

Canadian Official Record

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No. 32.

OFFICIAL CABLED SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

CONDITIONS OF FALL WHEAT, HAY AND CLOVER

Winter Killing and Condition of Crops is Summed up in Statement Compiled by Bureau of Statistics

SPRING SEEDING LATE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the first crop report of the season of 1919 dealing with the winter-killing of fall-sown wheat, the condition of fall wheat and hay and clover meadows, and the progress of spring seeding, the report being compiled from the returns of crop correspondents from all parts of Canada on April 20.

Owing to the exceptionally mild winter, the proportion of fall-sown wheat that was killed is very small, amounting, in fact, for the Dominion only to 5 per cent, representing 42,250 acres out of the 840,000 acres estimated as having been sown last fall. Only in the winter of 1915-16 was the proportion so low, the figure then for the Dominion being also 5 per cent. The proportion this year is in marked contrast to the severe winter of 1917-18, when over half of the area sown to fall wheat was destroyed. In Ontario, where the bulk of winter wheat is grown, the proportion destroyed is 5 per cent, or 39,000 acres; in Alberta it is 7 per cent, or 3,100 acres; and in British Columbia it is 2 per cent, or 150 acres. The area, therefore, under fall wheat in Canada which remains for this year's crop is 797,750 acres, as compared with the harvested area of 416,615 acres in 1918. The total for 1919 comprises 744,000 acres in Ontario, 6,100 acres in Manitoba, 40,600 acres in Alberta, and 7,050 acres in British Columbia. The average condition of fall wheat at the end of April, weighted in proportion to acreage, is for the Dominion 103, or 3 per cent above the average condition at the same date for the eight years 1911-18. In 1918 the corresponding figure was 76, or 24 per cent below average, and in 1917 it was 88, or 12 per cent below average. The condition in Ontario and in Manitoba on April 30, 1919, was 103; in Alberta it was 101 and in British Columbia 100, or exactly equal to the average.

HAY AND CLOVER MEADOWS.

About 6 per cent of the area under hay and clover is reported as winter-killed, as compared with 11 per cent last year and 9 per cent in 1917. The condition of hay and clover meadows on April 30 last is reported as 99, or 1 per cent below the average of the eight years 1911-18. By provinces the condition is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 102; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, 101; Ontario, 98;

[Continued on page 2.]

CHECK OF HOMESTEADS OF ALIENS IN DEFAULT

Lands Cancelled will be opened to Soldiers' entry only.

Dominion Lands held under homestead entry by aliens and others whose duties are in default will be checked by the Dominion Lands Agents and action taken to make them available for soldier settlement, says a statement issued by the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

This action is the result of conferences between the Department of the Interior and the Soldier Settlement Board. It also has been decided to check up land held under temporary reservations which might now be discontinued.

The Soldier Settlement Board will take steps at once to enlist the co-operation of municipalities in ascertaining from local sources information concerning such lands. Where a declaration is received from an officer of the Board corroborated by two neighbours, or from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality, corroborated by one neighbour cognizant of the facts, substantiating the claim that the duties are in default, the Dominion Lands Agents will thereupon institute cancellation proceedings. If the entrant puts up a defence the agent will investigate. Lands cancelled in this way will be opened to soldier entry only.

THREE CONCILIATION BOARDS APPLIED FOR

Department of Labour reports Applications during last Month

During April the Department of Labour received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, (2) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees, being linemen and operators, members of Local Union No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and (3) the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees, being members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board established to deal with the dispute between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, advised with regard to the situation at that point, and eight applications were received for the establishment of Boards.

Saskatchewan Registration.

Saskatchewan has 113,917 foreign-born males 16 years of age and over, 64,996 of whom are naturalized, as shown by the report of the Canada Registration Board.

FIFTEEN SECTIONS AS GIVEN OUT TO GERMAN DELEGATES

They cover every Phase of after-war Problems and define Financial, Economical and Boundary Terms which Germans must accept.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 7, that the summary of the Peace Treaty had been received by the Government and been given out to the press. The Minister read the terms of the treaty as furnished in the cabled summary which follows:—

PREAMBLE.

