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No. 29.

## TAKING CARE OF SOLDIERS WHO WENT INSANE

*Details of Arrangements made by Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to give Assistance and Medical Attention.*

### CO-OPERATION WITH U.S.

Details of arrangements that have been made for insane members of the C.E.F., including those who were formerly residents of the United States, are furnished in a statement given out to-day by Sir James Loughheed, Minister, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

"While the number of insane members of the C.E.F. is not large, we have been giving very careful consideration to the care of those unfortunate enough to be in this category, so that they might be afforded every possible measure of assistance to improve their condition and ensure that their friends and relations might keep in close touch with them.

"Pending the completion of other arrangements, it was necessary that patients in this class be treated in the existing provincial hospitals that have been established for the care of mental cases, and to ensure that these patients receive full measure of helpful treatment and such comforts as might make them as happy as possible, it was arranged that a Medical Officer of the Department visit each insane patient once a week, and that once during every fortnight every patient be visited by a representative of the Department's Chief Inspector, all of whose representatives are ex-soldiers, so that he might assure himself that the patient had all necessary clothing which is furnished at the expense of the Department, and other comforts such as tobacco, reading-matter, etc., which are also furnished by the Department. Arrangements have also been made that in so far as possible, useful handicraft occupations such as weaving, wood carving, etc., under the supervision of trained instructors, be available for the less seriously disturbed cases.

### CO-OPERATION WITH U.S.

"The arrangements made with the United States Government bear on the return to their homes or hospitals nearby in the United States, of ex-members of the C.E.F. who are insane but who were residents of the United States. The Department has been able to accomplish this through the helpful spirit of co-operation evidenced by officials of the United States Government. All details in connection with the return of patients in this class to the United States are made without expense or trouble to patients or their relatives, and each ex-soldier who is returned to the United States is accompanied by a representative of the Department when he is transferred so as to ensure proper care under sympathetic auspices during the journey

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## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SMALL FIRMS IS FEATURE OF CANADA'S NEW EXPORT DRIVE

*Older Idea of Individual Competition for all Foreign Orders has given way to new scheme which allows full use of Government Credit*

### INQUIRIES REACH TRADE COMMISSION FROM MEXICO

A somewhat curious fact has been brought out in the course of the work of the Canadian Trade Commission in reference to the participation of manufacturers in orders under the Canadian credits established abroad. Certain industries have from the first been active in co-operating with the Commission, and have, as a result, in every case secured profitable business. Each of the industries which has thus secured the intended benefits of the credits has been organized in group form. The older idea of individual competition for all orders has been abandoned for the purposes of this export trade, and the newer principle, that of co-operation, has been substituted. It is the opinion of the Commission that if export trade is to be developed it must be through an extension of this system.

The principal idea, however, in the establishment of credits was to enable these industries as a whole to "carry on" over what was known to be a difficult period of readjustment in industry, and to enable Canadian manufacturers to enter more largely upon the permanent field of exports. But there remain a large number of eligible industries which have as yet shown little inclination to share in these national benefits. The fact is all the more remarkable because it is known that the factories in these especial industries are not running anything like full-time. The attention of the management of businesses in manufacture or production is drawn to these conditions.

In some cases, such as garment-making firms, the organization in group system has been made, but owing to the fact that the season for the manufacture of next year's domestic supplies opens in a few months considerable caution is being shown in the taking of foreign orders. It is felt, naturally, that the domestic market is the most reliable, though the advantage of securing foreign trade to supplement it is appealing more and more to those business men with whom the Commission is most closely in touch. In the garment-making trade factories are only running 25 per cent of their capacity, though the average for all industries in Canada is about 70 to 75 per cent.

A tendency to develop along the lines of amalgamation not merely for export but for all purposes is evident in British industries at present. A month ago there was a fusion between three large companies whose total shares amounted to £30,000,000 sterling. In commenting on this, a London paper touches one consideration in the following words:—

"If instead of a £3,000,000 combine there exist thirty small firms with a capital of £100,000 apiece in cut-throat competition with one another, not one of them can afford a laboratory or an in-

ventions department—which state of affairs is detrimental to progress and a severe handicap in competition with up-to-date rivals. The benefits of amalgamation, which are beginning to be understood by the leaders of industry, have been understood for a long while by the leaders of organized labour. Every day trade unions are making interlocked agreements with one another."

The Canadian Trade Commission has not ceased to urge on industrial concerns the imperative necessity of combining to secure orders from abroad, so as by their united effort to be able to deal with large-scale orders such as the European Governments especially are now placing, and to compete with large-scale production in other countries. This would take care of what is called the "unused factory capacity"; that is the difference in output between

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## CANADIAN BACON PRICES IN ENGLAND

The following are comparative prices, as forwarded to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, as among those fixed by the British Food Controller in April for the sale by agents of the British Ministry of Food of "green" ham or bacon in original packages ex store.

Wiltshires, Canadian	180 s. per cwt.
Class A., American	176 s. "
Cumberlands, Canadian	177 s. "
Class A., American	175 s. "
Hams, L. C., Canadian	178 s. "
Class A., American	176 s. "

### ROYAL COMMISSION INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Grant Made to Department of Labour for Cost of Commission now Conducting Inquiry.

By an order passed on April 17 a grant is set aside for the Department of Labour, allowing for the cost of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, advise that the sum of \$25,000 be granted to the Department of Labour, under the War Appropriation Act, 1919-20, for payment of expense incurred by Royal Commission on Industrial Relations.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS WHILE BEING TAUGHT

*Full Text of Order in Council which Allows Grants to Soldiers Towards Cost of Maintaining Families while Training.*

### DETAILS OF GRANTS

Allowances, intended by the Soldier Settlement Board to assist settlers who are going on the land, but who require a period of training in practical agriculture, have been put into effect by the following Order in Council passed on April 22:—

Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports that by the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, the Soldier Settlement Board is empowered to extend the benefits of that Act to settlers as therein defined, and, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to make provision for placing of returned soldiers with farmers, for agricultural training stations, for farm instructors and inspectors, and for training in domestic and household science for the wives and female dependents of settlers;

That the Board has been for a considerable period engaged in furnishing agricultural training to soldiers and has now organized and is prepared to put into effect a more general scheme of assistance to this end, and for instruction and guidance in home management

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## ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS WHILE BEING TAUGHT

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to their wives and female dependents, which general scheme, it is the opinion of the Board, should be put into effect at once. The Board considers that for the efficient operation of such scheme, it is necessary that provision be made towards defraying the cost of subsistence of the families of settlers during the period of training of settlers in agriculture, particularly while such settlers are not in receipt of wages, it being very desirable that as large a proportion of their savings should remain available to be used, if required, when they go into occupation of their farms. That he, the Minister of the Interior, concurs in the opinion of the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Board may pay to any settler who is receiving training as aforesaid, allowances in accordance with the scales hereinafter contained, but no allowance shall be paid for a longer period than three months to a settler who is receiving instruction at an Agricultural Training Centre, nor shall any allowance be paid for a longer period than twelve months to a settler who is receiving agricultural training while employed with a farmer.

2. Subject to the provisions of the next preceding paragraph and of paragraph 4 hereof, the allowance payable to a settler for himself and his dependents during the period of his training at an agricultural centre shall be not in excess of those provided in the following scale:—

(a) If he is without dependents, per month, \$10;

(b) If he has a wife or a wife and child, or a wife and children, per month:—(i) for such settler and his wife, thirty-five dollars (\$35); (ii) for one child, \$6; (iii) for more than one child, six dollars for one of the children and five dollars for each other child; provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be twenty-five dollars;

(c) If he is a widower with a child or children, per month: (i) for such settler, \$10; (ii) for one child fifteen dollars (\$15); (iii) for two children, twenty-five dollars (\$25); (iv) for more than two children, twenty-five dollars for two of such children, and five dollars for each other child; provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be forty dollars;

(d) If he has neither wife nor child but has a parent or parents or a person in loco parentis, or brother or sister or brothers or sisters wholly dependent upon him for support, per month:—(i) for such settler, \$10; (ii) in full for all such dependents, \$20.

3. Subject to the provisions of the second next preceding paragraph and of paragraph 4 hereof, the allowances payable to a settler for his dependents during the period of his training while employed with a farmer shall be not in excess of those provided in the following scale:—

(a) If he has a wife or a wife and child, or wife and children, per month: (i) for wife twenty dollars (\$20); (ii) for one child, six dollars (\$6); (iii) for more than one child, six dollars for one of the children and five dollars for each other child, provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be twenty-five dollars;

(b) If he is a widower with a child or children, per month:—(i) for one child, ten dollars (\$10); (ii) for more than one child, ten dollars for one of the children and five dollars for each other child; provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be thirty dollars;

(c) If he has neither wife nor child but has a parent or parents or a person in loco parentis or brother or sister or brothers or sisters, wholly dependent upon him for support, in full

for all such dependents, ten dollars (\$10).

4. No allowance shall be paid for any child or brother or sister of any settler receiving instruction or training as aforesaid, who, if a boy, is over the age of sixteen, or, if a girl, is over the age of seventeen years; provided that if the child, or brother or sister is unable, owing to physical or mental infirmity, to provide for his or her maintenance, the allowance may be continued until such child or brother or sister has attained the age of twenty-one years. Provided also that no allowance shall be paid in respect of a child or brother or sister after the marriage of such child or brother or sister.

5. The allowance hereinbefore provided shall be payable direct to settlers, unless in individual cases it may be otherwise deemed advisable by the Board.

6. The decision as to whether or not a person is dependent upon a settler shall rest with the Board, and any allegation of dependency shall be corroborated by such evidence as may from time to time be required by the Board.

7. In addition to the allowances as hereinbefore set out, settlers receiving instruction at Agricultural Training Centres may be provided with board and tuition, and settlers receiving practical training while employed on a farm shall be permitted to retain such remuneration as they may receive from the farmer.

8. The Board shall have power to make such regulations as in its opinion are deemed necessary for the effective administration of the hereby provided scale of allowances.

9. Such scale of allowances shall be operative from such date as may be fixed by the Board.

10. All expenditures in connection with the administration of the provisions of this Order shall be made out of such funds as are appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and amendments thereto.

11. The expression "settler" as used in this Order has the same meaning as in "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SMALL FIRMS FEATURE

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what is possible by one firm's present plant and what is actually being turned out. It is essentially a question of avoiding unemployment of machinery and of hands. The Commission, however, confines this suggestion to securing overseas orders, and does not offer the suggestion in reference to the domestic trade, where other factors enter in.

A cablegram to the Commission, Ottawa, from the Canadian Mission in London, on Friday, conveyed the important information for exporters that all war-time black lists have been suspended. These lists contained the names of several thousand merchants all over the globe who had intimate relations with enemy Governments or traders of enemy nationality. There was an especially long list in Spain and in South America. The cablegram also reports an extensive widening of import opportunities among the northern neutral countries and Switzerland. In brief, it points to the removal of the national rationing plan for those countries and the abrogation of most embargoes. War material, however, is still prohibited. Imports generally will go to these neutrals without the limitation of quantities which has been in force since the second year of war. The usual guarantee against reshipment to enemy countries must be furnished by consignees from the centralized bodies in their respective countries.

There is a bright opening for Canadian box and barrel shooks in Mexico. A few years ago Canadian manufacturers commenced shipping in competition with American exporters from the lumber region of the Mississippi and

## REMARKABLE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH TEREDO HONEYCOMBS TIMBERS

Report on the Destructive Activities of Shipworm by well-known Scientist of Maritime Provinces.

