision of the distribution of coal a license system was obviously a prime necessity. In the 1917 regulations it was provided that importers of coal must apply to the Fuel Controller for an importer's permit, and that any person engaged in the business of selling coal as a broker, wholesaler or retailer must apply for a dealer's permit. The regulations also provided for suspension or cancellation of such permits for any cause deemed sufficient by the Fuel Controller, and heavy penalties were also imposed in cases where unlicensed persons transacted a coal business.

From the 1st of April, 1918, the issuance of these permits was made subject to the payment of fees. Importers paid their fees to the Fuel Controller's office at Ottawa. Dealers' fees were payable to the Fuel Administrator for the province, who endorsed all applications for permits of this class prior to forwarding them to the central office for action. The revenue from importers' fees has been a very material contribution towards the cost of the headquarters organization. The Governments of the various provinces have, according to the regulations, utilized the fees from dealers' permits towards defraying expenses incurred in connection with the offices of the Fuel Administrators.

The total revenue to the Dominion Government, derived from coal importers' permit fees amounted to \$55,953.40. The revenue accruing from dealers' permits to the respective provinces was as follows:—

Province.	Revenue.
Prince Edward Island	\$ 511 00
New Brunswick	1,191 00
Nova Scotia	1,803 00
Quebec	12,308 00
Ontario	26,010 00
Manitoba	5,864 00
Saskatchewan	7,334 00
Alberta	3,787 00
British Columbia	755 05
	\$59,563 05

The Fuel Controller's organization is being disbanded at the end of the present month, March 31, 1919. The net cost of the organization, from its inception in June, 1917, to the conclusion of operations, will be in the neighbourhood of \$114,000.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In viewing any results which the Fuel Control organization may have been able to accomplish, the fact should not be lost sight of that the work was undertaken at a time when the country was passing through the greatest crisis in history, and financial, commercial, and political conditions were in a state

of flux. Concurrently with this trying situation, like a bolt from the blue, came the winter of 1917-18 which has passed into history as one of the worst in severity with which the coal operators and transportation systems on this continent ever had to contend. The Fuel Control organization having been suddenly called upon to face such an emergency, was also handicapped in dealing with the situation by a lack of adequate data regarding the distribution and consumption of coal in Canada.

Notwithstanding these and other adverse conditions, Canada's importation of anthracite for the coal year ending March 31, 1918, was 600,000 tons in excess of any other year; while the importation of bituminous coal exceeded that of the previous coal year by 4,000,000 tons. After three years of war, Canada had reached its maximum effort; hence the need for these excess tonnages was imperative and fully recognized as such by the United States Fuel Administration.

The efforts of the country to obtain its supplies from the United States, in the second year of the Fuel Control organization, were proceeding very satisfactorily up to the time the armistice was signed in November, 1918. At the end of that month, the imports of anthracite from the commencement of the coal year, April 1, were 177,414 gross tons in excess of the tonnage received for the same period in 1916, the year adopted by the United States Fuel Administration as the anthracite basic coal year, while the imports of bituminous were 3,371,243 net tons in excess of the tonnage received for the same period in 1916. With the conclusion of the war, and the closing of war industries, in the middle of December, the outlook had changed completely, and an abnormally mild winter finally disposed of the "coal situation."

The annual production of coal in net tons within Canada during each calendar year in the period of the war was as follows:—

1914	13,637,529
1915	13,267,023
1916	14,483,395
1917	14,046,759
1918	14,979,213

Not only was the tonnage of coal secured from all sources sufficient to meet the needs of the country as a whole, but also, its distribution was effected in such a way as to provide adequately for individual requirements. In fact, although Canada has on the whole an extremely cold winter climate, it is safe to state that in no country with similar fuel requirements was there as little suffering or inconvenience during the war period, as in this country. Taking into consideration the distances separating the consuming areas in Canada from the mine fields, and the cost of production in Canadian mines, the prices of coal compared favourably with those in other countries.

### HOW PRICES WERE FIXED.

Prices of coal, whether of foreign or domestic origin, under the coal regulations were fixed on a basis of actual cost plus a reasonable net profit. The following table shows the great expansion in Canadian export trade during the period of the war annually for fiscal years ending March 31, in:—

1913	\$ 393,232,057
1914	478,997,928
1915	490,808,877
1916	882,872,502
1917	1,375,758,148
1918	1,589,661,195

A reference to the report on "The coal trade of Canada," just published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, will show that Canada's consumption of coal has not kept pace with this industrial expansion, which points to the conclusion that Canadian manufacturers have been obtaining greater efficiency out of their coal, as well as making greater use of the country's water powers.

In conformity with the policy of statistical co-ordination, recently adopted by the Government, the statistical data of the Fuel Control organization, bearing on the production, importation, and distribution of coal, at the termination of Fuel Control on the 31st of March, 1919, is to be turned over to the Fuel Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These data will form the nucleus for further investigations, and should occasion require, an amplifica-

## HOME-GROWN CLOVER SEED IS SUPERIOR

Experts Declare Heavier Crops are Obtained than from Imported Variety

The Dominion Experimental Farms' system has for years advocated the use of Canadian-grown red clover seed on the ground that heavier and more reliable crops may be expected from the home-grown seed than from seed imported from some other country.

An Experimental Farms Note, issued by the Department of Agriculture, says the superiority of Canadian-grown red clover seed has been demonstrated over and over again, and, as a result, many progressive farmers prefer it to any imported seed and, knowing its superior value, raise the red clover seed themselves rather than take a chance of getting unsuitable seed through the trade.

In order clearly to understand why the home-grown seed is superior to the imported article, it should be remembered that there is not a single pound of red clover seed on the market which can be said to represent a distinct variety. In fact, every pound of red clover seed sold in Canada represents a mixture of a large number of varieties. What this means may be exemplified if we assume, for the sake of comparison, that all kinds of corn varieties are being mixed and the mixture thus obtained put on the market for seeding purposes. The comparison applies perfectly to red clover, for all red clover seed sold in Canada is a mixture of a large number of different types of plants. Some of these types are what is called winter-hardy; that is to say, capable of coming through the winters without injury on account of their hardy nature. Others, however, are tender types which, in this climate, are unable to stand the rigour of the winters.

As the ordinary red clover is a mixture of hardy and tender types, there is always a certain amount of winter-killing going on, the result, of course, being that the greater percentage of tender types in a clover field, the greater the winter-killing. On the other hand, the plants which come through the winter may be considered to represent a stock much harder than the original mixture of hardy and tender plants.

Here is where the value of home-grown red clover seed comes in, for it is obvious that seed harvested from a Canadian clover field from which a large percentage of the tender types have been eliminated through the weeding-out process caused by the winter is bound to produce a hardier and consequently more reliable and more remunerative crop than any imported seed which may consist of a mixture of both hardy and tender types. And, furthermore, it is obvious that the farther north the seed is grown, the more suitable it is for a country like Canada, because the farther north it is grown the harder is the crop raised from it likely to be. In view of this, we must strongly recommend not only that red clover seed raising be taken up on a larger scale especially in the northern red clover producing districts, but also that, whenever possible, northern Canadian red clover seed be used in preference to imported seed.

### Settler Influx Continues.

Seventy-two new settlers for the north country arrived in Edmonton last week in one day. It is estimated settlers are flocking into the Peace River and Grande Prairie country at the rate of 500 a week, according to reports to the Winnipeg office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

tion of the work can be undertaken at short notice. The statistical material covering the coal year ending March 31, 1918, is being published by the Bureau in a report headed, "The Coal Trade of Canada," which it is hoped will be followed by annual reports of a similar nature.

## ERADICATION OF MANGE IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

*Cattle Affected with Bovine Scabies are to be Further Quarantined under Vigorous Campaign*

### GOVERNMENT ACTION

Live stock in Canada have been for many years, and are now when compared with live stock in other countries, remarkably free from diseases of all kinds, says a statement by the Department of Agriculture. Due to importations of cattle from the republic to the south of us, however, some years ago, there is to be found in southwestern Saskatchewan and in the southern part of Alberta a number of cattle affected with bovine scabies, or cattle mange. The principal areas where this disease is found have been quarantined for some time, and cattle shipped out must submit to being dipped in order to destroy the parasite before being allowed to go forward to points outside the mange area. In spite of all regulations, however, the disease has not been decreasing as rapidly as might have been hoped for for some little time now.

Some few days ago a large delegation of stockmen and Government officials from Saskatchewan and Alberta waited on the Minister of Agriculture urging that if at all possible, an extraordinary effort be made this year to reduce materially that district known as the mange area and to eliminate the infection from all other districts. With a view to formulating a policy that might be expected, when carried out, to have the so-much-desired result, the Minister named a committee to discuss the situation and report thereon. The committee consisted of Dr. J. C. Rutherford, Railway Commissioner, who was for many years Veterinary Director-General for Canada, and who has just recently left Alberta, where he spent five or six years in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, and where he had so much to do with the cattle business of that province; Dr. F. S. Tolmie, M.P. for Victoria, who has had wide experience in connection with the control of live stock diseases of various kinds, and who succeeded in quickly stamping out glanders in British Columbia, as well as an outbreak of rabies on Victoria Island, while he was employed with the Health of Animals Branch in the Federal Department of Agriculture. The live stock men were represented on this committee by Mr. Mayland, a Calgary stockyards man of wide experience in live stock matters in the province of Alberta and the owner of extensive herds; Mr. George Lane, no doubt the best-known horse and cattle man in the West; Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Macleod; and Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General for the Federal Department of Agriculture.