The preamble names as parties of the one part the British Empire, the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay, who with the above five are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the then Imperial German Government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers, being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

SECTION 1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Covenant of the League of Nations constitutes section 1 of the Peace Treaty, which places upon the League many specific, in addition to its general, duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone, east of the Rhine,

as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission, oversee its regime and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the High Commissioner of Dantzig, guarantee the independence of the free city, and arrange for treaties between Dantzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier and in disputes as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labour is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways, and railways is foreshadowed.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of the League will be the signatories of the Covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion, or colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

SECRETARIATE.

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be at Geneva. The Assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives. The Council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the Assembly from time to time. It may co-operate with additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. A decision taken by the Assembly and Council must be unanimous, except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the Covenant and in the treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

The Council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are made with any party to the dispute which complies with it, if a member fails to carry out the award, the Council will propose the necessary measures. The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a per-

[Continued on page 9.]

REPORT GIVES HISTORY OF COPPER SMELTING AND DESCRIBES PLANTS

Growth of Industry since first Operations has been rapid and Canada now has some of finest Plants

INDUSTRY BORN 1848

That the annual production of copper in Canada has increased from 3,505,000 pounds, valued at \$385,550, in 1886, to 118,415,829 pounds, valued at \$29,163,450, in 1918, is shown by statistics of the Mines Branch, Department of Mines. A historical review of the development of the copper smelting industries of Canada is presented in a report on the subject by Alfred W. G. Wilson, Ph.D., chief of the Metal Mines Division. It is of interest to quote from the report as follows:—

"Discoveries of copper ores in commercial quantities have from time to time been made in regions of Canada more or less remote from the settled districts and lines of transportation. With the development of the country these localities have become more and more accessible, and it has followed that deposits of a grade so low that in early days they were valueless can now be operated at a profit. Be a deposit either remote or easily accessible, except in rare instances, it is always desirable to employ some method of concentration whereby transportation charges will accrue only on shipments of the more valuable portion of the ore. The various attempts that have been made to accomplish this since the beginning of copper mining in Canada have always had in view the purpose to recover the valuable constituents of the ore and make them commercially available at the lowest possible cost. In reviewing the history of the development of copper mining in Canada we find that in nearly every centre where copper ores were discovered various attempts were made to reduce the copper to the form most convenient for transportation. Thus smelting or lixiviation processes were introduced at many different times and at many different centres. In only a few instances were these plants operated for any length of time. Usually either the process was a failure or the supply of ore was not adequate.

EARLY SMELTING OPERATIONS.

The first copper smelting operations attempted in Canada were those of the Montreal Mining Company at the Bruce mines near the end of the year 1848. The president of the company, the late Hon. James Ferrier, brought a copper refiner and three furnace men from Wales. The first engine-house was in the autumn of that year. The fire-bricks for use in the furnaces were brought from England by sailing ship to Montreal and thence transhipped by water route up the St. Lawrence and through the Great Lakes to Bruce mines. I have seen it stated that these bricks cost about 25 cents each laid down at the mines. The furnace no doubt was of the reverberatory type used at Swansea for many years. No description of this first plant is available. The operations were not successful, and the smelter was destroyed by fire a year or so later—probably in 1850.

"During the next fifty years we find that other plants were started at many points. . . . It may be noted that the progress of development of the copper smelting industry in Canada has kept pace with developments elsewhere. It will be found that not a few of the improvements in practice, now widely used, were first worked out and perfected by smelter men working in Canadian plants.

"The first large rectangular copper smelting furnace on the American continent was built at Eustis, Quebec, on

the site of the present concentrating mill. Canada at present possesses several of the finest and most complete smelting plants in the world.

The plant of the Canadian Copper Company, which may be said to have been in continuous operation for twenty-five years is the oldest plant in Canada." The report also describes in detail the various smelters in Canada.

PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES.