### REACH LENGTH OF FOOT

In a report prepared by Dr. E. M. Kindle, Ph.D., on the subject of the ship-worm (*Teredo*) on the Atlantic coast of Canada, and published in the supplement to the annual report of the Department of Naval Service, Fisheries Branch, entitled "Contributions to Canadian Biology," the biologist thus describes the activities of the *Teredo*:—

The destructive character of the ship-worm (*Teredo*) has long been known; but its rapidity in boring timbers is not so well known, and the author instances a beech log, at the west side of the entrance of Charlottetown harbour, Prince Edward Island, thoroughly honeycombed recently during the short period of eleven months. A half-tone illustration shows this log, and demonstrates how much more rapidly *Teredo* works than the boring shrimp (*Limnoria*), which destroys soft timber at the rate of half inch per year. Timber cut from February to May best resists *Teredo's* attacks, and in the cold winter season it is inactive. The tunnels bored, lime-lined, do not intersect, and it is rare for *Teredo* to pass from one timber to another. At the water-line and in the false keel of vessels are the main places of attack. *Teredo* spawns from April to August in Iceland, but in Canada it is probably about July. Mud seems to deter the boring operations; but, where the bottom is sandy, injury is more prevalent. Thorough application of creosote (14 to 16 pounds impregnation to the cubic foot) is effective; but at Christiania, piles were attacked when 10 pounds to the square foot were applied. The ship-worm survives for ten days, but not beyond two weeks when removed from the water and kept in a cool place. Freezing (temperature 6° C.) does not

Louisiana, but owing to war and other conditions there has been scarcely any trade recently. At present there is renewed activity and a heavy movement in the mineral oil industry, in which the refined article is barrelled. As many as five or six thousand tons of shooks are used by one operating company. Other factories which will also require shooks are reported to be under construction in the republic, of which the Canadian Trade Commission will supply data on location and quantity required. The British Board of Trade in Mexico states that at present there is only one small Mexican firm competing with the import trade.

Light on one cause that Canadian export trade does not grow commensurately with its opportunities is thrown in a letter to the Trade Commission, in which it is said:—

"For a number of years China has imported from British Columbia a certain quantity of salted herring. The trade has greatly varied in different years; some years it has been of considerable amount and in others it has almost dwindled away.

"This trade is capable of great expansion, provided it could be properly organized, but as far as I can judge it is not organized at all, but is conducted in the most haphazard manner; the fish are very badly packed, there is no system of inspection or standardization, and many dealers on account of the many complaints in the trade regarding the fish have ceased to handle them. Russian Kamschatka and Amur river fish arrive in a much better condition."

kill them; but they die in two hours in fresh water. A large ship-worm reaches a length of about a foot (30 cm.). The prevailing European species (*T. norvegica*) ranges from the Mediterranean to southwest Norway, but within Arctic limits, Prof. G. O. Sars records it only in piles in west Finmark. *Teredo navalis*, the species in Canada, shows discontinuous distribution on the Atlantic shores of North America. Rare or absent in the Bay of Fundy, and scarce northeast of Halifax, it occurs abundantly all round Cape Breton and the southern shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, including the shores of Prince Edward Island. According to Dr. Murphy, it is especially destructive about Sydney harbour.

The presence or absence of the ship-worm may be due to temperature, salinity, and amount of fresh water, and probably turbidity or silt in the water. It is often associated with the boring shrimp in its range, and may overlap, but one becomes less plentiful, it may be said, as we advance into the territory of the other. A number of molluscs associated with *Teredo* in their distribution occur in warm areas, and show similar isolation and discontinuity. Off southeast Nova Scotia the 20-fathom line approaches within half a mile of the coast, and everywhere a narrow zone of shoal water inside the 100-fathom line renders it colder than the Northumberland straits, where 20 to 10 fathoms or less prevails over a large extent. A zone of shallow water, if close to and unprotected from deep water, is as effective a faunal barrier as a land barrier, a point worthy of more attention from paleontologists. The isolation of *Teredo*, and the warm-water molluscs referred to, is recent, and the occurrence of oyster shells 40 miles southwest of Halifax, and at Cole harbour, in Chaleur bay and north as far as Montreal, indicates that a milder climate once extended from southern New England to the waters of the St. Lawrence.

## TAKING CARE OF SOLDIERS WHO WENT INSANE

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which finally brings him near to his friends and relatives.

"Foreseeing the possibility of the Department having to deal with the problem of a certain number of patients suffering from mental diseases, we appointed a trained psychiatrist, Dr. C. B. Farrar, nearly three years ago to give special study to the methods that would best meet the situation in the interests of the patients and their relatives. On his recommendation, the Department is now completing a hospital which is specially set apart for the care of patients in this class. It is located near London, Ontario, and there will be in conjunction with it, sufficient land to occupy patients in truck-gardening and other out-door pursuits, which are, I am advised, most helpful in improving their condition."

### Gloves on Open List.

The British Board of Trade, acting upon the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has announced that the importation of leather gloves has been placed under general license, and that they may now be imported freely to Britain. The importation of fabric gloves and fabric for the manufacture of gloves is to be restricted to 100 per cent of the imports of 1916.

### Pulp Wood Species.

Seven tree species, spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, poplar, jack pine, tamarack and cedar, are used as pulpwood in Canada and of these varieties, spruce yields the most pulpwood, followed by balsam fir, hemlock, poplar, jack pine, tamarack and cedar, in the order named, according to the report on Pulp and Paper for 1917, in the Census of Industry, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



# REPORT MADE ON WRECK OF COAST STEAMER

*"Princess Sophia" was Lost through Peril of the Sea, and Master is Exonerated by the Commissioners.*

## FULL TEXT OF REPORT

The report of Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, who was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the loss of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's coastwise steamship "Princess Sophia" in Alaskan waters on October 24, 1918, when all on board, including 289 passengers and the ship's crew of 61, perished, has been submitted to the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and is printed herewith. It will be seen from the report, which is signed by Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, and Captain E. Martin, C.M.G., R.N., and Captain John D. Macpherson, Wreck Commissioner of British Columbia, as assessors, that the conclusion from the evidence was that the ship was lost through peril of the sea and the master of the vessel, Captain Locke, is exonerated from blame. No blame is attached to the owners or agents of the steamer, and it was shown that she was seaworthy and well equipped in every way. The following is the report in full:—

"VICTORIA, B.C.,  
"March 27, 1919.

"The Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

"I beg to submit the following report, with all exhibits attached, pursuant to the scope of the Commission issued to me as Commissioner, and Captain E. Martin, C.M.G., R.N., and Captain John D. Macpherson, Wreck Commissioner of British Columbia, as Assessors, dated the 3rd day of January, 1919, to inquire into the loss of the British steamship *Princess Sophia* on the 24th of October, 1918.

"Owing to the fact that the ship was lost in Alaskan waters, outside the Canadian jurisdiction, and that the witnesses who were in a position to describe the conditions existing in the vicinity of the wreck at the times material to the inquiry were residents of Alaska, we had difficulty in making much progress at the several sittings held at Victoria and Vancouver, at which we exhausted all the evidence of the few witnesses who voluntarily came within the jurisdiction. After that it was deemed advisable to proceed to Juneau, Alaska, at which point, we were advised by the American authorities there, the remaining witnesses would be available.

"Sittings were therefore held at Victoria on the following dates: January 10th, February 10th and 11th, March 10th, 13th and 20th, and at Vancouver on January 31st, and at Juneau 26th and 27th of February.

(Sgd.) AULAY MORRISON, J.

"The *Princess Sophia*, whose official number is 130620, was one of the coasting fleet of steamboats owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and plied between Victoria, Vancouver, and Skagway, Alaska, and intermediate ports, carrying passengers and mails.

"She was built at Paisley, Scotland, by Bow, McLachlan & Co. in the year 1912, and was a single-screw, triple-expansion, oil-burning steel steamer, registered at Victoria, B.C. She was

## COAL RESOURCES OF BRITISH EMPIRE ARE SHOWN.

In a report issued by the Department of the Interior the coal reserves of the various countries of the British Empire are given in the following table:—

	Anthr. Coals.	Bit. Coals.	Sub-Bit. and Lignite.	Totals.
	Million tons.	Million tons.	Million tons.	Million tons.
Canada .....	2,158	283,661	948,450	1,234,269
Great Britain and Ireland .....	11,359	178,176	.....	189,533
Australia .....	659	132,250	32,663	165,572
India .....	.....	76,399	2,602	79,001
South Africa .....	11,660	44,540	.....	56,200
New Zealand .....	.....	911	2,475	3,386
Rhodesia .....	2	493	74	569
Newfoundland .....	.....	500	.....	500
South Nigeria .....	.....	.....	80	80
Br. N. Borneo .....	.....	75	.....	75
	25,838	717,005	986,344	1,729,185

366 nominal horse-power, 245 ft. 2 in. long, 44 ft. 1 in. beam, and 24 ft. deep. Gross tonnage, 2,320 tons; and registered, 1,446 tons.

### HAD 289 PASSENGERS.

"She arrived in due course of her schedule time at Skagway, Alaska, on the morning of the 23rd of October, 1918, and left on her return voyage about 10 p.m. (Alaska time) of that day, also in due course of her schedule time, carrying very little cargo, 289 passengers, and 61 of a crew. She had her full complement of officers and crew. She was in charge of Captain Locke, an experienced officer; and the other officers were properly certificated, efficient, and experienced in those waters.

"The ship was seaworthy and well found in every respect. The weather at the time of her departure from Skagway was fine. It appears, from the information gathered from wireless messages picked up, that she struck Vanderbilt reef about 2 a.m. (Alaska time) on the 24th October, 1918, a distance from Skagway of 54 miles (Parenthetically, it may be here stated that there is an hour's difference between Alaska time and British Columbia time.)

"Vanderbilt reef, which lies in latitude 58:35:20 north, longitude 135:00:30 west, and one mile and a quarter off the line of her course, is a small projecting reef well out in the centre of the southern extremity of Lynn canal, about equi-distant from both shores, some 3½ miles; the nearest lighthouse being that of Sentinel island, 4 miles south; the reef is submerged at high tide, and is marked by a can buoy.

"The various distances along the line of her course from Skagway to Juneau are as follows:—

Skagway to—	Miles.
Eldred Rock lighthouse .....	30
Point Sherman lighthouse .....	38
Vanderbilt reef .....	54
Sentinel Island lighthouse .....	58
Juneau .....	100

"From the lighthouse records it would appear that she must have encountered heavy squalls of snow before she reached Eldred rock, 30 miles from Skagway, with a strong northerly wind, which condition continued until about six o'clock that morning, the 24th, as appears from the following summary, taken from the lighthouse records at these points: Eldred Rock lighthouse—Snowing from 11.10 a.m. 23rd to 6 a.m. the 24th; clear from 6 a.m. the 24th to 1 p.m. the 25th; snowing from 1 p.m. the 25th to 8 a.m. the 27th. Sentinel Island lighthouse—Snowing from 8.15 a.m. 23rd to 6.50 a.m. the 24th; clear from 6.50 a.m. the 24th to 12.10 p.m. the 25th; snowing from 12.10 p.m. the 25th to 3.40 a.m. the 27th.

"From that hour, as appears from the evidence of those standing by, the

weather moderated in the vicinity of the reef, and remained so until early in the afternoon of the same day—the 24th—during which period passengers could have been transhipped to the several craft standing by and landed without very much, if any, risk of life.

"During the late afternoon of the 24th the wind again freshened, and at 4.45 p.m. Captain Locke wired the *Cedar* that it was impossible to get passengers off, owing to the high seas then running, but that probably they could be taken off next morning. From then on, and during the following day, the 25th, it appears that the vessels which had stood by during the 24th were unable to render any assistance. Captain Troup (who is the manager of the British Columbia Coast Steamship Service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company), at Victoria, in the meantime, was endeavouring to ascertain the exact condition prevailing and on the 24th wired Captain Locke inquiring what assistance he was getting and asking what disposition he had made of the passengers. This wire was not delivered till the morning of the 25th.