This committee outlined a policy and made recommendations which,

if followed, as they will be, very closely, should, it is anticipated, have the effect of very materially reducing the disease in the affected provinces this year, and will, it is hoped, result in the practical eradication of the parasite in Canada in a short time. The principal of these recommendations were:—

1. That the western boundary of the mange area be moved to a line starting on the International Boundary between ranges 28 and 29 west of the 4th meridian, running north to the southwest corner of the Pegan reserve, along the south and east sides of the reserve, then west along the north side of the reserve to a line between ranges 27 and 28, thence north to the line between townships 14 and 15, then west to the 5th meridian, then north along the meridian to the line between townships 19 and 20, then west to the line between ranges 1 and 2 west 5th, then north to line between townships 30 and 31, then east to Red Deer river, and after that as at present. To permit shipments of cattle from the free area lying west of the mange area, Crossfield, Okotoks, High River, Cayley, and Claresholm are declared in the free area, cattle from the affected area are not allowed to be shipped from these points.
2. That a most vigorous campaign of dipping and enforcing of regulations be undertaken.
3. That meetings be held in the mange area to impress upon stock owners the necessity for observing all regulations affecting mange.
4. That the penalties for the violation of regulations be very materially increased.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

### Additions to Bridges, Breakwater and Public Buildings

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

North Timiskaming, Que.—Construction of superstructure for bridge over Quinze river. Contractors: The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, of Hamilton, at \$82,000. Order in Council dated May 26, 1919.

North Wiltshire, P.E.I.—Construction of power house and laundry at Dalton Sanatorium. Contractors: Phillips & Mutch, of Charlottetown, at \$68,250. Order in Council dated May 26, 1919.

Ottawa.—Construction and erection of glazed partitions, panelling, etc., in Hunter building. Contractors: Bate, McMahon & Co., of Ottawa, at \$12,534. Order in Council dated May 26, 1919.

Sandy Cove, N.S.—Construction of reinforcing block to breakwater. Contractors: J. E. Bigelow & Son, of Canning, N.S., at \$4,900. Order in Council dated May 26, 1919.

### Charters of Incorporation.

The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act during the fiscal year 1917-18 was 574, with a total capitalization of \$335,982,400, and the number of existing companies to which supplementary letters patent were issued was 77, of which 41 increased their capital stock \$69,321,400 and four decreased their capital stock by \$1,884,300. A total of 651 charters and supplementary charters were issued during the year; this is a decrease of 32 as compared with the previous year. The total capitalization of new companies and the increased capital of existing companies amounted to \$403,419,500.

### Canadian Prisoners of War.

The total number of Canadians captured as prisoners of war on the western front was 236 officers and 3,511 other ranks. Of these, 28 officers and 273 other ranks died in captivity; 1 officer and 99 other ranks escaped. The figures are from the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.

## HORSES RECEIVE SAME CONSIDERATION AS MEN WHEN CASUALTIES

*Report shows Efficiency of Veterinary Services with Canadian Corps in Reducing Wastage of Animals*

### DID WONDERFUL WORK

The Veterinary Services were highly organized, like all other units of the Canadian Corps, and were exceedingly efficient, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia. The method of caring for horses wounded in action was similar to the way in which wounded soldiers were looked after. Motor ambulances conveyed horses who were casualties to dressing stations maintained by Mobile Veterinary Sections, and after the animals had received first aid they passed on down the line to base hospitals. This care saved the lives of many valuable animals.

### MOBILE VETERINARY SECTIONS.

"There are four Mobile Veterinary Sections of Canadian Corps, one as a unit of each full division. These sections, as the name indicates, are of a mobile nature, and act as the first channel of evacuation in the field. Sick and wounded animals are received into these sections, given first-aid treatment when necessary, and passed on down the line on their way to base hospitals," it is stated in the report. "The personnel of a Mobile Veterinary Section consists of one officer and nineteen other ranks; and, particularly during active operations, this officer and his n.c.o.'s and men have arduous duties. During operations collecting posts are thrown out, into which severely wounded animals are received and conveyed by ambulance to the Mobile Veterinary Section.

### VETERINARY EVACUATING STATION.

"The Veterinary Evacuating Station of Canadian Corps is a unit with an establishment of one officer and thirty-eight other ranks," the report continues. "The function of this unit is that of a casualty clearing station for the Mobile Veterinary Sections. All animals passing through the Mobile Veterinary Sections are evacuated to the Veterinary Evacuating Station, and through the V.E.S. are evacuated to the base for treatment. At the V.E. motor horse ambulances are constantly in readiness to collect animals that cannot be moved on foot."

Referring to the daily professional activities of veterinary officers, the report says: "They must be constantly alive to the general condition of all animals under their charge, with a view to determining causes of wastage. They must scrupulously guard against possible outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases, and must ensure that feeding, watering, grooming, shoeing, etc., are given the most careful attention. Sanitary horse and wagon lines must be maintained under any and all conditions of weather and active operations."

## MEASURES TO CONTROL TOBACCO DISEASE

### Course Recommended in Cases of Plants Infected

An Experimental Farms Note, issued by the Department of Agriculture, makes the following suggestions for dealing with the mosaic disease of tobacco plants:—

The mosaic disease of tobacco, more commonly known as "calico," "mottle top," and various other local names by the growers, occurs in almost all countries where tobacco is grown. The diseased plants can be detected by their peculiar mosaiced or mottled

appearance, the leaves being well covered with irregularly shaped, light and dark green spots. The leaves are sometimes distorted and the surface uneven and puckered, due to more rapid growth of the dark green areas. Diseased plants have a tendency to ripen prematurely, the leaves often disintegrating and going to pieces before harvest time. Mosaiced plants are also very susceptible to attack by the so-called "rusts" of tobacco. When plants become diseased in early stages of growth, the yield is decidedly reduced, besides the texture and elasticity of the leaf is practically destroyed.

### AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Since no specific organism has been definitely proven as the cause of the trouble, the mosaic of tobacco is still classed as a physiological disease. The disease, however, is transmissible from diseased to healthy plants by means of the sap that contains the virus or infectious principle of the disease. In this way it is widely distributed in the field from diseased to healthy plants by the operations of topping and suckering. This is evident from the greatly increased number of diseased plants at harvest time. Observations and counts that have been made in the field for the past few years shortly before both topping and harvest, show that the number of diseased plants at cutting time are about ten times as great as just previous to topping.

All diseased plants, as soon as noticed, should be pulled up and removed from the field. The persons pulling the plants should thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water before working with healthy plants. Experiments conducted for the past three years along this line, have materially reduced the number of diseased plants at harvest on such plots as compared with the same on plots where plants were not removed.

Avoid the use of decoctions made from refuse tobacco, also old tobacco stalks and stems for watering the seedlings in the beds as such may contain the virus of the mosaic disease.

Do not transplant mosaiced seedlings from the bed to the field. It is rather difficult to detect the diseased seedlings in the bed at such an early stage of growth, but careful scrutiny by the persons pulling the plants will reduce the number of mosaiced seedlings transplanted. Disease inspections in the field point strongly to much trouble being due to the transplanting of mosaiced seedlings. If mosaiced seedlings are pulled from the beds, healthy seedlings are also infected at the same time, thus producing a rather high percentage of diseased plants in the field.

Apparently the soil and climatic conditions have some effect on the prevalence of the disease, as observations in the field for the past three years have shown a decided difference in the amount of disease present. The disease, with a few exceptions, was much more prevalent in 1917 than in the past season of 1918.

According to all evidence at hand, the disease is not transmissible through the seed, still, mosaiced plants should not be retained for seed production.

### 418,000 Went Overseas.

The Canadian military forces, which consisted of a permanent force of 3,000 officers and men and an active militia of 5,615 officers and 68,991 other ranks before the war, increased during the war to about 595,441 officers and men, of whom about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men went overseas for active service, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

### British Columbia Homestead Land.

In British Columbia there are large areas of free grant land available for pre-emption in 160-acre lots. Of the total area of the province 196,674,609 acres are at the disposal of the Crown through the Provincial Government. Of this area, 180,368,624 acres are unsurveyed and unencumbered Crown lands and 2,397,978 acres are surveyed for settlement pre-emption, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

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

PATENTS GRANTED IN CANADA DURING YEAR

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for the past fiscal year contains the following list of patents, issued to Canadian inventors during the year:—

The total number of patents granted to Canadian inventors was 973, and were distributed among the provinces of the Dominion as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Patents. Rows include Ontario (398), Quebec (220), British Columbia (83), Manitoba (91), Alberta (61), Saskatchewan (84), New Brunswick (14), Nova Scotia (18), Prince Edward Island (3), Yukon (1).

Patents issued to residents of Canada, with the ratio of population to each patent granted:—

Table with 3 columns: Provinces, Patents, One to every. Rows include British Columbia (83, 4,728), Manitoba (91, 5,006), Saskatchewan (84, 5,862), Alberta (61, 6,142), Ontario (398, 6,339), Yukon (1, 8,512), Quebec (220, 9,105), New Brunswick (14, 25,134), Nova Scotia (18, 27,352), Prince Edward Island (3, 31,242).