Of the total production of 118,415,829 pounds of copper in 1918, the various copper producing provinces contributed the following amounts:—

	Pounds.
British Columbia	62,858,628
Ontario	47,047,801
Quebec	5,869,694
Manitoba	2,000,000
Yukon	300,000

The copper production of Ontario has been almost wholly from the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district, and these of the Alexo mine in Timiskaming to which the Cobalt district contributes a small amount recovered from its silver ores. Shipments from a few copper properties under development also add slightly to the total. The production in British Columbia is from silver-lead ores and from the low grade copper ores of the Pacific coast. The Quebec production is from pyritic ores. No large deposits of copper ores have been developed in the Maritime Provinces, and the production of copper has been comparatively small. No copper has been produced by the Maritime Provinces recently. The important copper output of Manitoba in recent years is derived from the sulphide ore deposits at Schist lake, northwest of The Pas, according to information furnished by the Mines Branch Mineral Resources and Statistics Division of the Mines Branch.

OPERATING MILEAGE OF EXPRESS COMPANIES

The total operating mileage of the nine express companies—five Canadian and four American companies—doing business in Canada is 43,069, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gross operating receipts were \$16,836,874 in 1917, compared with \$12,860,629 in 1916, an increase of \$3,975,745. A deduction of \$8,052,606 for express privileges—that is, the amount paid to railways, steamboat, and stage lines for the carrying of express matter—leaves \$8,783,768 as the operating revenue for the year. Operating expenses in 1917 amounted to \$7,687,656, as compared with \$5,794,517 in 1916, and the net operating revenue to \$1,096,112, as compared with \$919,713 in 1916.

Tenders for Icebreakers.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for ice-breakers at Richmond, Que." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, June 5, 1919, for the reconstruction of three ice-breakers at Richmond, County of Richmond, Que.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers at Sherbrooke, Que.; Post Office Building, Quebec, Que.; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Que.; and at the Post Office of Richmond, Que.

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

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

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

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

CONDITIONS OF FALL WHEAT, HAY AND CLOVER

Winter Killing and Condition of Crops is Summed up in Statement Compiled by Bureau of Statistics

SPRING SEEDING LATE

[Continued from Page 1.]

Manitoba, 99; Saskatchewan, 94; Alberta, 95; and British Columbia, 100.

Practically no progress with spring seeding had been made by the end of April in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec. In Ontario very little had been done, and the spring is late. Snowstorms during the last week of April threw things still more backward and in many parts left the land too wet for seeding. In the West the spring opened up late, but by the end of April good progress was being made, and a good seedbed was, as a rule, being obtained. Numerically, about 60 per cent of spring wheat had been sown by April 30 in the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, as compared with 66 per cent last year, including Quebec. In Ontario the proportion was 29 per cent, as compared with 68 per cent last year; in Manitoba, 40 per cent, against 94 per cent; in Saskatchewan, 62 per cent, against 85 per cent; in Alberta, 77 per cent, against 92 per cent; and in British Columbia, 45 per cent, against 66 per cent. Of oats, the percentage reported as sown is 9 per cent for the five provinces, and of barley it is 5 per cent. Of the total seeding, the proportion sown at the end of April was 30 per cent, or nearly one-third.

Fort William Tender.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for extension to the revetment wall at Fort William, Ont." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, June 5, 1919, for the construction of a breakwater, as an extension to the revetment wall and wharves at the entrance to the Mission Channel, Fort William, District of Thunder Bay, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specifications and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers at Fort William, Ont.; Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.; and Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, P.Q.

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

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

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted blank cheque for the sum of \$25, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 12, 1919.

Grading and Road Work.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grading and Road Work, Military Hospital, Burlington," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, May 30, 1919, for grading and road work, Military Hospital, Burlington, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the

offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto; and the Caretaker, Public Building, Hamilton, Ont.

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, May 14, 1919.

Construction of Wharf.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Connaught Station, Ont." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 11, 1919, for the construction of a timber pilework wharf at Connaught Station, District of Timiskaming, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the Post Office, Halleybury, Ont.; and at the Post Office, Connaught Station, Ont.

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

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

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

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 14, 1919.