"The following craft were standing by at different hours during the 24th:—

1. *SS. Peterson*—Arrival 9 a.m. Oct. 24th; departure, 8 p.m. Oct. 24th; officer in charge, Capt. Stidham.
  - (a) Character, U.S. harbour boat.
  - (b) Motor power, steam.
  - (c) No wireless.
  - (d) Speed, about 10 knots.
  - (e) Capacity, 150-200 passengers.
  - (f) Length, 85 feet.
  - (g) Number in crew, 10 persons.
2. *Estebeth*—Arrival, 10 a.m. Oct. 24th; departure, 5.30 p.m. Oct. 24th; officer in charge, Capt. J. V. Davis.
  - (a) Character, Mail boat for Skagway and Sitka.
  - (b) Motor power, gas.
  - (c) No wireless.
  - (d) Speed, 8½ knots.
  - (e) Capacity, 85-150 passengers.
  - (f) Length, 65 feet.
  - (g) Number in crew, 3 persons.
3. *Amy*—Arrival, 11.20 a.m. Oct. 24th; departure, 6.45 p.m. Oct. 25th; officer in charge, Capt. E. A. McDougal.
  - (a) Character, ferry boat for Alaska Gold Mining Co.
  - (b) Motor power, gas.
  - (c) No wireless.
  - (d) Speed, about 6 or 7 knots.
  - (e) Capacity, approximately 150 passengers.
  - (f) Length, 65 feet.
  - (g) Number in crew, 5 persons.
  - (h) Life-boats, 2 boats.
4. *King and Wing*—Arrival, 6.20 p.m. Oct. 24th; departure, 3 p.m. Oct. 25th; officer in charge, Capt. J. J. Miller.
  - (a) Character, Seattle fishing boat.
  - (b) Motor power, steam.
  - (c) No wireless.

- (d) Speed, about 6 or 7 knots.
  - (e) Capacity, 100 passengers.
  - (f) Length, about 50 feet.
  - (g) Number in crew, 22 persons.
5. *SS. Cedar*—Arrivals, 8 p.m. Oct. 24th and 4.55 a.m. Oct. 25th; departures, 9 p.m. Oct. 24th and 1.40 p.m. Oct. 25th; officer in charge, Capt. John W. Leadbetter.
    - (a) Character, U.S. lighthouse tender.
    - (b) Motor power, steam.
    - (c) Equipped with wireless.
    - (d) Speed, 11½ knots.
    - (e) Capacity, 400 passengers.
    - (f) Length, 200 feet.
    - (g) Number in crew, about 40 persons.
    - (h) Tonnage, 1,341 gross tons.
    - (i) Power, 1,300 horse-power.
    - (j) Life-boats, 4 boats.
  6. *Lone Fisherman*—Arrival, 3.30 p.m. Oct. 24th (Sentinel island only); officer in charge, Capt. C. R. Duffy.
    - (a) Character, Juneau ferry-boat.
    - (b) Motor power, gas.
    - (c) No wireless.
    - (d) Speed, 9 knots.
    - (e) Capacity, 200 passengers.
    - (f) Length, 62 feet.
    - (g) Number in crew, 2 persons.
  7. *Sitka*—Arrival, 4 p.m.; left Friday; officer in charge, Capt. Momiss.
    - (a) Character, gas boat.
    - (b) Motor power.
    - (c) No wireless.
    - (d) Speed, 6 or 7 knots.
    - (e) Capacity, 100 passengers.
  8. *Elsinore*—Arrival, 7 p.m. Oct. 24th; departure, 10 p.m. Oct. 24th; officer in charge, Capt. Abrahamson.
    - (a) Character, gas boat.
    - (b) Motor power.
    - (c) No wireless.
    - (d) Speed, 6 or 7 knots.
    - (e) Capacity.
    - (f) Length.
    - (g) Number in crew, 2 persons.
  9. *Atlas*—Arrival, 12.15 Oct. 26th; officer in charge, Capt. Thomson.
    - (a) Character, gas boat.

"The *Princess Sophia*, during the time that she was visible, appeared to be resting firmly on an even keel. As near as can be estimated, taking the wireless messages as a guide, the ship must have been forced off the reef about 5.15 p.m. of the 25th, it being then dark, and the snowstorm at its height, when she apparently foundered immediately, leaving no survivors.

### WERE NO SURVIVORS.

"Next morning, the 26th, her position was indicated by a few feet of her foremast projecting above the surface of the water a short distance from the south end of the reef. There being no survivors, it is entirely a matter of conjecture as to how she came to leave the reef after being apparently firmly held thereon for 38 hours, during which there were two periods of high water, and each succeeding day the tides were getting appreciably lower. However, this much seems to be reasonably ascertainable, from a study of the meteorological and tidal conditions prevailing at the time in the North Pacific and in the vicinity of Vanderbilt reef, that there was an abnormally high tide arising from various causes. There had been a recent succession of south-east gales in the North Pacific ocean, causing an influx of water into all the narrower waters of this locality. The northeasterly gale blowing at the time down the Lynn canal when she struck would have a tendency to raise the level of the water at the Vanderbilt reef, in seeking an outlet through the narrow and intricate channels there. There was a low pressure of air (the barometer reading 29.42), which, according to one school of theorists, causes a higher level of water. Another factor that would contribute to the ship being lightened is that her bottom, when she struck, may have been so damaged where she carried her oil fuel as to cause the oil to leak out. When she struck it was almost the top of high water with a rising barometer, the reef being submerged at that period of the tide. The margin of water required for absolute buoyancy, the ship being light, would not be very great. It seems, therefore, having regard to

[Continued on page 4.]



# REPORT MADE ON WRECK OF COAST STEAMER

[Continued from page 3.]

all these circumstances and conditions reasonable to assume that at high water on the afternoon of the 25th of October, 1918, the water rose to a sufficient level for her to become waterborne, and then she was swept off the narrow reef on which she had been resting, sinking immediately on the opposite side of the reef to that on which she struck.

"When the weather permitted of search being made for traces of any bodies or wreckage, a number of her boats were found considerable distances from the reef. The boats all had disengaging gear, but whether any of them got away from the ship with passengers aboard it is impossible to determine. Amongst the passengers were the captains, officers, and crews of several Yukon river steamers, coming outside for the season, navigation having closed on that river and lakes. There were also a number of men engaged in mining in Alaska and the Yukon, and doubtless accustomed to travel on this route. It is reasonable to assume that their views would prevail in forming any decision as to the desirability of landing of the passengers, did such a desire exist during the forenoon of the 24th.

"The evidence is that Captain Locke was under no restraint, dictation or interference in the navigating of his ship in any way by the owners, or their agents or servants. Owing to the condition prevailing at the time, the cable and wireless services were very much impaired.

### "THROUGH PERIL AT SEA."

"From the evidence adduced, the conclusion arrived at by your Commission is that the ship was lost through peril of the sea.

"As to why passengers were not landed is a matter of conjecture, but your Commission beg to submit that from the evidence of all the surrounding circumstances, such as the ship being staunch and well officered, other craft being in the vicinity and other ships approaching, the inhospitable shores and lack of shelter sufficiently near, the time of year and weather conditions, we are not prepared to find that it was unreasonable for Captain Locke not to land his passengers.

"In securing witnesses and affording other facilities in the course of our investigation we desire to note the untiring and effective services rendered by the Hon. Thomas Riggs, Jr., Governor of Alaska, and his staff; and by Mr. W. C. Dibrell, the Superintendent of U.S. Lighthouse Service, 16th District, Bremerton Navy Yard, Washington; as well as that of other citizens of Juneau, Seward, and Fairbanks.

"All of which is submitted.

(Sgd.)

"AULAY MORRISON,  
Commissioner.

"E. H. MARTIN,  
Assessor.

"JOHN D. MACPHERSON,  
Assessor."

## FERTILIZER VALUES FOR GARDEN CROPS

### Experiments Result in Increased Yield of 16 per cent says Report.

The intelligent use of commercial fertilizers in connection with the growing of garden crops is one of the most important factors that decide whether or not those crops shall yield a profit. The necessity for obtaining the largest possible returns from the area under cultivation is as urgent—perhaps more urgent—to-day than ever before. Apart from this national necessity, states an Experimental Farms note issued by the

## PENSIONS STILL WAITING

The Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, issues the following list of pensioners whose present addresses are unknown to them. The number with each name should be quoted in any correspondence to the Board dealing with the matter:—

- Pte. C. Houstin, 138th Bn. (63018).
- Cpl. Hugh Davis, 3rd Bty. (36851).
- Pte. Frederick Perry, 188th Bn. (60937).
- Pte. John Saunders, 130th Bn. (60395).
- Pte. John Morrison, 159th Bn. (59046).
- L.-Cpl. Patrick Beggs, 13th Bn. (27060).
- Gnr. Charles Munn, 7th Bde. (62119).
- Cpl. Joseph Burke, 13th Bn. (62557).
- Cpl. Ernest Carr, 2nd Field Bty. (54814).
- Gnr. John Ellis, 69th Bty. (60571).
- Pte. William Mason, 1st Rly. Constr. Bn. (21183).
- Pte. William Brennan, 118th Bn. (62272).
- Pte. James McGlinchey, 167th Bn. (100475).
- Pte. J. Holmes, 128th Bn. (4932G.).
- Pte. Colin Campbell, 21st Bn. (44251).
- Pte. Joseph Mallas, 6th Bn. C.G.R. (61445).
- Pte. Joseph Parker, No. 10 District Depot (61811).
- Pte. Pierre Larose, 178th Bn. (62243).
- Pte. Albert Jackson, 211th Bn. (62588).

Department of Agriculture, the grower owes it to himself to take advantage of every means that will increase his efficiency and earning power, and in the improvement of our agricultural methods the use of artificial fertilizers takes a leading place.

Barnyard manure will, of course, always remain a foundation fertilizer of all agricultural or garden work. Supplementing barnyard manure with artificial fertilizers is very necessary, however, in order that a proper balance of fertilizing ingredients may be secured. This was clearly shown in a series of experiments conducted at the Experimental Station at Fredericton, N.B., during the summers of 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

In these experiments two plots each of the more common garden vegetables were grown, one plot receiving barnyard manure only at the rate of 30 tons to the acre and the other plot 15 tons of manure to the acre and certain additions of artificial fertilizer—the fertilizers used depending upon the requirements of the particular crop.

Averaging the results obtained, the plots fertilized with both manure and commercial fertilizer gave an increased yield of 16 per cent over the plots that received manure only. For the individual crops the per cent increases in yield were: Beans, 8.5; beets, 8; carrots, 14; celery, 15; onions, 12; and tomatoes, 38.5.

Not only were the yields larger from the plots receiving both manure and fertilizer, but the quality of the product was improved in practically every case, and, especially with the tomatoes, the date of maturity or ripening was very much earlier.

One of the most outstanding features of these experiments was that the increased yields, improved quality, and earlier maturity were obtained at considerably less cost. The artificial fertilizers applied cost from \$5 to \$9.60 per acre on the various plots, or an average of \$7.80. Taking barnyard manure at \$1 per ton, we find the "manure only" plots cost \$30 per acre for fertilizing and the "manure and fertilizers" plots \$22.80.

This shows fairly conclusively that a judicious combination of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers is of paramount importance in the growing of garden produce.

Invest Victory Bond interest in W. S. Stamps.