35,000,000 FEET OF SPRUCE CUT SHIPPED

Total Production for last year in B.C. over Billion and Half Feet

There were 35,000,000 feet of aeroplane spruce shipped during the year 1918 from British Columbia, according to a report to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.

The 1918 value of the lumber output for British Columbia was \$54,162,523; almost double that of 1915 and 12 per cent greater than that of 1917. The total production for the year was 1,545,422,000 feet. The lumber cut has increased over 50 per cent since 1915.

An increase of \$3 per 1,000 feet in the price of fir and hemlock has been announced, making a total advance of \$6 per 1,000 within the past month.

SUMMARY GIVES CROP CONDITIONS AS FAVOURABLE

In some Places According to Latest Report Growth is Strong and four and five Inches above the Ground

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

[Continued from page 1.]

Grain shipped by boat and rail since September 1, 1918: C.P. tracks, 56,266,643 bushels; lake front, 81,892,643 bushels.

Grain shipped by boat since opening of navigation, April 15, 1919: C.P. tracks, 12,625,657 bushels; lake front, 23,587,535 bushels.

Cars of grain unloaded at Fort William since September 1, 1918, 50,102; 1917, 69,067; 1916, 72,480.

During the week 562 cars of flour were shipped from various mills in the Prairie Provinces; last year, 484 cars.

The average number of bushels of various kinds of grain per car shown by out-turns at elevators on C.P. tracks at Fort William during the week were:—

Table with 4 columns: Grain, 1919, 1918. Rows include Wheat (1,272, 1,183), Oats (1,874, 1,853), Barley (1,512, 1,207), Flax (1,202, 1,070), Rye (1,120, . . .).

CROP SITUATION.

Manitoba.—Wheat seeding practically completed, and odd ends will be picked up during the next few days. Oats 50 per cent sown and barley 30 per cent. Much of the earlier sown wheat is up two inches, with good, vigorous growth. In the High Bluff district some fields have wheat standing four to five inches high. Pastures, as a result of favourable moisture conditions, are coming along well. Farmers are still complaining of a shortage of farm help.

Saskatchewan.—Wheat seeding is complete, except in some isolated districts. Oats 60 per cent sown, barley 45 per cent. In northern Saskatchewan high drying winds have lapped up the moisture, and rain is required. Damage occasioned by soil blowing will necessitate re-seeding at the following points: Mortlach, on the Swift Current subdivision, where 10 per cent of the seed was blown out; on Wilkie subdivision at Dunfermline, where 20 per cent of the seed was blown out; and at Rhyl and Keppel, where 10 per cent was damaged. There is little change in the labour situation.

Alberta.—Wheat all seeded, oats 70 per cent completed and barley 50 per cent. Wheat is sprouted and making good progress, the earlier sown being up three and four inches.

Strength Overseas of C.A.M.C.

In 1918, according to the official figures given in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia, there were 1,451 officers, 1,886 nursing sisters, and 12,243 other ranks in the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France and England.

REPORT IS MADE ON OIL AREAS OF THE DOMINION

According to Expert Opinion there are Indications of Large Field Varying from Twelve Miles in Width to Three Hundred in Length

The following report on "Oil Prospects in Canada," by D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, has just been issued:—

"A large part of the area of Canada is made up of rocks older than the oil formations, and of the remainder a large part is broken and folded. Possible oil fields have, possibly, been destroyed in the building of the Rocky mountains, and both coal and oil fields have been broken up and largely destroyed in the area to the east of the St. Lawrence valley.

"The interior fields between the two mountainous areas, the Cordilleras and the Appalachians, supply the major oil derived from the Cretaceous and Palaeozoic rocks. The newer oil rocks of the Tertiary occur on the Pacific coast.

"Small areas in the Maritime Provinces remain between the major broken and crushed zones, but these are fractured and suggest the possibility of great loss of liquid material from the beds. One of these areas that has been prospected with small success and practically abandoned is in Gaspé. It seems to prove that the beds have lost nearly all their store of petroleum. Where the beds are fine-grained and can retain petroleum by capillary attraction less loss would be expected, so that for these broken areas the oil shales give more promise than oil sands. In New Brunswick there are 17 square miles known to be underlain by oil shales in which quite thick beds contain enough oil to invite a commercial trial at distillation. In Nova Scotia seams of cannel and oil shales overlie the coal seams, and for these there is a great hope as a basis for an industry in the production of oil.

"In the great central field a small portion of the southeastern basin extends into Ontario, and the narrow peninsula between the lakes has been the principal oil-producing area of Canada. Lately a closer study of the contour of the beds has been made, and indications of favourable structure shown. This has led to the testing of new areas, and several new fields are now producing. Oil has also been discovered in lower formations nearer the margin of the basin—that is, to the northeast. As this possible horizon would permit of exploration in the Manitoulin islands, the added prospecting ground is considerable.

CENTRAL BASIN.

"The central basin, lying west of the Manitoba lakes, is a deep depression and differs materially from those to the south in this respect, so that but a narrow rim for each oil formation in it can be expected. In the older beds no opportunity to test them, except where they outcrop high above sea level, is offered, and it is feared that the possible oil fields are deeply buried. In the rocks which fill the basin the strata are conformable, so that the different beds repeat the basin form and occurrences of oil follow the same rule, that is, around the edge of the basin and above the water that may be in the deeper parts.

"In the eastern part no oil has been found, but some oil shales occur in positions that may be commercially favourable provided the shales are rich enough. Those tested so far do not show as high an oil content as those of New Brunswick, but the amount of shale seems large.

"In the western part heavy oil appears in sands at the base of the Cretaceous. These sands underlie the Alberta portion of the basin, and, as may be expected, are deeply buried and probably invaded by water for the major portion of the province. The areas that show the sands to be within

reach of the drill and probably above the ground water include the outer foothills, a small upraise in the south and along the northeastern margin.

IN THE FOOTHILLS.

"The foothill area, as a whole, is badly fractured, and little oil has been found in the fault blocks. The edge of the central basin where the Lower Cretaceous can be reached by the drill yields gas containing the lighter petroleum vapours. At the small field south of Calgary the edge of the basin is turned downward to the foothill fault and seems to have been adapted as a natural retainer for the oil brought upward with the gas as vapour from the deeply buried oil rocks in the basin. The area of this oil field is restricted and the wells are deep, but the oil produced is of a high grade. There are at present five producing wells. One is flowing, three are being pumped, and one is intermittent, the oil being driven up by gas pressure as it accumulates. The last is nearly pure gasoline and the oil from the other wells averages about 60 per cent gasoline. The output is limited to the capacity of the stills that are installed, which is about 80 barrels per day.

"The northeastern margin of the basin shows 200 feet of oil-soaked sands on Athabaska river—a heavy oil with asphalt base. Tests show the sands to contain 20 per cent of heavy oil. Rail communication is very near the deposits at present.

"These sands have been reached at Peace river at a distance from the outcrop and the oil is there thinner and will flow slowly into the wells. The depths of the wells at Peace river are slightly over 1,100 feet. Care has to be taken there to exclude the ground water from the oil sands. The oil belt as tested appears to be about 1 1/2 miles wide. Its extension in either direction has not yet been determined, but in some overlying sands small showings of oil have been found at Viking, 300 miles to the southeast. If the oil band can be traced that far a very large field is indicated.

THE NORTHERN BASIN.

"The northern basin, or the part from lake Athabaska to the Arctic ocean, depends for its oil prospects on beds of Middle Devonian age. These are found to underlie a strip of country from Great Slave lake to the Nahanni mountain to the west, and a narrow strip along the Lower Mackenzie. Oil shares and porous dolomites give forth oil springs on Great Slave lake, and prospecting with the drill is expected this summer. Oil shares are found on the Lower Mackenzie, and oil springs, supposed to be on the western edge of the basin, occur on Peel river.

"Tertiary beds in British Columbia are being examined at the mouth of Fraser river and in the valley of Flathead river, with but a small measure of success, the conditions of deposition being evidently not similar to those of the Tertiary beds of southern California."

Canadian Beet Seeds.

Testing out of approved varieties of sugar beets carried on at the several farms, stations and sub-stations of the Experimental Farm system during 1917 has shown that beets produced from Ontario-grown seed were fully equal in sugar content to beets grown from the best imported seed, according to the last report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, issued by the Department of Agriculture. Among the varieties experimented with were the following: Klein Wanzleben and Vilmorin's Improved (seed from Vilmorin, Andreux et Cie, Paris), Russian, and Ontario-grown seed.



## PURCHASE LAND FOR SOLDIERS BY COMPULSION

*New Bill requires Board to publish usual legal notice that "Blocks" are declared Settlement Area*

### COMPENSATION ADJUSTED

Of far-reaching importance is the section of the new Soldier Land Settlement Bill now before Parliament which enables the Soldier Settlement Board to compulsorily purchase such agricultural lands as it requires for the purpose of placing returned soldiers on farms, says a statement issued by the Soldier Settlement Board. The new Act declares that the Board may define settlement areas, but these settlement areas "shall be established only in districts wherein by reason of lands remaining undeveloped agricultural production is being retarded."