Construction of Dam.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Protective Works at Nicomen Island, B.C." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 18, 1919, for the construction of a dam, embankment and three groynes at Nicomen Island, Fraser River, District of New Westminster, B.C.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the offices of the District Engineers at Victoria, B.C., New Westminster, B.C.; and at the Post Offices, Vancouver, B.C., and Deroche, B.C.

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

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

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

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 13, 1919.

Ask for War Savings 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 May 3 and May 9, as follows:—

Articles.	Point of Delivery.	Date due.
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Furniture	Ottawa	May 10
Leather, black calf	Toronto	" 8
Boots	Montreal	" 10
Leather, shoulder	Toronto	" 9
Coal	Guelph	" 12
Wool	Toronto	" 10
Shoe findings	Halifax	" 15
Reed	Regina	" 15
Vulcanizer	Ottawa	" 13
Aluminum trays	"	" 16
Mixer, complete	Montreal	" 14
Leather, tan calf	Toronto	" 15
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)—		
Coloured bond	Ottawa	May 12
Cover paper	"	" 15
Toilet paper	"	" 15
Kraft envelopes	"	" 15
Manila envelopes	"	" 19
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Flour	Stony Mountain	May 12
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INTERNET OPERATIONS)—		
Creamery butter	Amherst	May 9
Oleomargarine	"	" 9
Flour	Kapuskasing	" 13
Cheese	"	" 13
Coal oil	"	" 15
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Air tanks	Sorel	May 20
Wire rope	Dartmouth, N.S.	" 15
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Iron and wire nails	Cap St. Ignace	May 17
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Beds, air	Quebec	May 8
Tablets	Ottawa	" 12
Surgical instruments	"	" 15
Lint, borated	"	" 13
Enamelware	"	" 13
Paper, photographic	"	" 13
Tablets	"	" 14
Electric toasters	"	" 9
Kitchen food conveyers	Toronto	" 9
Acid and soda	Lindsay	" 14
Wipers	"	" 14
Aluminum wire	"	" 15
Tool steel	"	" 15
Trays, developing, porcelain	Ottawa	" 15
Rubber goods	"	" 16
Laboratory supplies	"	" 16
Beef, butter, forage and straw	London	" 14
Special meats, special groceries	"	" 14
Eggs	Toronto	" 15
Laundry	St. Catharines	" 13
Milk, etc.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 14
Beef, onions	Toronto	" 16
Potatoes and vegetables	Kingston	" 14
Butter, sugar, vegetables	Montreal	" 15
Eggs	"	" 15
Beef, sugar (white)	Quebec	" 18
Fresh fruits, etc.	"	" 16
Beef, potatoes, vegetables	Halifax	" 20
Fresh fruits, etc.	"	" 20
Special meats	Sydney, N.S.	" 20
Potatoes and vegetables	"	" 20
Cheese	St. John, N.B.	" 20
Beef	Brandon, Man.	" 22
Butter	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 22
Fish	Regina, Sask.	" 22
Laundry	Saskatoon	" 13
Beef, butter, cheese, sugar, fish, potatoes and vegetables	Edmonton, Alta.	" 19
Beef, butter, cheese	Victoria, B.C.	" 21
Beef, cheese, butter, potatoes	Vancouver, B.C.	" 21
Vegetables	"	" 21
Bacon, beef, butter, sugar	Winnipeg	" 22
Beef	Montreal	" 10
Laundry	Saskatoon	" 18
Bacon	"	" 20
Beef, butter, sugar, cheese	Medicine Hat	" 23

SUPREME COURT

In the Supreme Court the case of Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, v. Wellington Colliery Company was taken up on May 8. It is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia affirming a judgment of the Supreme Court and condemning the appellant to pay \$64,097.70 to the respondents. The latter allege that the appellant trespassed into their coal mines, which adjoined its own, and knowingly and wrongfully took and abstracted coal from those mines without the knowledge or consent of the respondents.

The court dismissed the appeal with costs without hearing argument from respondents' counsel.