- Pte. Louis Jakosz, 2nd Bn. (62807).
- Gnr. James Smith, 1st Bty., C.F.A. (6335).
- Pte. Lawrence Decquoin, 66th Bn. (50336).
- Pte. John Murray, 1st Q.R. (46765).
- Pte. John Casaux, 1st Quebec Regt. (53956).
- Pte. Moses Urbach, 11th Bn. (5157G.).
- Pte. David Black, 9th C.R.T. (60138).
- Pte. R. White, 15th Bn. (28899).
- Jte. John O'Dew, "B" Unit, M.H.C.C. (26983).
- Pte. S. McClellan, 30th Bn. (60597).
- Sgt. Stephen Ley, 23rd Bn. (338).
- Pte. Fred Richardson 96th Bn. (61594).
- Spr. Joseph Boyer, 131st Bn. (5202G.).
- Pte. Ernest Roberts, 169th Bn. (5511G.).
- Pte. Martin Hanson, 98th Bn. (53759).
- Pte. Pierre Vendette, 159th Bn. (5032G.).
- Pte. Joseph Fisher, 109th Bn. (30102).
- Pte. William Alexander, 151st Bn. (38183).
- Pte. Clery Patterson, Royal Canadian Regt. (11393).
- Pte. Alex. Levchak, 241st Bn. (100647).
- Pte. Wilfred Houde, No. 3 C.G.R. (60776).
- Cpl. Arthur Hart, 169th Bn. (59791).
- Mrs. F. Morgan, widow of Tpr. Frederick Morgan, 1st C.V.H. (15364).
- L.-Sgt. Edward Strudwick, 7th Bn. (55311).

## EXPENDITURE ON INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

A return tabled in the House of Commons on April 23 gives the total expenditure for the Advisory Council for Industrial and Scientific Research for the last fiscal year at \$50,111. Assisted researches cost \$5,854; forestry studies, \$2,490; fellowships, \$3,000; and salaries, \$19,600.

### Tender Wanted.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Alterations and Additions, Vocational Building, Military Hospital, Kingston, Sydenham, Ont.," "Alterations and Additions, Officers' Quarters, Military Hospital, Kingston, Sydenham, Ont.," as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 8, 1919, for the alterations and additions to convert existing stone cottage and buildings into vocational building, Military Hospital, Kingston, Sydenham; alterations and additions to convert existing stone residence into officers' quarters, Military Hospital, Kingston, Sydenham, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal; the Superintendent of Construction, 258 Bagot street, Kingston; and of the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Yonge street, Toronto.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth 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.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, April 24, 1919.

## \$150,000,000 OF GOLD PRODUCED IN THE YUKON

Report of Department of Interior gives Values of Each Year from 1885 to 1915, with Best Season in 1900.

### MAINLY DREDGING NOW

According to a report on the subject of the Yukon Territory and its resources issued by the Department of the Interior and prepared by H. H. Rowatt, Controller of the Mining Lands and Yukon Branch of the department, the value of the gold production in the Yukon from 1885 to 1915 was \$150,174,966.71. The records of the Department of Mines show that in 1916 the value of the gold produced in the Yukon was \$4,396,900; in 1917, \$3,671,008; and in 1918, \$2,116,424.

The following table shows the rise and decline of the Yukon as a gold-producing territory:—

1885-86	100,000 00
1887	70,000 00
1888	40,000 00
1889	175,000 00
1890	175,000 00
1891	40,000 00
1892	87,500 00
1893	176,000 00
1894	125,000 00
1895	250,000 00
1896	300,000 00
1897	2,500,000 00
1898	10,000,000 00
1899	16,000,000 00
1900	22,275,000 00
1901	17,368,000 00
1902	11,962,690 00
1903	10,625,422 00
1904	9,413,074 00
1905	7,162,438 00
1906	5,258,874 00
1907	2,896,173 00
1908	3,200,288 00
1909	3,260,263 75
1910	3,594,884 05
1911	4,125,570 60
1912	4,024,245 80
1913	5,019,411 85
1914	5,301,497 26
1915	4,649,634 40

The gold industry in the Yukon, it is mentioned in the report, is now carried on mainly by dredging, which has developed a highly profitable industry, and dredges are operating successfully not only in the beds and on the bars of rivers, but also in the frozen placer creek claims of the Klondike district.

All the dredges operating in frozen ground have steam plants for the purpose of thawing the gravel ahead of the dredge.

## FOREST REGENERATION SURVEY TO COMMENCE

The Commission of Conservation has announced that the regeneration survey undertaken by Mr. Clyde Leavitt, chief forester of the Commission, with the object of ascertaining how the pulpwood forests of the North are reproducing themselves after being cut over, is about to begin its work. The survey will study conditions on the limits of the Riordon, Laurentide, and Abitibi companies, which are engaged in cutting pulpwood on large tracts in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The survey will gather data on the rates of growth of species utilized for pulpwood, and will investigate the possibilities of reproduction of these species by natural growth, on forest tracts from which the commercial size timber has been cut. The survey has at its head Dr. C. B. Howe, of the University of Toronto.

Put 25 cents pieces into Thrift Stamps.



**TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT**

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

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

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

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between April 12 and 18, as follows:—

Articles.	Point of Delivery.	Date due.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INTERNMENT OPERATIONS)—</b>		
Tap soles, etc.	Amherst	April 19
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—</b>		
Steel twisted rods	St. Vincent de Paul	April 22
Metal ceiling and cornices	"	" 22
Flour	Kingston	" 24
Grey cotton sheeting	St. Vincent de Paul	" 24
Electrical supplies	Edmonton	" 28
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—</b>		
Piles and poles	Rimouski	April 22
Drift spikes and machine bolts	"	" 22
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—</b>		
Folding drawing tables	Ottawa	April 19
Draughtsman's tools	"	" 19
Hard piano felt	"	" 19
Chinaware, crockeryware, etc.	"	" 23
Overalls and smocks	Calgary	" 22
Castors, salt and pepper	Ottawa	" 23
Motor head speed lathe	Winnipeg	" 22
Jugs	Ottawa	" 23
Pans, bed	"	" 23
Pans, dust	"	" 23
Palls, iron	"	" 23
Urinals, male	"	" 23
Brooms and brushes	"	" 23
Bread	Toronto	" 22
Milk and cream	"	" 22
Meats, fresh and smoked	"	" 22
Eggs	"	" 22
Paper napkins	Ottawa	" 24
Garnet cloth	Toronto	" 24
Bathroom scales	Ottawa	" 24
Bath towels	"	" 24
Hampers, canvas, laundry	"	" 24
Trucks, canvas	"	" 24
Reed	Fredericton	" 26
Gloves for artificial hands	Toronto	" 25
Holdes, sputum cups	Ottawa	" 26
Refills, sputum	"	" 26
Flasks, sputum	"	" 26
<b>DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—</b>		
Hoisting engines	Merritton	April 17
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (PRINTING BRANCH)—</b>		
Rotary cut index cards	Ottawa	April 17
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)—</b>		
Kraft envelopes, 5 by 9½	Ottawa	April 24
Kraft envelopes, 4½ by 8½	"	" 24
White wove envelopes, No. 14	"	" 24
Dermatype stencil paper and bottle dermax	"	" 24
Stencil, Nos. 750-751	"	" 24
Blue wove paper, No. 3 bond	"	" 24
Books (library)	"	" 24
Higgins ink	"	May 1
Manila envelopes	"	" 1
Cartridge envelopes	"	" 1
Brass sheet tacks	"	" 1
Kraft envelopes	"	" 1
Light brown cover paper	"	" 28
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—</b>		
Hinges	Quebec	April 19
Steel cabinets	"	" 19
Chairs, desks, etc.	"	" 19
Brake linings	Ottawa	" 24
Rope	Quebec	" 22
Tea cloths	Ottawa	" 22
Cloths, bed pan, covering	"	" 22
Drugs	"	" 23
Fresh vegetables	Montreal	" 23
Bacon	Winnipeg	" 23
Grey lime	Toronto	" 23
Fresh vegetables	Ottawa	" 23
Beef and bacon	Charlottetown	" 23
Fish	Vancouver	" 23
Butter	Montreal	" 22
Salt and lard	Halifax	" 22
Beef and bacon	Port Arthur	" 25
Beef	Toronto	" 21
Eggs	"	" 21

Articles.	Point of Delivery.	Date due.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Concluded.</b>		
Butter and bacon	Brandon	April 25
Laundry	"	" 25
Bacon	Medicine Hat	" 25
Eggs	Montreal	" 21
Sugar	Winnipeg	" 25
Bacon, currants, macaroni, prunes, fresh vegetables	Calgary	" 25
Bacon, currants, macaroni, prunes.	Edmonton	" 25
Straw for men's bedding	"	" 25
Beef	Sydney	" 25
Eggs	Vancouver	" 29
Milk, etc.	Victoria	" 29
Milk, etc.	Resthaven	" 29
Coal	Moosejaw	" 24
Coal	Regina	" 24
Coal	Saskatoon	" 24
Tomatoes, canned	Toronto	" 24
Fruits	Kingston	" 24
Fruits, etc.	Regina	" 24
Laundry	Prince Albert	" 25
Fresh vegetables	Ottawa	" 25
Ice	Winnipeg	" 26
Metal polish	Ottawa	" 28
Floor polish	"	" 29

**WHAT GRASSES BEST MIXTURE WITH CLOVER**

Timothy has Faults explains Note issued by Experimental Farms on Subject.

Although timothy, which of course is the standard grass used with clover for hay and pasture, is a most desirable grass, it has some faults which especially show up when it is grown in red clover mixtures, says an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is a little too late and, as a result, it is not ready to cut until some time after the red clover has passed its best stage. It follows then that, unless a particularly late variety of red clover is used, like, for instance, Swedish red clover, which in the last few years has given excellent results in Eastern Canada, the clover-timothy mixture has to be cut either when it is too late for the clover or when it is too early for the timothy. In both cases losses result which would not occur if the clover and the timothy reached their best stage for cutting at the same time.

With a view of ascertaining the comparative value of various grasses in mixture with clover, a great number of experiments have been conducted at several of the Dominion Experimental farms and stations during the last few years, and judging from the results obtained so far, there are several grasses besides timothy which it would pay to use more extensively in mixture with clover.

Two of the most important ones are Orchard Grass and Meadow Fescue, which both are excellent yielders under suitable soil conditions and of high quality for both hay and pasture. They also have the advantage of being ready to cut just about when red clover is at its best, and will thus help to furnish a hay of high quality.

Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot, as it is generally called in England, has been cultivated for about 150 years in Europe, and is everywhere regarded as a grass of a very high class, especially in sections of intensive dairying. After cutting, it produces quickly a second growth, consisting chiefly of long leaves, and for this reason it is a very valuable grass, especially where the second crop is to be used for pasture and where it is of importance to have a good pasture crop coming on as soon as possible after the first crop has been taken off for hay. The Orchard grass gives best returns on good, deep loams, well drained and well stocked with plant food. It is not very well adapted to light and dry soils or where late spring frosts or early autumn frosts are prevalent.

Meadow Fescue has been cultivated in Europe during at least 100 years, and is rated among the best fodder and pasture grasses. Like orchard grass, it produces chiefly leaves after cutting, and is therefore of special value for pasture. This is especially the case where the winter climate is mild, be-

cause in such districts the leaves remain green and fresh throughout the winter. The Meadow Fescue is especially adapted to rich loams and will yield abundantly where the ground is well supplied with moisture, except where the soil is sour. It is much less sensitive to spring and autumn frosts than the Orchard grass, and will therefore do better than the latter in the more northern parts of agricultural Canada.

**ADVANTAGES IN NOT CHANGING SEED GRAIN**

Practice has Nothing to Recommend it according to Experimental Farms Note.