The Soldier Settlement Board is to be the sole judge of what lands are retarding agricultural development and shall have the power to go upon those lands and resort to the necessary processes of law to make them available for soldier settlement. The new Bill requires the Board to publish the usual legal notice in the Gazette and newspapers that certain lands are declared a "settlement area," and each owner of a block of land within the area is required to file a return with the District Superintendent of the Board naming the price at which he is willing to sell. After thirty days the Board may require the owner to convey the land and advise him of the amount of compensation which the Board is willing to pay for such land.

In the event of the owner refusing to sell or if no agreement can be arranged, the Board shall gazette a notice that the land has been compulsorily purchased with the amount of compensation money stated.

### ADJUSTING THE CLAIM.

If the owner claims the compensation is inadequate, the Board may within sixty days lay information before the Exchequer Court and proceedings will be instituted for the purpose of adjusting the claim. If resistance is made to the Board's taking possession of any lands, a judge of the Exchequer Court or any Superior Court may issue his warrant to the Sheriff of the District directing him to put down such resistance and to place the Board in possession of the property.

The Board may enter upon any land for the purpose of making surveys or tests. This feature of the Bill which is contained in Part Three is absolutely new. The remainder of the Bill is simply a consolidation of the Act of 1917 which dealt with the setting apart of Crown Lands in the three Prairie Provinces for soldier settlement, and of the several Orders in Council that have been passed since that time giving the Soldier Settlement Board further powers. The principal Order in Council was passed on February 11, this year, and

enabled the Board to acquire, by purchase, lands in any Province that may be required for soldier settlement and to resell such lands and to loan sums of money, aggregating \$7,500, to a soldier for land purchase, equipment and the erection of permanent improvements. This Order in Council resulted in very increased activity on the part of the Soldier Settlement Board. Up till the end of February, under the operation of the old Act, the Board had loaned \$1,658,105.40 to soldiers settling on Dominion lands. In March, under the operations of the Order in Council of February 11, the Board made loans amounting to \$964,913.60 and in April of \$3,283,669.

### APPLIED FOR BENEFITS.

Figures also are available showing the number of returned men who have applied to the Soldier Settlement Board in all the provinces for the benefits of the Order in Council and the old Act. Up till May 17, 1919, there had been 12,258 applications received by the Qualification Committees of the various districts. These committees had approved of 7,900. That is, this number had demonstrated to the Board their fitness to assume the obligations of the soldier settler. A considerable number of others were placed in the category "Further training required," and during this summer will be given instruction either at training centres specially equipped by the Board or with high-class farmers throughout the country who will deem it a privilege to instruct a veteran of the Great War in practical farming. There will be thousands of these young men, students of agriculture, who will thus become sufficiently acquainted with the conditions of the district in which they propose to settle and of farm life generally to warrant the Board in fully qualifying them to become beneficiaries.

The largest number of settlers approved was in Alberta where 2,037 were passed by the qualification committees. Saskatchewan has 1,869 in this class; Manitoba 1,635; British Columbia 1,129; Ontario 428; New Brunswick 235; Nova Scotia 200; Quebec 162; Prince Edward Island 155.

### Peat as Fuel.

There are 37,000 square miles of good peat bogs in Canada, but the production of peat amounts to only a few hundred tons per year, it is stated in the final report of the Fuel Controller, which points out that Europe uses about 20,000,000 tons of peat annually as fuel. "The question arises whether Canada could not utilize as fuel the extensive peat deposits known to exist, especially in Central Canada, where there are no coal deposits," the report says. Peat is mechanically dried in Canada, and is said to burn with a blue flame, intense heat, leaving no soot. It has been used chiefly in grate fires as a substitute for cannel coal.

### DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE

During the past fifty years in Canada, an immense development has taken place in insurance business of all sorts. In 1869, the amount of fire insurance at risk in Canada was \$188,359,809. In 1917, the amount was \$3,986,197,514. In 1875 the net life insurance in force was \$85,009,264. In 1917 this amounted to \$1,585,042,563, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

## CANADA SECOND AMONG COUNTRIES OF WORLD IN WATERPOWER RESOURCES

*Per Capita Development is Larger than that of any other Country except Norway*

### 19,000,000 H.P. AVAILABLE

With the exception of the United States, Canada has more available water-power than any other country. In water-power resources the United States is first among the nations with an estimated available horsepower of 23,100,000, Canada is second with nearly 19,000,000 horse-power, and Austria-Hungary is third with 6,460,000. The present per capita power developed in Canada is larger than all other countries except Norway, according to a statement furnished by Mr. J. B. Challies, C.E., Superintendent of the Dominion Water-power Branch, Department of the Interior, to the Canada Year Book for 1918, from which the following is taken:—

"No country enjoys to a greater degree than Canada the benefits of cheap dependable hydro-power, and no country has had these benefits more universally applied for municipal, industrial, and domestic use. That Canada is one of the great water-power countries is due largely to (1) the nature and extent of water resources—abundance and seasonable distribution of rainfall; the regimen of the rivers—upper waters well forested with large lakes suitable for regulation—rivers flowing through valleys with well-concentrated falls; (2) the fortunate location of the waterfalls with respect to existing commercial centres and related raw materials; (3) the action of Dominion and Provincial Governments in having them thoroughly investigated and intelligently administered; (4) the foresight of the capitalist and the professional skill of the engineer in water-power development and use; (5) the almost universal adaptation of electrical energy for municipal, industrial, and domestic purposes.

### USES OF CANADIAN WATER- POWERS.

"Within economic transmission range of practically every important city from the Atlantic to the Pacific, except those in the central western prairies, there are clustered water-power sites which will meet the popular demands for hydro-electric power for generations.

"In general the use of Canadian water-powers may be distributed as (a) for municipal purposes; (b) for pulp and paper; and (c) for electro-chemical and similar processes. For municipal, including domestic and ordinary industrial purposes, about 78 per cent of the total has been developed, or 1,348,490 horse-power. For these uses further requirements will probably be met for some years by additional installations at, and increased storage for, existing plants. In certain centres, as, for instance, the Niagara power zone, growing requirements can only be met by new water-power developments.

"For pulp and paper about 14 per cent of the total has been developed, or 248,075 horse-power. Further requirements can probably be met for some time by additional installations to present plants, although the growth of this industry will necessitate the development of new water-powers in different parts of the Dominion.

"For the electro-chemical and similar processes about 8 per cent of the total has been developed, or 140,000 horse-power. One of the most important electro-chemical processes is the fixation of nitrogen; about 30,000 horse-power is used for this purpose at

### AVAILABLE AND DEVELOPED WATER-POWER LISTED.

Province.	Power Available.	Power Developed
Prince Edward Isd.	3,000	500
Nova Scotia.....	100,000	21,412
New Brunswick...	300,000	13,390
Quebec.....	6,000,000	520,000
Ontario.....	5,800,000	789,466
Manitoba.....		76,250
Saskatchewan.....	3,500,000	100
Alberta.....		32,860
British Columbia..	3,000,000	269,820
Yukon.....	100,000	12,000
Total.....	18,803,000	1,735,598

Niagara by the American Cyanamid Company, and while other plants of this kind have so far not been put into operation commercially in this country, they have been seriously contemplated and only await a sufficient source of low-price power for realization. The electro-metallurgical industry is in its infancy, but promises great expansion, especially in the production of nickel-steel in Canada. During the last two years there has been rapid growth in the use of electric furnaces for the production of the highest grades of steel."

### WATER AND STORAGE AREAS.

The report on the water-powers of Canada, issued by the Commission of Conservation, contains the following:—

"Canada has an estimated water area of 125,755 square miles. Hence, as compared with estimated area of 52,630 square miles of water area in the continental United States, Canada is seen to have nearly two and one-half times the water area possessed by the United States.

"An exceedingly valuable feature, very likely to be associated with extensive water areas, is the existence of vast natural reservoirs, where the runoff from precipitation is impounded, and subsequently discharged gradually during the year. Thus, water-powers situated within the range of the direct influence of such natural storage reservoirs may be of incomparably greater value than other water-powers not so favoured. In the matter of easily developed water storage systems, no other large territory on the American continent is so highly favoured as is the Dominion of Canada.

"When the subject of storage reservoirs is under consideration, it must not be forgotten that Nature also stores her waters elsewhere than in lakes and rivers. Forest floors, extensive areas covered with plant growth, and the great swamps of the country, each and all constitute valuable water reservoirs. In such reservoirs there is a widespread and satisfactory distribution of waters, which enables Nature to yield her supplies gradually and as required. A discreet conservation and utilization of such reservoirs will, in general, be found to be much more desirable than are some of the large artificially created reservoirs, where the liability of accidental destruction of large construction works is always more or less of a menace."

### QUEBEC HAS HIGHEST BIRTHRATE IN CANADA

According to figures contained in the Canada Year Book for 1918, the birth rate per 1,000 is highest in Quebec, with 38.64 births per 1,000 living, and lowest in British Columbia with 13.12, Ontario stands at 24.14, Nova Scotia at 25.12, Manitoba at 33.85, Saskatchewan at 29.70, Alberta at 26.85 and Prince Edward Island at 17.04.