Many farmers still think it advisable to change their seed grain every two or three years. In the light of the work done by the various experimental farms of Canada, says a bulletin by the Experimental Farms Branch, this practice has nothing to recommend it, while, on the contrary, it has been shown that there are distinct advantages in not changing seed. By the use of a good fanning-mill it is quite possible to grow the same grain year after year on the same farm and maintain its productivity, provided that the grain is seeded early each season on well-drained, fertile soil. The seed should not be blamed for poor farming, which is most frequently the cause of the farmer's dissatisfaction.

Many of those who favour a change of seed have possibly based their belief on faulty observations. An error that is often made is that of comparing the results of one season with the results of the next. If the seed has been changed between times and the second season is unusually favourable, it is assumed immediately that the change of seed has brought the increased yield. The weather conditions in different seasons may alone make a difference in yield of from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, depending on the kind of grain. Again, the use of different fields may give rise to the same error of judgment, also differences in the dates of seeding.

When the change of seed is made with a neighbour it is a gamble whether one gets anything that is superior to their own or not. The variety is usually doubtful, and the labour, cost, and inconvenience have to be considered as well, while there is always a possibility of introducing noxious weeds.

There is one change of seed that every farmer who has been following this practice should make. He should change to the best variety of whatever kind of grain he is growing and stick to it. If he is not satisfied with his seed, he should discard it and buy seed of a well-known and proved variety. Its purity and productivity can be maintained by the combined use of the seed plot and the fanning-mill, and a change of seed is unnecessary.

Buy War Savings Stamps.



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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."

WHEAT STOCKS MUCH GREATER THAN IN 1918

Over 117,000,000 bushels is Estimate for March 31, as against 77,000,000 bushels last year.

QUALITY OF CROPS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a bulletin giving in summary form the results of its annual inquiry as to the total quantities of wheat, oats, barley, and flaxseed in Canada at the end of March, the stocks of all kinds of agricultural products remaining in farmers' hands at the same date, and the proportion of the crops of 1918 that proved to be of merchantable quality.

TOTAL STOCKS OF GRAIN.

Returns collected from elevators, flour mills, railway companies, and crop correspondents show that on March 11, 1919, the quantity in Canada of wheat, and wheat flour expressed as wheat, was upwards of 117,739,000 bushels, as compared with 77,000,000 bushels last year, 126,000,000 bushels in 1917, 197,000,000 in 1916, and 79,000,000 bushels on February 8, 1915. The total for 1919 comprises 75,373,000 bushels in elevators, flour mills, and afloat in winter storage, 32,315,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 10,051,000 bushels in transit by rail. Of oats, including oat products expressed as grain, the total quantity returned as in Canada on March 31, 1919, is 164,120,000 bushels, as compared with 155,500,000 bushels last year and 184,000,000 bushels in 1917. The total for 1919 comprises 17,809,000 bushels

SUMMARIES OF CANADIAN TRADE FOR MARCH

Total Exports from the Dominion of Canada for March, and Twelve Months Ending March.

	Month of March.				Twelve Months ending March.			
	1918.		1919.		1918.		1919.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	6,772,173	877,653	5,895,161	230,710	73,760,502	1,928,373	77,439,963	3,192,703
" Fisheries.....	3,365,222	92,082	5,992,531	32,736	32,602,151	619,024	37,137,072	732,322
" Forest.....	3,922,820	1,276	5,630,022	1,945	51,899,704	60,645	70,024,644	44,298
Animals and their produce.....	9,652,749	218,422	17,984,474	2,820,058	172,743,081	7,125,087	197,805,478	8,687,055
Agricultural products.....	37,895,628	471,741	21,821,663	333,929	567,713,584	10,036,766	269,819,833	21,447,173
Manufactures.....	37,999,663	2,078,298	32,486,167	3,131,390	636,602,516	24,237,914	549,284,268	16,069,548
Miscellaneous.....	346,732	124,517	1,342,343	304,349	4,706,250	2,134,195	6,102,548	3,148,380
Total merchandise.....	99,854,987	3,863,989	91,152,361	6,855,115	540,027,788	46,142,004	207,613,806	52,321,479

Canadian Trade for Month of March, and Twelve Months Ending March.

	Month of March.		Twelve months ending March.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	87,255,698	71,749,569	962,521,847	916,443,432
" domestic-exported.....	99,854,987	91,152,361	1,540,027,788	1,207,613,806
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported.....	187,110,685	162,901,930	2,502,549,635	2,124,057,238
Merchandise, foreign-exported.....	3,863,989	6,855,115	46,142,004	52,321,479
Grand total Canadian trade.....	190,974,674	169,757,045	2,548,691,639	2,176,378,717

Total Imports entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada.

	Month of March.		Twelve months ending March.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	50,637,294	49,102,408	542,319,623	526,495,717
Free goods.....	36,618,404	22,647,161	420,202,224	389,947,715
Total.....	87,255,698	71,749,569	962,521,847	916,443,432
Duty collected.....	15,799,244	14,781,753	161,588,465	158,044,456

in elevators and flour mills, 141,694,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 4,617,000 bushels in transit by rail. The total quantity of barley in Canada on March 31, 1919, is returned as 30,542,000 bushels, as compared with 16,000,000 bushels last year and 14,871,000 bushels in 1917. The figures for 1919 comprise 8,135,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 20,026,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 2,381,000 bushels in transit by rail. Of flaxseed the total quantity in Canada on March 31, 1919, is returned as 2,259,000 bushels, as compared with 2,420,000 bushels last year and 5,662,000 bushels in 1917. The total for 1919 comprises 881,000 bushels in elevators and mills, 1,039,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 339,000 bushels in transit by rail. For wheat and barley, therefore, the quantities in stock at the end of March this year are considerably in excess of those in stock a year ago, whilst for oats and flaxseed the quantities are more, but not to so great an extent.

STOCKS IN FARMERS' HANDS.

The reports of crop correspondents show that of the total wheat production

of 1918, 17 per cent, or 32,315,000 bushels, remained in farmers' hands on March 31, 1919. Last year the proportion was 14 per cent, representing nearly 32,000,000 bushels, and in 1917 it was 21 per cent, representing nearly 55,000,000 bushels. Of the other field crops the proportions and quantities estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31, 1919, are as follow: Oats, 33 per cent, or 141,694,000 bushels; barley, 26 per cent, or 20,000,000 bushels; rye, 21 per cent, or 1,784,000 bushels; buckwheat, 23 per cent, or 2,500,000 bushels; corn for husking, 12 per cent, or 3,000,000 bushels; flaxseed, 17 per cent, or 1,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 31 per cent, or 32,836,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 18 per cent, or 22,295,000 bushels; hay and clover, 18 per cent, or 2,701,000 tons. The stock of potatoes, viz., 32,836,000 bushels, compared with 24,130,000 bushels last year, 16,770,000 bushels in 1917, 16,825,000 bushels in 1916, and 32,310,000 bushels in 1915.

QUALITY OF CROPS.

The returns from crop correspondents show that of the total wheat crop of 1918, viz., 189,075,350 bushels, 93 per cent, or 175,370,000 bushels, were of merchantable quality. Last year the proportion was estimated at 95 per cent, and in 1917 it was 85 per cent. The proportions per cent of other crops of 1918 estimated to be of merchantable quality were as follow, the corresponding percentages for 1918 being given in

brackets: Oats, 90 (91); barley, 92 (90); rye, 92 (89); buckwheat, 75 (76); corn for husking, 67 (50); flaxseed, 90 (89); potatoes, 81 (77); turnips, etc., 86 (83); hay and clover, 89 (87).

LIQUEURS CAN BE IMPORTED BY BRITAIN

The Department of Trade and Commerce has been officially advised by the Canadian High Commissioner in London that with regard to the removal of restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom from the British overseas dominions, while licenses will still be required for the importation of liquors into the United Kingdom, it has been decided that such licenses will be issued freely in the case of liquors exported from and manufactured in the British dominions.

Tender for Toronto.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Laundry Building, Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, May 9, 1919, for the construction of laundry building, Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, 350 Christie street, and of the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth 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.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 24, 1919.



## STATISTICS ON TELEGRAPHS AND THE TELEPHONES

Canada has Largely Increased use of Latter according to Records Tabled by Minister of Railways.

### EXPRESS FIGURES ALSO

Statistics relative to express, telephone, and telegraph companies doing business in Canada covering the year which closed on June 30, 1918, with comparative figures for the previous twelve months, were tabled in the Commons by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways. The figures were compiled by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways.

### THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Those dealing with the express companies show that the operating mileage on June 30, 1918, was 43,247 in Canada, which was about the same as in the previous year, while foreign mileage was 19,296, an increase of about 3,000,000 miles. The cost of property and equipment of express companies was \$1,194,246.

Gross receipts totalled \$18,680,092, as compared with \$16,836,373 in the previous twelve months, while the net operating revenue was \$450,243, as against \$1,096,111 for the year ending June 30, 1917. The net corporate income of the express companies was \$443,535.

The financial paper of the express companies is calculated as follows:—

Money orders—	1917.	1918.
Domestic .....	\$239,754.49	\$267,154.73
Foreign .....	20,726.73	19,790.55

Travellers' cheques—	1917.	1918.
Domestic .....	4,171.10	1,698.67
Foreign .....	2,269.23	4,311.86

C.O.D. .... 133,813.25 157,933.75  
Salaries and wages paid in 1917 were \$4,864,669.92, and in 1918 were \$6,224,681.28, or 66.55 per cent of operating expenses.

The number of express offices in Canada in 1917 was 3,636, and in 1918, 3,636. In 1917 a dividend of 10 per cent, amounting to \$200,000, was paid by the Dominion Express Company and a similar amount applied to reserves, leaving a credit balance of \$522,123 for the year. Dividends were not declared by the express companies in 1918 nor were any sums set apart as reserves.

### DEVELOPMENT OF TELEPHONES.

Telephone figures indicate a substantial development of the telephone business for the year ending June 30, 1918. The number of reporting units increase from 1,695 in 1917 to 2,007 in 1918. The growth was greater in Saskatchewan than in any other province. The number of reporting units by provinces were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 32; Nova Scotia, 143; New Brunswick, 31; Quebec, 173; Ontario, 528; Manitoba, 38; Saskatchewan, 727; Alberta, 8; British Columbia, 14; Yukon, 1.

It is noted that the Governments of Alberta and Manitoba own practically all of the telephone systems in the two provinces.

Saskatchewan is also a large owner of telephones, but there are in addition in that province about 1,000 lines in the hands of private organizations. The capitalization of telephone companies operating in Canada is given as \$104,368,627, an increase of \$10,000,000 as compared with 1917.

Earnings of the telephone companies in the last twelve months under review amounted to \$22,753,289, while operating expenses totalled \$13,644,524. Net earnings as represented in the difference

## PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION FOR VITAL STATISTICS

Regulations which will govern sending in of Marriages, Births and Deaths to Dominion Bureau by Provincial Authorities.

Regulations made with a view of preventing duplication in methods of compiling and publishing vital statistics of the Dominion, following the conferences of June and December, 1918, are embodied in an Order in Council passed on April 22, which also declares that the Model Vital Statistics Act ratified at these conferences should form the basis of vital statistical legislation for the several provinces. The order is as follows:—

Whereas the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce reports that for the purpose of devising means to prevent duplication of work, and to insure uniformity of methods of collecting, compiling and publishing the statistics of marriages, births, and deaths, as between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the vital statistical branches of the provincial governments, two conferences—one in June, 1918, and the other in December, 1918—were held between officers of the branches named, at which it was agreed as follows:—

(1) That the Model Vital Statistics Act prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as ratified at the conferences aforesaid, should form the basis of the vital statistical legislation of the several provinces;

(2) That the provinces should undertake to obtain the returns of marriages, births, and deaths on the prescribed forms, as approved and adopted at the December conference, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to supply the forms free of charge;

(3) That the provinces should forward to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at such times as might be agreed upon, either the original returns of births, marriages, and deaths or certified transcripts of the same; the Dominion Bureau to undertake the mechanical compilation and tabulation of the same.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in order to provide a mutually satisfactory basis of co-operation between the Minister and the Registrars General of the several provinces, as above outlined, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve of the following regulations:—

### REGULATIONS.

1. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics may receive transcripts or certified copies of the original returns of marriages, births, and deaths made by the clergymen, physicians, undertakers or other persons upon whom it is incumbent to make such returns.

2. These copies are to be forwarded by the provincial department charged with the execution of the Vital Statistics Act in each province to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics quarterly or monthly on dates to be agreed upon.

3. The Minister may for each properly filled in transcript or copy of original return of each birth, marriage, or death pay to the Registrar General such remuneration as may be mutually agreed upon. He may also print and supply free of charge the prescribed forms upon which the returns

shall be made to the registrars by clergymen, physicians, undertakers, etc.

4. Nothing in the preceding sections shall preclude an arrangement between the Bureau of Statistics and any provincial department whereby the original returns may be forwarded to the Bureau for transcript, compilation, and return in order to avoid duplication of work and office expense.

5. The Bureau of Statistics shall compile, tabulate and publish the vital statistical data for the Dominion as a whole, and may furnish monthly or quarterly compilations, according to a stated plan, to each province of the data appertaining thereto.

6. The Bureau of Statistics shall also co-ordinate the statistics of immigration and emigration with vital statistics, and shall undertake, when taking the census of population, to secure the data required for vital statistical purposes and to compile the same.

7. The Minister may, from time to time, out of the vote for the Bureau of Statistics, devote a sum not exceeding \$2,000 to pay the expenses of one representative from each province to attend at Ottawa a conference of vital statisticians. Such conference shall be for the purpose of bringing about a closer official and personal association of the registration officials of the several provinces and of increasing co-operation between government bureaus, and other organizations interested in the improvement and use of vital statistics and of promoting the introduction of effective systems of registering vital statistics for public health and legal purposes, including the revision from time to time of the classification of causes of death; aiding in the maintenance of uniform methods of collecting, preserving, correcting and compiling registration records and of publishing the statistical data derived therefrom; and in general of promoting a proper appreciation of the necessity and importance of vital statistics.

8. The Minister may, after each decennial revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, have prepared a "Manual of the International List of the Causes of Death," to contain (1) the terms of the French list or as many of them as may be properly used in English, (2) the terms founded upon medical certificates of causes of death as reported by Canadian physicians.

9. The Minister may also prepare any supply free of charge to Provincial Registrars for distribution to all duly qualified physicians in the Dominion, a Physician's Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

10. The provisions of the foregoing Regulations shall apply only to such provinces as shall adopt the "Model Act," as the basis of their legislation on vital statistics or have enacted legislation which conforms to the salient features of the "Model Act," and provided that the forms supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shall be used in obtaining the original returns, and provided further that each province shall furnish satisfactory evidence that it received returns of at least 90 per cent of all marriages, births and deaths occurring in each calendar year.

The Minister hereinabove referred to, shall be the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

between gross receipts and operating expenses were \$9,108,765 in 1918, as compared with \$8,025,855 in 1917.

Additions to and subtractions from primary net earnings reduce that amount to \$5,187,323.

The total value of telephone equipment in 1918 was \$662,330, and in 1917, \$604,136. The total mileage of telephones in 1918 was 1,848,467.34, as against 1,708,202.80 in 1917.

Coming to the telegraph companies, the figures presented show that on June 30, 1918, their cost was placed at \$10,-

226,988, a slight increase over the previous year, while the capitalization of the companies having headquarters in Canada was \$6,300,000. The gross revenue was \$7,770,646, as compared with \$7,272,755 for the previous twelve months. Operating expenses were \$5,580,335, as compared with \$4,940,228 during the previous year. The net operating revenue amounted to \$2,016,429.

In 1918 land messages to the number of 12,377,754 were sent, as against 11,817,517 in 1917. Of cablegrams,

## HOW GRATUITIES PAYMENTS ARE BEING MADE

Department of Militia issues Explanatory Statement Regarding Handling of Claims for Extra Allowances

### 33,931 APPLICATIONS.

The following information is issued by the Department of Militia, with a view to clearing up existing difficulties regarding soldiers' War Service Gratuities.

The settlement of all claims for War Service Gratuity for all ranks who have been struck off the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force prior to November 11, 1918, is dealt with by Militia Headquarters, Ottawa.

The statutory declaration must be forwarded through the District Paymaster of the Military District in which the applicant was discharged, after a certificate has been attached, showing the amount of Post Discharge Pay already paid.

Up to April 25 there have been received 33,931 applications for War Service Gratuity from those struck off the strength, prior to the 11th of November, 1918. Of these 2,800 have been received since April 1, and to date, 89,190 cheques have been issued, of which 34,841 cheques represent the first payment to soldiers and their dependents; 27,445 the second payment; 25,104 the third payment and 1,800 the fourth payment, the disbursement of War Service Gratuity under the Order in Council having commenced on the first of February last.

While difficulties have arisen in dealing with certain applications, and while a number of claims are still unsettled, in every case where the statutory declaration has been received at Militia Headquarters, prior to the 17th of April, either a cheque for the first payment has been made, or the applicant has been communicated with, or advised of the necessity for further inquiry.

### REFERENCES TO ENGLAND.

In cases where a portion of the soldier's service has been with an Imperial Unit, reference has been made to England to verify the amount of the gratuity reported as having been paid by the Imperial authorities, and no further action can be taken pending receipt of reply. In other cases where soldiers enlisted in August and September, 1914, considerable correspondence has been necessary to ascertain the name of their Active Militia Unit, as the C.E.F. attestation papers do not show service before the latter part of September, when most of these men were attested in Valcartier.

Cases have also arisen where the service as shown by the Record Office in Canada differs from the service claimed by the soldier. This necessitates reference to overseas authorities.

With the exception of applications concerning which further inquiry has to be instituted, all cases are dealt with in the order in which the statutory declaration has been received at Militia Headquarters, and in the case of any applicant whose claim was forwarded to the District Paymaster of the district in which he was discharged prior to the 17th of April, and who has not received either a cheque or a communication in connection with this claim, notification should be sent addressed to the Paymaster General, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, advising the date on which the statutory declaration was forwarded, and the Military District in which the soldier was discharged.

1,021,853 were sent in 1918 and 1,084,956 in 1917. The total number of telegraph employees in 1918 was 7,212, and in 1917 there were 7,100. Operators in 1918 were 3,894 male and 503 female, against 3,996 male and 496 female in 1917. The total salaries in 1918 were \$3,937,950.62; in 1917, \$3,278,450.39. There were 4,664 offices open in 1918, compared with 4,615 in 1917.



# FOREIGN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN DOMINION

From the report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ending March 31, 1918, is taken the following revised list of foreign countries represented in Canada by consuls, vice-consuls, consular agents, and commercial agents. The list shows that some thirty-four countries are officially represented in the Dominion, by over 200 representatives located in the principal commercial cities and in the centres of foreign population:—

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN CANADA.

—	Place.	Name.	Designation.
Argentine Republic.	Annapolis, N.S.	Pickles, F. W.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Ottawa, Ont.	Gerez, A.	Consul General.
	Montreal, Que.	Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul.
Belgium.	Toronto, Ont.	Robertson, P.	Vice-Consul.
	Calgary, Alta.	Picmez, R.	Consul.
	Edmonton, Alta.	Martin, H.	Consul.
	Forget, Sask.	de Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul.
	Fort William, Ont.	King, J.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	De Sola, C. I.	Consul.
	Ottawa, Ont.	Goor, M.	Consul General.
	Quebec, Que.	Jansen, F.	Vice-Consul.
	Regina, Sask.	Mahy, J. E.	Consul.
Brazil.	St. John, N.B.	Pootmans, C.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Mullin, D.	Consul.
	Rochereau de la Sablière, C.		Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Whitehead, J. M.	Consul.
	Victoria, B.C.	Terry, W. S.	Consul.
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dubuc, A.	Consul.
	Gaspé, Que.	LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent.
	Gaspé, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent.
	Montreal, Que.	Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul.
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bouillon, E. A. A.	Commercial Agent.
	Paspebiac, Que.	Hamon, W.	Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent.
Chile.	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, C. E. L.	Vice-Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent.
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Emanuel, S. J.	Vice-Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent.
	Brantford, Ont.	Waterous, C. A.	Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Oland, S. C.	Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul General.
China.	Ottawa, Ont.	Yang Shuwen.	Consul General.
	Ottawa, Ont.	Chao Tsong Tien.	Vice-Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Lingoh Wang.	Consul.
Columbia.	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul General.
	Toronto, Ont.	Long, T.	Consul.
Cuba.*	Annapolis, N.S.	Whitman, F. C.	Consul.
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consul.
Denmark.	Halifax, N.S.	Stable, N. Perez.	Consul General.
	Halifax, N.S.	Patterson, E.	Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Patterson, G.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Salgado, S. G.	Vice-Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Canellas y Martio, F.	Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Barranco y Fernandez, C.	Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Martinez, B.	Acting Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Munoz y Rieva Jose A.	Consul.
	Weymouth, N.S.	Campbell, G. D.	Consul.
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Eakins, A. W.	Consul.
Dominican Republic.	Calgary, Alta.	Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul.
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. C.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Drummond, G. E.	Consul General.
	Montreal, Que.	Nobel, O. K.	Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Davidson, R. A.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Winnipeg, Man.	Thorgeirsson, O. S.	Vice-Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Brookfield, J.	Consul.
Ecuador.	Vancouver, B.C.	MacQuillan, J.	Consul General.
	Calgary, Alta.	de Roussy de Sales, B.	Acting Consular Agent.
France.	Chatham, N.B.	Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent.
	Halifax, N.S.	Gaboury, E.	Acting Consular Agent.
	Montreal, Que.	Bonin, C. E.	Consul General.
	Quebec, Que.	de Saint Victor, R.	Consular Agent.
	Regina, Sask.	Pootmans, G.	Acting Consular Agent.
	North Sydney, N.S.	Lacroix, Ed.	Consular Agent.
	St. John, N.B.	Hatheway, F.	Consular Agent.
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sablière, C. E.	Consular Agent.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Chevalier, E.	Acting Consular Agent.
	Victoria, B.C.	Francis, A. O. P.	Consular Agent.
Greece.	Winnipeg, Man.	Bourgouin, J. H.	Acting Consular Agent.
	Montreal, Que.	Walsh, J. C.	Consul General.
Guatemala.	Montreal, Que.	Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honorary Consul.

\* Represented by Japanese Consuls.