### Parcels for Prisoners.

The Canadian Red Cross Society during the war sent a total number of 530,054 parcels containing food, clothing, and tobacco to Canadian prisoners of war, as shown by a statement in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.



## INVESTIGATED NORTHERN PARTS OF MIDDLE WEST

Reports by F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., on his Expedition across Northern parts of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan carried out for Natural Resources Branch

During the summer of 1918 F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., carried out for the Natural Resources Branch of the Department of the Interior a limited reconnaissance expedition, chiefly by canoe, from Edmonton and McMurray across the northern parts of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan to Port Nelson and Churchill, on Hudson bay. Because of the interest taken in the development of the resources of the Western Provinces, Mr. Kitto's "Notes on Natural Resources of Northern Parts of Prairie Provinces" are of considerable importance, and are produced in part:—

From Edmonton I travelled to within a few miles of McMurray by rail over the partially constructed line of the Alberta, Great Waterways railway. From McMurray, on the Athabaska river at the confluence of the Clearwater to Hudson bay, my principal mode of travel was by canoe, following the old historic trade routes of the Churchill, Saskatchewan, and Nelson rivers. This expedition took me through the hinterlands of the Prairie Provinces and afforded an excellent opportunity to note the resources of such districts.

### DESCRIPTION OF LAND.

In looking back over my trip and summing up the possibilities of the country traversed there are a few outstanding features worthy of special mention. True, the territory in which I spent most of my time lies in the far north and well beyond the fertile belt; yet it is not void of worth by any means and may even prove exceedingly rich.

Between Edmonton and Fort McMurray the country may quite rightly be classed as agricultural land, though north of Lac la Biche it is practically worthless in its present condition. This is merely because of its lack of drainage. As a vast reclamation project it offers encouraging possibilities. Once drained and cleared, this section should readily fall into line as highly productive farm lands. Mineral assets in the Fort McMurray region include vast deposits of tar sands which outcrop along the banks of the Athabaska, Clearwater and Christina rivers. Gas has been flowing for several years from a well bored for experimental purposes at rapids on the Athabaska river. It has also been found at several other points. Boring for oil is being prosecuted with encouraging indications. Sulphur springs occur on the Clearwater. Outcrops of coal have also been found below Fort McMurray.

The forests of this section are not of great value though a limited quantity of good white spruce is to be found along the Clearwater. At Whitemud Canyon, on this river, considerable water power might be developed. Limestone and some quartz are found here.

### CHURCHILL RIVER BOUNDARY.

In crossing the province of Saskatchewan my route lay along what might be roughly defined as the dividing line between the limit of agricultural lands and the northern wastes. Though the Churchill river may be considered rather extreme as such a boundary yet generally speaking it makes a fair and easily defined limit. It is especially applicable to the forest growth of the province. Trees of good dimensions are to be found this far north, but beyond this river the forest growth rapidly becomes stunted and sparse. Irregular patches of good farming and grazing lands are to be found extending here and there to the Churchill waters. At Ile à la Crosse, for instance, the fertile belt might be said to be just giving way to northern conditions.

All along the Churchill and bordering on the numerous lakes and rivers that feed it are to be found innumerable small areas of exceedingly fertile land, usually wooded. These areas present to that restless, frontier-loving class of farmer hunters an excellent opportunity to secure an independent livelihood in a manner acceptable to their peculiar dispositions. Here they can live their wild and care-free lives in comfort and plenty. A cozy cabin is soon constructed from the rocks and logs at hand, a stable is easily added and a small clearing fronting on the water and flanked by sheltering hills is soon planted and fenced in. Here the hardy woodsman makes his home. A few cows are kept without any trouble and provide a continuous supply of milk, butter and cheese. A few pigs and some poultry yield further produce. Hay, potatoes and garden vegetables are easily raised in abundance. A team of ponies or yoke of oxen will handle the work of the small farm if it increases to proportions beyond the scope of hand power, while a dog team for winter travel and a canoe for summer completes the transport equipment. Wood and water are free and convenient. Fish and game added to the produce of the land give an abundant food supply. During the winter trapping will yield a stock of furs which are readily disposed of for cash or traded for those necessities which must be secured from outside sources. Farming, hunting and prospecting, the lover of the wilds finds in one of these many nooks a haven in which to spend his days according to his heart's desire.

### WATERPOWER AVAILABLE.

Waterpower is available in large blocks at various points on the Churchill and Sturgeon-Weir rivers. About seven miles below Stanley, where Rapid river joins the Churchill, there is an excellent site for power. It is on Rapid river, a few hundred feet from its mouth. The water supply should be plentiful as this river drains the great Lac la Ronge. At present there is no near market for this power were it developed but any small settlement could easily obtain power for local uses.

Fur and fish represent two of the greatest resources of Northern Saskatchewan proven and immediately available for use. A possible industry is the raising of reindeer. The great herds of caribou might be utilized to good advantage. Meat and hides from this source should amount to vast proportions.

In minerals there is a larger field for exploration. Prospecting has been carried on for many years at Lac la Ronge and other points. The presence of gold, copper and coal has been proven and it is possible that these may be found in commercial paying quantities. The northern part of this province is far from being a barren waste.

The field in Manitoba presents several interesting aspects. About The Pas there lies an extensive area of low flat land, now too wet for agricultural exploitation but apparently lending itself to a vast reclamation drainage scheme with promise of developing into an exceedingly fertile area. It includes the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Carrot rivers as far east as Lake Winnipeg and north to intercept the limestone formation along the Hudson Bay Railway.

### NEW COPPER FIELDS.

North of The Pas is found Manitoba's new copper fields which promise to produce a camp of considerable magnitude. Lying adjacent to the copper fields are rich gold areas which further tend to augment development in this direction. Between Norway House, at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, and Piquitoy, the halfway point on the Hudson Bay railway, lies an area offering possibilities in agricultural development and mineral production, in addition to being a heavy producer of fish and fur. About Cross lake gardens thrive exceedingly

well. Easterly at Knee and God's lakes, in the vicinity of Oxford House, extensive gold fields have recently been discovered.

More agricultural land is found along the Hudson Bay railway, a particularly promising clay belt lying between miles 130 and 230. The forests of the northern part of this province do not include many large or valuable species of trees but nevertheless contain great quantities of pulpwood, ties, poles and cordwood. Waterpower is found in almost unlimited dimensions, the Nelson river alone being capable of developing two and a half million horse-power. Grand Rapids, on the Saskatchewan, also offers an attractive site for power development, while the Churchill, Grassy, Burntwood, Hayes and other rivers have many good sites. The resources of Northern Manitoba are both extensive and varied.

### WHALES IN HUDSON BAY.

Coming to Hudson Bay one cannot but be struck by the opportunity for obtaining great quantities of oil from the numerous "white whales" to be seen at almost any hour frolicking in the shallow water of Nelson and Churchill harbours. I counted a hundred of these in less than an hour which exposed themselves near our tug as we steamed up the Nelson roadway on the morning of August 31. Seals are fairly plentiful, polar bear reported scarce, white foxes numerous and caribou still plentiful though being badly harassed by wolves. An Arctic salmon, found about Churchill, is a fish of more than ordinary delicacy.

The northern Laurentian portions of the Prairie Provinces are full of promise and their natural resources are worthy of careful administration and judicious protection.

## TWO CLASSES OF FOOD DEALERS UNDER CONTROL

Many now Applying for Licenses which are not necessary

Only two classes of food dealers now remain under license by the Canada Food Board. These are millers of all classifications and packers whose turnover is about \$750,000 annually. The announcement is made in view of the fact that the Food Board has already received large numbers of applications for the renewal of public eating-place licenses, which expire on May 31, and some applications from cannery, whose licenses will expire on June 15, while many general retailers and small grocers continue under the erroneous impression that their licenses should be renewed.

### Port Colborne Tender.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for repairs to breakwaters at Port Colborne, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 20, 1919, for the construction of repairs at two points on the eastern and two on the western breakwaters at Port Colborne, Welland County, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers, Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Que.; and at the Post Office, Port Colborne, 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 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.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20, 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,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

## WEEK'S HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN WEST

There were 250 Entries for Week Ending May 13 against 60 in 1918

Reports regarding homesteads entered and general immigration in Western Canada have been received from the Winnipeg Branch of the Department of Immigration as follows:—

Homesteads.—During the week ending May 13 there were 250 homesteads entered for, including 87 soldier grants. During the corresponding period last year there were 60 entries.

Immigration.—During the month of April there entered Western Canada from the United States 4,075 persons, with cash \$1,322,188, effects \$522,572; last year, 3,552 persons, with cash \$1,518,755, effects \$564,055. Nationality: British, 104; Canadian, 186; American, 3,365; French, 1; Russian, 34; Scandinavian, 303; others, 88. Occupations: Farmers, 1,400; farm labourers, 474; labourers, 63; mechanics, 142; railroaders, 30; clerks, 57; domestics, 58; miners, 21; women and children, 1,706; unclassified, 124.

### Tenders for Dredging.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Cobourg, Ontario," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 4, 1919, for dredging required at Cobourg, Ontario.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by Department and according to conditions set forth therein.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work.

The dredge and other plant which are intended to be used on the work shall have been duly registered in Canada at the time of the filing of the tender with the Department, or shall have been built in Canada after the filing of the tender.