—	Place.	Name.	Designation.
Guatemala—Con.	St. John, N.B.	Hatheway, W. F.	Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Morang, G. N.	Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Taylor, T. M.	Consul.
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bell, C. N.	Consul.
Honduras.	Toronto, Ont.	Defries, R. L.	Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Maitland, R. R.	Consul.
Italy.	Milano, A.		Acting Consular Agent.
	Chatham, N.B.	Watt, G.	Consular Agent.
	Fernie, B.C.	Carosella, R.	Acting Consular Agent.
	Fort William, Ont.	Marino, E.	Consular Agent.
	Halifax, N.S.	Armao, E.	Vice-Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Zunini, Cavalier L.	Consul General.
	St. John, N.B.	de Angelis, G.	Acting Consular Agent.
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Grassi, G.	Consular Agent.
	Sydney, N.S.	Pistone, T.	Consular Agent.
	Toronto, Ont.	Glionna, Dr. G.	Acting Vice-Consul.
Japan.	Welland, Ont.	Danovaro, G.	Consular Agent.
	Winnipeg, Man.	Barattieri di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Mari, N.	Consular Agent.
Liberia.	Ottawa, Ont.	Iwate, Y.	Acting Consul General.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ukita, S.	Consul.
Luxembourg.*	Halifax, N.S.	Hechler, Henry.	Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	DeWolf, J. E.	Vice-Consul.
Mexico.	Montreal, Que.	Sanguenza, F. H.	Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Tamayo, P.	Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Bravo, E. Soriano.	Consul General.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul.
	Winnipeg, Man.	Heubach, Claude.	Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Corriveau, E.	Consul.
	Calgary, Alta.	Fryling, A.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul.
Montenegro.	Quebec, Que.	Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Vice-Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, A.	Consul-General.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Van Roggen, M. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Winnipeg, Man.	Montyn, W. V.	Consul.
	Calgary, Alta.	Waagen, C. B. N.	Vice-Consul.
	Campbellton, N.B.	Kelly, M. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Camrose, Alta.	Nordbye, Dr. F. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul.
	Chemainus, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul.
Netherlands.	Fort William, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Aubert, L. C. N.	Consul-General with jurisdiction over the whole of the Dominion of Canada.
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul.
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul.
	Outlook, Sask.	Hendricks, P. M.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul.
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Dybhavn, John.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul.
Norway.	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stablschmidt, C. P.	Consul.
	Victoria, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Thierry, F.	Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch.	Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Norris, M. P.	Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Miles, Henry.	Consul.
Paraguay.	Quebec, Que.	Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul.
Peru.	Quebec, Que.	Falardeau, A.	Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	White, H. G.	Consul.
Portugal.	Gaspé Basin, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, H.	Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Routh, F. O.	Consul.
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul.
	Paspebiac, Que.	Le Quesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul.
	Rimouski, Que.	Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Allison, M. A.	Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Nicholls, F.	Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul.
Russia.	Montreal, Que.	Likatscheff, S. A.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada.
	Montreal, Que.	Zeniewsky, H. B.	Vice-Consul.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ragosine, W.	Consul.
	Chatham, N.B.	Fraser, G. B.	Consular Agent.
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	St. John, N.B.	Wedmore, P. W.	Vice-Consul.
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch.	Consul.
	Calgary, Alta.	Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul.
	Chatham, N.B.	Ander, J. E.	Vice-Consul.
Spain.	Dawson, Y.T.	Fraser, J. A.	Acting Vice-Consul.
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. McG.	Vice-Consul.
	Montreal, Que.	Bergstrom, D.	Consul-General.
	Newcastle, N.B.	Ander, J. E.	Vice-Consul.
	Pictou, N.S.	Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul.
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul.
	Quebec, Que.	Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul.
	Regina, Sask.	Olson, Albert.	Vice-Consul.

\* Represented by Consuls of the Netherlands.



	Place.	Name.	Designation.	
Sweden—Con.	Richibucto, N.B.	Hutchinson, G. A.	Vice-Consul.	
	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul.	
	Sydney, N.S.	Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul.	
	St. John, N.B.	Edwards, M. B.	Vice-Consul.	
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul.	
	Vancouver, B.C.	Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul.	
	Victoria, B.C.	Gonnason, A.	Consul.	
	Winnipeg, Man.	Smith, H. J.	Consul.	
	Winnipeg, Man.	Anderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul.	
	Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	Iseli, R. R.	Acting Consul General.
		Winnipeg, Man.	Erzinger, J.	Consul.
	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	Gintzburger, S.	Consul.
		Annapolis, N.S.	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent.
		Arnprior, Ont.	Hamel, H. C.	Consular Agent.
		Bathurst, N.B.	Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent.
		Beebe Jct., Que.	Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent.
		Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent.
		Calgary, Alta.	Clum, H. D.	Consul.
		Campbellton, N.B.	Botkin, T.	Consul.
		Campbellton, N.B.	Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		Pierce, W. A.	Consul.	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		Strickland, C. L.	Vice-Consul.	
Cornwall, Ont.		Munro, W. A.	Vice-Consul.	
Cornwall, Ont.		Edwards, T. D.	Consul.	
Cumberland, B.C.		Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent.	
Edmonton, Alta.		Cox, H.	Consular Agent.	
Fernie, B.C.		Rasmusen Bertil M.	Consul.	
Fernie, B.C.		Wakefield, E. A.	Consul.	
Fernie, B.C.		Pollock, J. R.	Vice-Consul.	
Fort William, Ont.		De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul.	
Fort William, Ont.		Taggart, G. R.	Consul.	
Fredericton, N.B.		Hammond, J. W.	Consular Agent.	
Galt, Ont.		Ryerson, James.	Consular Agent.	
Halifax, N.S.		Merell, E. C.	Vice-Consul.	
Halifax, N.S.		Young, E. E.	Consul General.	
Halifax, N.S.		Asbury, C. E.	Consul.	
Hamilton, Ont.		de Olivares José.	Consul.	
Kenora, Ont.		Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent.	
Kingston, Ont.		Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul.	
Kingston, Ont.		Talger, H. S.	Vice-Consul.	
Lethbridge, Alta.		Johnston, M. P.	Consular Agent.	
Liverpool, N.S.		Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent.	
Louisburg, N.S.		LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent.	
Lunenburg, N.S.		Rudolph, D. J.	Consular Agent.	
Moncton, N.B.		Richardson, E. V.	Consul.	
Moncton, N.B.		Cummings, E. A.	Vice-Consul.	
Montreal, Que.		Rogers, J. L.	Consul General.	
Montreal, Que.		Chandler, R. E.	Vice-Consul.	
Montreal, Que.		Isaacs, C.	Vice-Consul.	
Nanaimo, B.C.		Quann, W. P.	Consular Agent.	
Newcastle, N.B.		Call, B. N.	Consular Agent.	
Niagara Falls, Ont.		Milner, J. B.	Consul.	
Niagara Falls, Ont.		Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul.	
North Bay, Ont.	Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent.		
Ottawa, Ont.	Foster, J. G.	Consul General.		
Ottawa, Ont.	Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul.		
Paspebiac, Que.	Bisson, D.	Consular Agent.		
Peterborough, Ont.	Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent.		
Port Arthur, Ont.	De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul.		
Port Arthur, Ont.	Taggart, G. R.	Consul.		
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Philpot, J.	Consular Agent.		
Prescott, Ont.	Denison, F. C.	Consul.		
Prescott, Ont.	Murphy, John.	Vice-Consul.		
Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, G. M.	Consul.		
Prince Rupert, B.C.	Ruffner, W. S.	Vice-Consul.		
Quebec, Que.	Dorsey, R. W.	Consul.		
Quebec, Que.	Heard, W. W.	Vice-Consul.		
Rivière du Loup, Que.	Rairden, B. S.	Consul.		
Rivière du Loup, Que.	Thériault, J. R.	Vice-Consul.		
Regina, Sask.	Johnston, J. H.	Consul.		
Regina, Sask.	Herbert, E. E.	Vice-Consul.		
Sarnia, Ont.	Slater, F. C.	Consul.		
Sarnia, Ont.	Watson, F. C.	Vice-Consul.		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Shotts, G. W.	Consul.		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Burlingham, W. B.	Consul.		
Sherbrooke, Que.	Borlase, G. E.	Vice-Consul.		
Sherbrooke, Que.	Donaldson, C.	Consul.		
Summerside, P.E.I.	Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent.		
Sydney, N.S.	Freeman, C. M.	Consul.		
Sydney, N.S.	Crosson, F. J.	Vice-Consul.		
St. John, N.B.	Culver, H. S.	Consul.		
St. Leonards, N.B.	Labbie, A. P.	Consular Agent.		
St. Stephen, N.B.	Vroom, C. N.	Vice-Consul.		
St. Stephen, N.B.	Garrett, A. B.	Consul.		
Toronto, Ont.	Martin, C. W.	Consul.		
Toronto, Ont.	Tovell, D. S.	Vice-Consul.		
Toronto, Ont.	Cuthbert, F. E.	Vice-Consul.		
Vancouver, B.C.	West, G. N.	Consul General.		
Vancouver, B.C.	Linnell, I. N.	Consul.		
Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, E. G.	Vice-Consul.		
Victoria, B.C.	Mosher, R. B.	Consul.		
Victoria, B.C.	Newcomb, R. M.	Vice-Consul.		
White Horse, Yukon	Rosseau, A. M.	Consular Agent.		
Windsor, Ont.	Hendrick, M. J.	Consul.		
Windsor, Ont.	Ohater, D.	Vice-Consul.		
Winnipeg, Man.	Ryder, M. J.	Consul General.		
Winnipeg, Man.	Sutliff, L. G.	Vice-Consul.		
Yarmouth, N.S.	Watson, J. J. C.	Consul.		
Yarmouth, N.S.	Brown, R. W.	Vice-Consul.		
Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J.	Vice-Consul.		
Montreal, Que.	Meehan, T. H.	Acting Vice-Consul.		
Sherbrooke, Que.	Donaldson, C.	Consul.		
Toronto, Ont.	Estrada, J. de.	Vice-Consul.		
Venezuela	Ottawa, Ont.	Terrero, Don L.	Consul General.	

## WAR OUTLAY FOR 1918 IS SHOWN IN REPORT

Total Expenditure for Year up to end of Fiscal Year of March 31st last was \$343,836,801—Details by Departments.

The fourth volume of the Auditor General of Canada's report, tabled in Parliament, gives details of expenditures under the War Appropriations Act during the fiscal year 1918, the last full twelve-month period of the war, the total expenditure for which was \$343,836,801. The expenditure in Canada by the Militia Department was \$201,288,628, while overseas expenditures amounted to \$115,381,243. Naval defence cost \$9,668,229 during the twelve-month period, while the Invalided Soldiers Commission required \$11,393,654. The remainder of the total was spent by the various other Government departments. The table in detail is as follows:—

### WAR APPROPRIATION ACT: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Department.	Total.
	\$ cts.
Department of Agriculture	70,303 81
Archives	11,926 38
Office of the Auditor General	38,242 21
Department of Customs	5,541 25
Department of External Affairs	31,647 79
Department of Finance	17,916 46
Governor General's Secretary's Office	10,531 94
Department of Immigration and Colonization	26,692 85
Department of Indian Affairs	41,014 99
Department of Inland Revenue	858 00
Department of Insurance	1,174 74
Department of the Interior	94,532 41
Department of Justice	2,491,895 51
Department of Marine and Fisheries	471,985 49
Department of Militia and Defence	201,288,628 24
Overseas Department of Militia and Defence	(a) 115,381,243 71
Department of Naval Service	9,666,229 14
Post Office Department	749,608 36
Privy Council Office	(b) 50,240 67
Department of Public Works	185,321 11
Department of Railways and Canals	1,196,850 88
Department of Secretary of State	81,766 99
Department of Trade and Commerce	117,201 22
Canadian Munition Resources Commission	17,732 52
Canada Food Board	198,528 17
Invalided Soldiers Commission	11,393,654 65
National Service Commission	142,093 91
News Prints Commission	33,312 20
War Purchasing Commission	30,587 42
Less—Credit balance Labour Department	343,847,263 02
	10,461 04
	343,836,801 98

NOTE.—(a) This amount shown in the Public Accounts under Department of Militia and Defence; (b) \$640.10 of this amount shown in the Public Accounts under Reconstruction and Development Commission.

### CHICORY ROOTS WERE GROWN IN ONTARIO

Experiments Made Showed that Quality was Good when Manufactured.

An Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture says that considerable quantities of the root of the chicory plant (*Cichorium Intybus*) are used in the form of an admixture with coffee, the object being to give the coffee a particular flavour which it does not possess when used alone. The roots, after being washed and dried, are roasted and ground, but these latter stages can only be carried out satisfactorily by the manufacturer. Unless a farmer is located within a reasonable distance from a chicory factory, the freight of the fresh roots would be too great to admit of much profit on his labour. But it should be possible for some farmers to dry the roots before selling them to the merchant, thus reducing the weight to a very large extent.

Trials of this plant were made at Guelph, Ont., years ago, with the following results:—

The yield of fresh roots per acre in 1896 was 11½ tons, in 1897 the crop was a comparative failure, and in 1898 the yield was 7½ tons.

In Berthier county, Que., the average yield is 7 tons, although as much as 14 tons have been obtained.

In England the yield varies between 6 and 17 tons, the average being 8 tons per acre.

To test further the growth of this crop, a small plot was sown on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on April 28, 1916. The area of the plot was 1/227 acre and the variety used was Large Magdeburg. The seed was sown in eight rows with a distance of 8 inches between the rows. A considerable number of plants came into flower instead of forming a thick root and flowering the second season, as is the general rule in this species.

The roots were raised on October 18, having suffered no injury from a temperature of 23½°F. the previous night. After washing and draining off the superfluous water the fresh roots weighed 67½ pounds, some of the largest roots weighing over 2 pounds. The yield works out at 7½ tons per acre.

A sample of the roots was sent to the Dominion Chicory Company, of Montreal, for examination. The report received was as follows: "We received the samples of chicory root, and after examining and testing them thoroughly we find that they are excellent in every way."

### British Maximum Price for Flour.

The British Food Controller, according to a cable from London, has fixed the maximum price of fine flour, millers offals, at £12 per ton; coarse, £11 per ton.

### Canned Salmon in U.K.

From March 26 the British Food Controller has fixed the following maximum retail price for canned salmon: Grade 1, LS, tall tin, 1s. 8½d. per tin; LS, flat tin, 1s. 11d.; grade 2, LS, tall tin, 1s. 2½d.; LS, flat tin, 1s. 5d.



# BRITISH TRADE POLICY; OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

*Sir Auckland Geddes' Official Announcement that no Import Restrictions would be Imposed on Empire Goods.*

## WITHOUT CABINET CONSENT

A definite statement made in the British Parliament on March 10 by Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of Reconstruction, regarding the trade policy of the Government, is of great importance, not only to British business men, but also to all firms in other countries interested in export trade to the United Kingdom.

Sir Auckland Geddes said that the Government had decided that no import restrictions would be, or would continue to be, imposed on goods coming from any part of the Empire without the assent of the Cabinet, which would not be given unless some unforeseen necessity arose. All raw materials for local industries would now be admitted without restriction. Some manufactured articles which were necessary as material for the manufacturers of the United Kingdom would be admitted free without restrictions except so far as they were produced by industries which it was essential to foster in the United Kingdom and which require shielding, in which case they would be restricted. Manufactured articles would be subject to restrictions when not essential for consumption in the United Kingdom, or when produced by British industries which required to be shielded from foreign competition when re-establishing themselves, industries which were disorganized for purposes of war, or which had been created or encouraged to extend owing to circumstances arising out of the war. This policy was designed for the period of transition and would be reconsidered on September 1. No promise is implied, however, that restrictions will be removed on September 1.

### EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The British Government was trying to make some speedy arrangement of the affairs of Europe in order that the blockade might be removed as soon as possible. The Government was also trying to restore the trans-shipment trade of London and other ports, although this entailed considerable difficulties.

There was a great contraction of overseas markets, and therefore internal trade had to be stimulated. Public works which would give a wide range of employment would be the first to receive the support of public funds. It was the purpose to get trades at home going busily and actively, while overseas markets were at the same time recovering. Sir Auckland Geddes said that he would not enter into details, but the whole point he wished to make was that the Government had a trade policy. He firmly believed that the trade of the United Kingdom would recover and would be greater than it ever had been in the past.

### THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

Demobilization has been proceeding rapidly, and Britain is faced with the necessity of providing ample employment at once. Many factories which are being shifted over from munition work or other war contracts demand the assurance of certain immediate markets in order to provide employment during a period before they have arrived at full efficiency of output. The uncertainty of the labour problem coupled with the strong representations of manufacturing interests, no doubt influenced the Government to attempt to meet the needs of what is termed the transition period without tackling the question of a permanent policy. There is no unanimity of opinion on a high protective tariff. The Government has delayed the discussion of this question:

# COST OF BREAD IN CANADA FOR FEBRUARY

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF ONE POUND OF BREAD DELIVERED TO CONSUMER FOR FEBRUARY, 1919.

	Average cost of flour per barrel.	Average cost of flour per pound of bread.	Average cost of ingredients per pound of bread.	Average cost of baking per pound of bread.	Average cost of delivery per pound of bread.	Average cost of management & overhead per pound of bread.	Total average cost of one pound of bread.
Halifax	\$11.30	4.132	.864	.848	.880	.676	7.398
Milford & St. John	11.48	4.441	.591	.913	.765	.369	7.079
Montreal—No. 1	11.21	4.265	.478	.647	1.351	.728	7.470
Montreal—No. 2	10.97	4.365	.349	.623	.785	.434	6.556
St. Hyacinthe—Sherbrooke	11.19	4.393	.336	.609	.488	.615	6.441
Quebec City	11.11	4.324	.388	.728	.617	.611	6.648
Ottawa & Hull	11.12	4.234	.584	.683	.791	.433	6.725
Pembroke	11.20	4.404	.194	.928	.648	.288	6.462
Sudbury—New Liskard	11.07	4.287	.465	.798	.376	.831	6.757
Barrie—Collingwood	11.00	4.147	.401	.653	.689	.502	6.892
Toronto	11.05	4.085	.592	.571	1.083	.534	6.865
Hamilton	11.50	4.360	.522	.567	.809	.425	6.685
Brantford	11.03	3.984	.537	.590	.818	.683	6.612
Niagara-Falls—St. Catharines	10.98	4.187	.424	.628	.879	.615	6.733
Stratford—Woodstock	10.95	4.196	.445	.685	.647	.653	6.626
London	10.33	3.877	.642	.563	.871	.874	6.327
Sandwich—St. Thomas	10.96	3.981	.784	.559	.735	.627	6.686
Guelph—Windsor—Sarnia	10.88	4.043	.571	.645	.806	.515	6.580
Pt. Arthur—Ft. William	10.39	3.909	.508	.941	.766	.745	6.869
Winnipeg	10.39	3.926	.539	.578	1.015	.589	6.647
Brandon	10.34	3.806	.281	.688	.564	.943	6.282
Medicine Hat—Lethbridge	10.35	3.877	.523	.852	1.085	.471	6.808
Edmonton—Edmonton South	10.25	4.040	.571	.752	1.046	.730	7.139
Calgary	9.82	3.538	.669	.796	1.473	.550	7.026
Vancouver—Victoria	10.54	3.886	.653	.770	1.434	.710	7.453
Dominion Average	10.95	4.114	.552	6.38	1.055	.587	6.946

for the time in order to do the best it can to meet urgent needs in accordance with its own judgment. Probably it is also felt that a permanent policy may be better considered at a future time when conditions at home and abroad are more settled.

### UNCERTAINTY AFFECTS IMPORTERS.

The Department of Import Restrictions of the Board of Trade, which is charged with the issuance of import licenses, endeavours, in accordance with the British Government policy, to license only such imports from allied and neutral countries as will be beneficial to British industry. Before such imports of manufactured or partially completed articles are permitted, British trade interests are fully consulted. It is inevitable that this procedure should often result in drawn-out discussions with consequent delays. In certain instances concessions have already been granted to bring in a certain quantity of manufactured imports, and it is unlikely that there will be any complete embargo. As long as this transition period lasts, however, it will be impossible for importers to bring in manufactured goods in any volume which local manufacturers can supply. This exclusion of competition may tend to higher prices in Great Britain, and therefore has met with opposition on the part of certain firms primarily interested in the export trade.

A transition period of this character necessarily involves both the exclusion of certain manufactured imports for the present and also entails the postponement of any definite plans on the part of the most overseas firms, which have normally had a business in manufactured specialties in the United Kingdom. It has probably been a surprise to many to recognize that the signing of the armistice did not mean the normal resumption of trade in various European countries, and that instead a period of economic transition should set in which would present its own complex problems.

The announced trade policy of the British Government has been devised to protect and assist British industry to recover from the war and to get on its feet. Steady progress in this direction is now being made, but it is as yet too early to prophesy as to when the special restrictions deemed necessary will be abolished.

## MARCH FISHING UP TO AVERAGE THOUGH LOW

*Great Increase Reported to Department of Naval Service in Catch of Lobsters during last month.*

### TOTAL CATCH \$632,338

The weather conditions on the Atlantic coast throughout the month of March were fairly good, but this month, coming between the ending of the winter fishery and the beginning of the spring fishery, is always one of the poorest fishing months of the year.

Apart from lobsters, very few fish were landed on the Atlantic coast except at such centres as Lockport, Halifax, and Canso. The landings of cod, haddock, hake, and pollock amounted to 22,300 cwt., against 33,800 cwt. in March last year.

There was a great increase in the quantity of lobsters taken during the month as compared with the same month's catch last year. This year it amounted to 13,406 cwt.; last year it was 1,874 cwt. Exceedingly stormy weather made fishing in small boats very difficult last year, however. Canning began on March 1 with the opening of the lobster fishery in Nova Scotia from Digby to Halifax. Up to the end of the month there were canned 3,062 cases. Canning commenced three months earlier last year, and up to the end of March the pack amounted to 3,216 cases. In the year before that

The Cost of Living Branch, Department of Labour, submits the following report to the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, showing the production and cost of bread in the chief cities of the Dominion, as recorded, for the month of February, 1919.

The character of the Import this month does not call for any extended remarks as the tables show a normal condition of the trade, with figures of costs practically stationary.

Referring to the quantity of bread consumed per capita, and equalizing the short month of February with January, the report shows an increased consumption of seven per cent for February.

The average cost of the flour used was \$10.95 per barrel, a slight average decrease of three cents per barrel from the figures for previous month.

Bread yields per barrel of flour is stationary, standing at 266 pounds.

An examination of the costs of the different districts shows eleven with slight increases, some twelve small decreases, and two stationary.

The average price per pound for the Dominion for February was 6'94/100 cts. while for January the figures were 6'99/100 cts.—a fractional decrease of about one twentieth of a cent per pound.

These close figures indicate correct reporting on the part of the bakers and careful work in the compilation of the tables of costs.

Using one barrel of flour as the standard comparison the result is as follows:—

	Jan. 1919.	Feb. 1919.
Flour—per bbl.	10.98	10.95
Ingredients "	1.44	1.47
Baking "	1.72	1.70
Delivery "	2.89	2.81
Management and fixed per bbl.	1.55	1.56
Total cost per bbl.	18.58	18.49

under better weather conditions, the pack for a similar period was 5,759 cases.

Weather conditions were not very favourable for fishing on the Pacific coast. The catch of black cod was greater, while that of halibut was slightly less, compared with March last year. There was a considerable drop in the landings of herring.

The total value of sea-fish at the point of landing, on both coasts, was \$632,338. For the same month last year the value amounted to \$671,700. The big increase in the lobster catch was unable to offset the falling off in herring, haddock, cod, etc.

Two men of Lunenburg county, N.S., were lost during the month.

### Tenders for Calgary.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Demolition of present Buildings and Excavation Work, Public Building, Calgary, Alta.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, May 14, 1919, for the demolition of present buildings and excavation work, Public Building, Calgary, Alta.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Resident Architect, Calgary; and of the Resident Architect, 802 Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth 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.

R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Department of Public Works,