Contractors must be ready to begin work within twenty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for 5 per cent of the contract price, but no cheque to be for less than fifteen hundred dollars. 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.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, May 27, 1919.

### B.C. Lumber Shipments.

During the week ending May 16, 605 cars of lumber were shipped from various British Columbia mills, against last year 738 cars, according to figures supplied the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

### Oil Reports in B.C.

Very encouraging reports are being issued in connection with boring operations for oil being carried on in Burnaby and Pitt Meadows, B.C., states the weekly letter of the Winnipeg branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Be a W.S. Stamp collector.

## PRESENT GLUT OF SARDINES AND CANNED SALMON

*Canadian Trade Mission  
takes hand in Attempt to  
Relieve Domestic Fishing  
Industry by Licensing*

### IMPORTS RESTRICTED

While the foreign side of the work of the Canadian Trade Commission now involves much detailed work in the placing of the orders received under the Dominion credits abroad and in following the manufactured articles on their line from the factory to the seaboard, the domestic side of its work is not overlooked. It has now been made necessary for importers of either sardines or canned salmon to obtain individual licenses from the Canadian Trade Commission for any consignments they may receive. This is a measure to ensure the consumption so far as possible of Canadian fish in our Canadian markets. Its importance lies in the fact, first, that large stocks of salmon and sardines are in hand on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and in the absence of movement for these, there are some thousands of people out of work; while secondly, these fish sold at home are retailed at lower prices than the imported brands, though of higher nutritive value. There are about 300,000 cases, 48 pounds to the case, of salmon lying idle in Vancouver. The fish is of a light colour, and large importations were being made from the United States of a pink-fleshed salmon, though of lower nutrition, simply because in the last few years the taste for a pink salmon has been fostered by wide-reaching advertisement.

On the Atlantic coast of Canada there is a glut of sardines, and it is not expected that the canneries will open before July 1. The individual licenses to import will enable this undesirable state of things to be corrected, much to the benefit of Canadian trade. It will also tend to lower the cost of living, however slightly.

### RUSSIAN SITUATION.

On the foreign side, the Commission continues to receive important news of the readjustment to peacetime conditions in Europe. One of the most indicative items, potentially, at least, is contained in a cablegram sent by the British Department of Overseas Trade that a list of merchants and business representatives formerly living in Russia has been compiled, whom they suggest would be the best representatives for Canadian firms desiring to open up trade with Russia when conditions permit. A considerable part of the former Russian Empire is already available for trade. The prospects there seem to be regarded by the British authorities as favourable. Canadian inquiries could be addressed, in the first place, to the Canadian Trade Commission.

Norway is now absolutely free for importation purposes. All goods may be sent direct to consignees. Foodstuffs may also be sent direct to consignees in other neutral countries. Export permits must, of course, be secured before the goods leave Canada.

Butter, cheese, mill and grain screenings, canned salmon, maple sugar and maple syrup have been removed from

the list of goods requiring individual export licenses to all destinations. The only foodstuffs now requiring individual import licenses are wheat, wheat flour, sugars, sardines, and canned salmon.

### FRENCH RESTRICTIONS.

Cable advices summarize a list of seventy articles which have been withdrawn from the French import list published in the Board of Trade (Department of Commerce) Journal. These articles will no longer be subject to import restrictions, but will be admitted into France without licenses. The main classes in which Canadian producers and manufacturers are interested include wood, comprising logs squared or sawn, lumber paving blocks, staves, hoops and poles, plain or chemically treated; wheat; spelt and maslin; flax; binder twine; covers for harvesters; paper pulp; cast iron, wrought iron and steel ignots, crude or rolled iron or steel, flat sheets, tin plates, iron and steel wire; several classes of building brick; lime; cement; graphite; nickled steel sheets; copper, except ore; lead; tin; zinc, except ores, antimony and corundum; and pulverized emery.

## MAILED EIGHT AND A HALF MILLION BULLETINS

### Agriculture Department Publications Branch very Active

The extent of work in agricultural education done by the Department of Agriculture in disseminating knowledge by means of bulletins, pamphlets, etc., is shown by the following statement, taken from the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the past fiscal year.

The outstanding feature of the work of the Publications Branch during the past fiscal year was the increase in the number of publications sent out to persons on the various mailing lists and in response to requests for bulletins, reports, and other pamphlets issued by the several branches of the Department. The increase which exceeds 100 per cent has been confined chiefly to bulletins and pamphlets, the number of reports issued having been materially reduced. The following table shows the character and number of the publications distributed:—

	Mailing Lists.	Re-quests.
Reports . . . . .	25,074	75,166
Bulletins . . . . .	1,574,161	86,364
Seasonable Hints . . . . .	833,040	8,700
Pamphlets . . . . .	747,650	34,200
Circulars . . . . .	4,699,716	123,382
Leaflets . . . . .	3,100	6,100
Request Cards . . . . .	556,000	
The Agricultural Gazette . . . . .	70,118	3,946
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8,512,949</b>	<b>337,858</b>

Besides the addressing of envelopes for our own distribution, we addressed, from our newspapers sets of stencils, a large number for the office of the Food Controller and Live Stock Branch and the Dairy Branch of this Department, amounting in all to about 75,000 envelopes.

For upwards of two years this branch has been engaged in reclassifying the mailing lists which contain upwards of 300,000 names. This has been necessary to avoid duplication, when a publication such as "Seasonable Hints," which deals with practically all branches of agriculture, is sent out. During the year the original English lists, taken over by the Publications Branch some years ago, for the provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia have been revised and transferred to the new classification. About 30,000 French names, chiefly from the province of Quebec, have also been revised and transferred. When the reclassification shall have been completed a publication can be sent to all the addresses on these lists, and combinations thereof, without duplication. In a list so large, constant revision is necessary.

War Savings Stamps pay well.

## WARNING AGAINST EUROPE CORN BORER DANGEROUS PEST

*Public are asked to keep  
Lookout for new Scourge  
doing Great Damage in  
United States*

### IS SERIOUS MENACE

The Department of Agriculture is using every effort to overcome the danger of the European Corn Borer, a serious foreign pest, being brought into Canada. Articles in publications of the Department, and coloured posters reproducing illustrations showing how the insect works in the stalks of corn, and showing the insect in pupa form and as a moth, have warned agriculturists and the general public against the pest. Under the heading: "How to Recognize It," a description is given of its attacks on corn, potatoes, oats, fodder, and garden crops, as follows:—

"Holes in the stalks of the above-mentioned plants with sawdust-like material issuing from them indicate the presence of the borer or caterpillar. In the case of corn, broken tassels also show where the borer is at work.

"If the infested stems are split open, the caterpillars will be found at work. These are often found just above the roots.

"The insect spends the winter as a caterpillar in old stalks of corn or other food plants, and changes into a reddish-brown pupa late in the spring. The pupa soon turns into a moth.

"All persons are urgently requested to keep a constant lookout for this most dangerous pest and to report immediately all suspicious cases. Infested plants, together with the insects themselves, should be forwarded to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Packages under twelve ounces in weight may be sent free of postage." The insect has been introduced into the United States, where it is doing serious damage.

## WHEN TO CUT GRASS AND CLOVER FOR HAY

### Experimental Farms Branch issues Bulletin on the Subject

The Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture issues the following bulletin on "When to Cut Grass and Clover for Hay":—

It is regrettable that it is a too general practice among farmers in Canada to leave the hay crops to be cut much too long. There are, as a matter of fact, a large number of farmers who delay the cutting of the hay crop far beyond the time when it would pay them the most to cut. In many cases the reason for the delay is that is a general belief that a somewhat increased tonnage may be secured if cutting is postponed, and in other cases the late cutting is practised because it is even believed that a better quality of hay may be obtained than if the cutting were done earlier.

In the case of Eastern Canada, where mixed clover and timothy, or timothy alone, are the fundamental hay plants, a few suggestions based on experience may be found not to be out of order.

Timothy and red clover are the standard hay plants which universally are grown together. The clover is contributing the bulk of the hay crop the year after seeding, and the timothy is furnishing the bulk of the hay the following year or years. Supposing that a farmer has a field of mixed clover and timothy, what would be the best time for him to cut it for hay? The clover develops early and is ready to cut some time before the timothy has reached its best stage. Shall the farmer cut the hay when the red clover

is in its prime, or shall he wait until the timothy is at its best? The answer is: cut when the clover is at its best, notwithstanding that the timothy mixed with it may not be as well developed as might be desired, for the reason that the clover is the more valuable part of the mixture. By cutting early, the clover is given a chance to recuperate and to produce a remunerative second crop, which it might fail to do if the cutting for hay is delayed too long for the sake of the timothy.

In case timothy forms the principal part of the hay crop, which it generally does two years or more after seeding to hay, it is important to handle it for hay in a proper manner. Timothy, like most other grasses, has a period of its own when it has the greatest feeding value and when the hay made from it is apt to furnish the maximum feeding value per acre. This period is the time of blossoming. At that time timothy is richest in flesh and milk producing constituents, and if cut for hay when in bloom the best quality hay may consequently be realized. It is a mistake to believe that better crops may be secured if cutting is somewhat delayed. Some slight increase in the yield may be obtained, but what is gained in quantity is lost in quality and feeding value pound for pound.

Under the circumstances, early cutting of timothy for hay must of necessity be recommended as the most economical method of securing a hay of the highest possible value.

## APPOINTED DIRECTOR EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

*Mr. E. S. Archibald Promoted to Position vacated  
by Dr. J. H. Grisdale*

The following announcement is made by the Department of Agriculture:—

The vacancy caused by the promotion of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, to be Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman, to the position formerly occupied by Dr. Grisdale.

The newly appointed Director was born at Yarmouth, N.S., in 1885, and received his primary education at Yarmouth Public School and Yarmouth Academy. He entered Acadia University in 1901, obtaining his arts degree in 1905. He also graduated from the Nova Scotia Horticultural School in the same year, and from Nova Scotia Agricultural College in 1906. He received his degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture from the Ontario Agricultural College in the year 1908. In the fall of 1908 he accepted the position of Instructor of Agriculture and Experimentalist at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and was appointed Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent of the same college in 1910. In June, 1912, he entered the service of the Federal Department of Agriculture, when he was appointed Dominion Animal Husbandman at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which position he has filled with a great deal of success up to the present time.

For the past year Mr. Archibald has been Acting Director of Experimental Farms, and during this time, as well as during his seven years' service as Dominion Animal Husbandman, he has gained an intimate knowledge of all the various branches and activities of the work of the Experimental Farms system, which, together with his earlier years of practical and theoretical agricultural training, makes him peculiarly fitted to fill the new office to which he has been appointed.

### Canada's Fire Loss.

The fire loss in Canada for 1918 amounted to \$30,000,000, or about \$4 per capita, whereas in England the fire loss is about \$0.64 per capita, as stated in the final report of the Fuel Controller.

## REPORT OF OVERSEAS MINISTER PRAISES CANADIAN CHAPLAINS

*Six Sacrificed Lives and 21 were Wounded in Battle while Discharging Duties*

### GAINED 103 AWARDS

A section of the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia is given to an account of the Canadian Chaplain Services, from the time the Services entered upon its duties at Valcartier Camp in August, 1914, to the armistice, in which time no Canadian soldier has been left without the ministrations of a Canadian chaplain. The number of chaplains who accompanied the First Canadian Contingent to England in October, 1914, was 33. It was not until August, 1915, however, that authority was granted for the organization of the Chaplain Services on lines similar to those of the other branches of the service.

In March, 1917, an establishment was authorized, in which the various religious denominations were represented as follows:—

Church of England . . . . .	102
Roman Catholic . . . . .	53
Presbyterian . . . . .	58
Methodist . . . . .	33
Baptist . . . . .	14
Congregational . . . . .	2
Salvation Army . . . . .	4
Russian . . . . .	1
Undetermined . . . . .	13
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>280</b>

Since that date authority has been granted for ten additional officers.

#### IN THE FIELD.

As stated in the report, the Canadian chaplains are classed as non-combatants, but the nature of their ministrations at the front may be gathered from the fact that of the 426 chaplains who have served with the Overseas Military Forces of Canada two have been killed in action, one has died of wounds, one was drowned while serving in a hospital ship, and two others died of sickness. In all twenty-one chaplains have been wounded while discharging their duties in the front lines.

An account of the duties of chaplains in the field is given in the report as follows:—

"During the later advances about twenty chaplains were usually selected to accompany the troops into action, and their unflinching steadiness under fire and the example which they have offered of patience and humour, and often heroism, in conditions far more trying to a non-combatant than to a combatant, has frequently done much to sustain and inspire the troops.

"It must not, however, be supposed that the duties of the chaplains on the battlefield were confined to affording an example of passive endurance, or even to the ministrations of spiritual comfort. The duties assigned to the chaplains were, as a matter of fact, of an extremely arduous nature. It was their task to organize stretcher-bearing parties and to assist the medical officers. A number of them were commonly detailed to the dressing stations, where they frequently remained for long periods without rest or sleep, under heavy fire. Here their duties were both physical and spiritual. Here they bound wounds and gave the men such nourishment as they could take. Here they ministered to the dying; received messages to be sent to parents or wives.

#### WORK BEHIND THE LINES.

"In hospitals and casualty clearing stations the chaplains had not only spiritual but social duties to perform. They provided games for the convalescent; they organized whist drives and checker tournaments, boxing nights, and literary and debating evenings.

"In addition, they did much good work in London, where men were always pouring in on leave. Trains were met and accommodation and entertain-

ment provided at clubs and hostels. Similar work was also undertaken in the provinces.

#### HONOURS AND AWARDS.

"Some idea of the place the chaplains have made for themselves in the Overseas Military Forces of Canada may be gained from the honours and awards that have come to them. Five of them have been made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, one a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, nine Companions of the Distinguished Service Order; three were created officers of the Order of the British Empire, thirty-four received Military Crosses, and two were awarded bars; one while serving in the ranks received the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and three the Military Medal. The chaplains received thirty-two mentions in despatches and the names of thirteen others were brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for services in connection with the war—a total of 103 awards and mentions.

"At the conclusion of hostilities there were 118 chaplains in England and 175 in France, 80 of whom were in the corps and the remainder on the lines of communication."

#### Repairs to Pier.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for repairs to pier at Burlington Channel, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 20, 1919, for the reconstruction of two hundred feet of the South pier at Burlington Channel, Wentworth County, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers, Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Que.; and at the Post Office, Burlington, 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 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.

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, May 28, 1919.

## PULVERIZED COAL SUBJECT OF BULLETIN

The latest bulletin of the Commission of Conservation is entitled "Pulverized Coal: Its Use and Possibilities," by W. J. Dick, M.Sc. It is stated in the bulletin that the coal mines of Alberta and Saskatchewan have a capacity for producing some 15,000,000 tons of coal per annum. In 1917 their production was only 5,250,000 tons. The bulletin shows that excellent results have been obtained from the use of pulverized coal as fuel in locomotives and stationary boilers and in metallurgical industries. Efficiency tests of pulverized coal have been most satisfactory, and the bulletin shows the economic advantages to be obtained by pulverizing the coals of Western Canada. The bulletin deals with every aspect of the question from the point of view of conservation and economic utilization of Canadian coal.

#### Telephones in Canada.

Telephones were first commercially established at Hamilton in 1877. There were in 1917, 1,695 telephone companies in Canada with a capitalization of \$79,121,702. The number of telephones was 604,136, or one telephone to every 13.4 persons, as shown by figures compiled by the Dominion Statistician.

## DETAILS ARE GIVEN OF ACT RESPECTING PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

*Wide Scope is given to Proposed Department in Matters Relating to Promotion and Preservation of Health*

### DEPARTMENT'S DUTIES

A Bill to establish a Dominion Department of Health was introduced in the House of Commons on March 26.

Wide scope is given to the proposed Department of Public Health. As shown in section 4, "the duties and powers of the Minister shall extend to and include all matters relating to the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada, over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction."

The Act as passed by the House of Commons on April 11 is as follows:—

#### AN ACT RESPECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Department of Health Act.

2. There shall be a Department of the Government of Canada which shall be called "The Department of Health," over which a Minister of the Crown to be named by the Governor in Council shall preside.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, who shall be called "the Deputy Minister of Health," who shall be the deputy head of the Department and who shall hold office during pleasure.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of The Civil Service Act, 1918, and of any Acts in amendment thereof, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

(3) The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of The Civil Service Act, 1918, or any amendment thereto, transfer to the Department of Health any officer, clerk or employee now in the employ of His Majesty or of either or both Houses of Parliament, and subsection two of section seventeen of the said Act shall not apply to such transfers, and the money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, applicable to the payment of the salary or the increase of salary of any such officer, clerk or employee so transferred shall be available for the payment of his salary or increase of salary or the salary of any person appointed in his place in case of his death, retirement or dismissal while serving in the Department of Health, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such officer, clerk or employee had not been so transferred.

4. The duties and powers of the Minister administering the Department of Health shall extend to and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion or preservation of the health of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction; and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly the following matters and subjects:—

(a) Co-operation with the provincial, territorial and other health authorities with a view to the co-ordination of the efforts proposed or made for preserving and improving the public health and the promotion of child welfare;

(b) The establishment and maintenance of a national laboratory for public health and research work;

(c) The inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of marine hospitals;

(d) The supervision, as regards the public health, of railways, boats, ships and all methods of transportation;

(e) The supervision of Federal public buildings and offices with a view to conserving and promoting the health of the Civil Servants and other Government employees therein;

(f) The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission, promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health;

(g) The administration of the statutes mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, and of Acts amending the same, and also of all orders and regulations passed or made under any of the said Acts; and all the duties and powers of any Minister of the Crown under either of the said Acts or any of the said orders or regulations, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Minister of Health;

(h) Subject to the provisions of The Statistics Act, the collection, publication, and distribution of information relating to the public health, improved sanitation, and the social and industrial conditions affecting the health and lives of the people;

(i) Such other matters as may be referred to the Department by the Governor in Council.

5. The Governor in Council shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary to give effect to and carry out the objects of this Act, and to impose penalties for any violation of such regulations.

6. There shall be a Dominion Council of Health consisting of the Deputy Minister of Health, who shall be chairman, the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each province, and such other persons, not to exceed five in number, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council, who shall hold office for three years. The Dominion Council shall meet at such times and places as the Minister may direct, and shall be charged with such duties and powers as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

7. Nothing in this Act or in any regulation made thereunder shall authorize the Minister or any officer of the Department to exercise any jurisdiction or control over any Provincial or Municipal Board of Health or other health authority operating under the laws of any province.

8. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the meeting thereof, a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding.

#### SCHEDULE.

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA, 1906.

	Chapter.
The Quarantine Act . . . . .	74
The Adulteration Act . . . . .	133
The Public Works Health Act . . . . .	135
The Leprosy Act . . . . .	136
The Canada Shipping Act, Secs. 406, 407 and 408 . . . . .	113

#### STATUTES OF 1908.

The Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act . . . . .	56
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The Acts in amendment of any of the foregoing Acts.

#### Farming Land in Quebec.

Quebec agricultural lands are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions in 100-acre lots, in the following districts in Quebec: Temiskaming, 3,500,000 acres; Abitibi, 3,000,000 acres; and in Beauce, 50,000 to 60,000 acres, at the price of 60 cents per acre, as shown in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

Join the War Savings army.

## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

26th May, 1919. The first case on the Ontario list was called this morning in the Supreme Court: Dominion Reduction Company, Limited, v. Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Limited. It is an appeal from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario affirming the judgment of the trial court and maintaining the plaintiff respondent's action. Both parties are mining companies, the appellant being successor in title to the Nova Scotia Cobalt Mining Company. In 1910 this last company obtained permission from the respondent to deposit tailings from their mill in Peterson lake, which was owned by the respondent. The trial court decided that these tailings had become the property of the respondent and that the appellant had no right to remove them.

Nesbitt, K.C., and McKay, K.C., for the appellant.

Hellmuth, K.C., and Young, K.C., for the respondent.

Judgment was reserved.

The next case heard is Walsh v. International Bridge and Terminal Company. The appeal is from a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario reversing the judgment of the trial court with a jury and dismissing the appellant's action without costs. The appellant's husband was found killed on the ice below the railway part of a viaduct bridge operated by the respondent at Fort Frances. No exact evidence was given at the trial showing exactly how he was killed. The jury found the respondent liable because it did not put gates across the entry of the bridge, and watchmen to guard it day and night, and awarded \$5,000 to the appellant.

Harding and Fitch for the appellant. Tilley, K.C., for the respondent.

27th May. In the Supreme Court of Canada Mr. Harding continued his argument in the case of Walsh v. International Bridge and Terminal Company. When he had concluded the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Housverger v. Weyburn Townsite Company was next heard. The appellant (defendant) is a farmer in the county of Lincoln, Ont., and respondent a company incorporated in Saskatchewan to carry on a brokerage business, mainly in real estate. Agents of the company in Ontario sold land in Saskatchewan to appellant, who signed an agreement to purchase and paid a small sum on the price. Having, as he claimed, discovered that the land was worthless, he refused to further execute his agreement, whereupon the company brought action for specific performance, to which appellant pleaded misrepresentation by the company's agents and also that the company had no right to enter into a contract in Ontario without a license from the Government of that province.

The trial judge dismissed the action on the latter ground. His judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division and judgment entered for the plaintiff as claimed.

Hellmuth, K.C., and Kingstone appeared for the appellant. Tilley, K.C., and Payne for the respondent.

28th May. Argument began in the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Fullerton v. Crawford and was continued this morning. The appellants, Fullerton and others, were directors of a land syndicate, Fullerton being a barrister and solicitor and Doran a broker. An action was brought against them by a shareholder to compel them to repay moneys received by Fullerton in payment for services as solicitor and Doran for a commission on the sale of land. The main point in the case was whether or not, without a by-law passed to authorize it, a director can receive money from the company under any circumstances.

The trial judge held that appellants were liable to repay a part of what was claimed. This judgment was confirmed by the Appellate Division.

H. J. Macdonald appeared for the appellants, Fullerton and Doran; Tilley, K.C., for the other appellants; Macmaster and J. H. Fraser for the respondents other than the company, and J. E. Lawson for the company.

In the Supreme Court on May 20 judgment was reserved in the appeal of Lavigne v. Neault.

The next case was the Canadian Light and Power Company v. Nova Scotia Construction Company. It is an appeal from the Superior Court, sitting in review at Montreal, confirming the judgment of the trial court and condemning the appellant to pay respondent \$22,372.31. The litigation arose out of contracting work done by the respondent for the appellant in connection with its power-house at Timothée in 1911. During the progress of the work the site of respondent's operations was flooded out through the action of the appellant, and the respondent did some work to remove the water. The appellant alleges that the claim was prescribed either under the clauses of the contract or by the terms of the law.

Mann, K.C., for the appellant; Montgomery, K.C., and Chipman, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on May 21 judgment was reserved in Canadian Light and Power Company v. Nova Scotia Construction Company.

The next case heard was Rawlings v. Galibert. It is an appeal from a judgment of the Superior Court sitting in review at Montreal affirming the judgment of the trial judge and maintaining the plaintiff's action. The respondent being sued on a \$10,000 promissory note, brought an action in warranty against the appellant alleging that he had given such note as collateral security for an indebtedness of the appellant, while the latter alleges that the respondent was himself the original debtor.

Falconer, K.C., and Ogden, K.C., for

the appellant; Arthur Vallée, K.C., for the respondent.

Judgment was reserved in the case of Rawlings v. Galibert.

The next cases heard were McCormick and The Union Lumber Company v. Sincennes-McNaughton Line, Limited. It is an appeal from the judgment of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Quebec Admiralty District, MacLennan J., maintaining respondent's action in limitation of liability—taken under the provisions of sections 921 and 922 of the Canada Shipping Act, R.S.C., ch. 113. The question is what constitutes actual fault or priority on the part of the owner of a boat.

Holden, K.C., for the appellants; Geoffrion, K.C., and Wainwright, K.C., for the respondents.

Judgment was reserved in the appeal of McCormick v. Sincennes-McNaughton Company.

The next case heard was Pulos and Lerikos v. Kladis. It is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of King's Bench reversing the judgment of the trial court, and dismissing the appellant's action.

Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., and Thomas Walsh, K.C., for the appellant Pulos; J. O. Lacroix, K.C., for the appellant Lerikos; Sénécal, K.C., for the respondent.

The first case on the Ontario list will be called in the Supreme Court Monday morning next, the 26th instant.

Judgment was reserved on May 23 in the appeal of Pulos and Lerikos v. Kladis.

The last case on the Quebec list was then heard: Lefebvre v. Westbourne Land Company. It is an appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court sitting in review at Montreal, confirming a judgment of the trial court and dismissing the plaintiff's action. It is an action to force the respondent to execute a deed of sale in conformity with a promise of sale. The respondent offered a deed of sale, but the appellant alleges that the latter contains clauses other than those of the promise of sale.

Walker for the appellant; Crépeau, K.C., for the respondent.

### Tenders for Midland.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Renewals to Government Wharfs at Midland, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 24, 1919, for the renewals to Government wharfs Nos. 1 and 2 at Midland, county of Simcoe, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers at Midland, 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 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.

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.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, May 30, 1919.

### Southern Okanagan Land.

Active steps are to be taken immediately towards the development of South Okanagan area recently purchased by the province of British Columbia for \$350,000 for land settlement purposes. The estimated cost of making the whole block available for agricultural purposes is put at \$1,000,000, says a report to the Department of Immigration at Winnipeg.

### Boost W.S. Stamps.

## ORDERS PLACED THROUGH CANADIAN TRADE MISSION

The following table shows the orders placed through the Canadian Trade Commission with producers and manufacturers in Canada under the Dominion credits established with European countries. This return does not include orders received in the Dominion through private sources, which are very considerable, nor does it include the large lumber orders which have been placed with Canadian firms directly by the British Lumber Controller. The compilation was made to May 31, and shows the chief classification of goods and the allocation of the orders according to province:—

	Quebec.	Ontario.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Binders and Parts.....		670,995 10						670,995 10
Binder Twine.....	59,640 00	881,356 00						940,996 00
Edged Tools.....		136,743 25						136,743 25
Wheat.....								187,000 00
Dairy Utensils.....		12,790 00						12,790 00
Paints and Oils.....	182,095 00	7,750 00						189,845 00
Cottons.....	2,180,262 50	444,250 00						2,624,512 50
Woollen Goods.....	196,330 75	4,216,442 30	306,744 00	30,809 75				4,750,526 80
Shirts and Overalls.....	688,707 90	846,293 90			93,212 00	35,566 40	7,536 00	1,672,316 20
Readymade Suits.....	2,430,557 16	1,023,254 70						3,453,811 86
Bags.....	272,125 00	89,500 90						361,625 90
Seaming Twine.....	1,262 00							1,262 00
	6,011,180 31	8,329,375 25	306,744 00	30,809 75	93,212 00	35,566 40	7,536 00	15,002,423 71

### AGAINST BELGIAN CREDIT.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boots.....		250,000 00						250,000 00
Woollen Goods.....	38,129 00	387,000 34	44,722 00	43,481 00				508,332 34
	38,129 00	637,000 34	44,722 00	43,481 00				758,332 34