W. C. McKeown, K.C., for the appellant; H. B. Robertson for the respondents.

The next case heard was McFadden v. McFadden. It is an appeal from a judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta affirming the judgment of the trial court and allowing the cross-appeal of the respondent, whereby the judgment in favour of the respondent was increased from \$1,150 to \$2,894.60. The respondent's action claimed \$1,920 for the support and maintenance of the appellant's son, and a further sum of \$3,590.73 as value of one-half of a crop sold by the appellant, but alleged to be the property of both parties.

F. W. Tweedie, K.C., for the appellant; A. M. Sinclair, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on May 13 the case heard this morning was Mitchell v. The Mortgage Company of Canada. It is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan reversing a judgment of the trial court in an action for specific performance of an agreement of lease or in the alternative for damages. There is no dispute about the facts, but the question in issue is whether according to the correspondence between the parties the Statute of Frauds had been complied with.

Judgment was reserved. Eug. Lafleur, K.C., for the appellant; F. H. Chrysler, K.C., for the respondent.

The next case heard was Robb v. The Merchants Casualty Company. It is an appeal from the Court of Appeal for Manitoba, which reversed the judgment of the trial court and dismissed the appellant's action. The appellant held an accident insurance policy in the respondent company which embraced a clause whereby the beneficiary was insured against accidental death for the benefit of the insured. The beneficiary entered an elevator on the ground floor in the Marshall Field Annex building, in the city of Chicago. Through an accident to the elevator, the beneficiary was killed. The question to be decided is whether the elevator was "a public passenger conveyance" within the meaning of the policy.

David Campbell for the appellant; R. B. Graham for the respondent.

Homestead Entries.

During the period ending 29th April, 195 homesteads were entered in the Prairie Provinces as against last year, 141. This year's entries included 56 soldier grants.

CROP SITUATION IN WESTERN PROVINCES

Seeding Nearly 10 per cent Completed—Labour Scarce

The crop situation in the Western Provinces is described as follows by the Winnipeg office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization:—

Manitoba.—During the week ending May 3 the weather has been cool with fairly heavy frosts at nights. High winds have caused some soil blowing on light lands, but, beyond delaying seeding, no damage has been done. To date 5 per cent to 10 per cent of seeding throughout the province has been done, the soil being in first-class condition, with moisture ample for successful germination. Farmers in many quarters are experiencing great difficulty in securing help—experienced or otherwise—and the Provincial Labour Bureau at Winnipeg reports that 500 men could be placed immediately on Manitoba farms if they were available.

IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Saskatchewan.—On the whole, weather has been unfavourable with heavy winds and frosty nights. Seeding, however, has progressed rapidly, 25 per cent of the wheat being in the ground, with oat seeding commencing this week. The soil is in the very best condition for cultivation and there is moisture sufficient for present needs in all parts of the province. Wheat in the Swift Current district is reported to be above ground. Labour conditions are somewhat serious, farmers being unable to get help, despite the fact that attractive wages are being offered. Grass is coming along well and cattle everywhere are out on pasture.

Alberta.—The weather has been favourable. Seeding has made rapid progress, and to date 60 per cent of wheat is in the ground. There is no grain up yet. The soil is in excellent condition except at some points in the Crownst section of the C.P.R., and also at some points on the Cardston branch, where the soil is very light and rain is needed. The labour situation is apparently satisfactory.

Grain in store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,302,541 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,419,231 bushels; Calgary, 1,337,073 bushels.

In store C.P. interior elevators, 7,736,119 bushels; 1917, 4,702,342 bushels. Inspected since September 1, 1918:—

	Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918—	110,562,000	37,357,250	147,919,250
1917—	142,026,000	63,979,700	211,005,700

Provinces' Crime Records.

The criminality of each province, according to the estimated population for 1917, as stated in the Canadian Criminal Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1917, stands as follows: Yukon, one conviction in every 384 persons; Ontario, one in 396; British Columbia, one in 499; Manitoba, one in 525; Alberta, one in 579; Saskatchewan, one in 633; Quebec, one in 663; Nova Scotia, one in 879; New Brunswick, one in 1,097; Prince Edward Island, one in 2,840; Canada, one in 537.

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Concluded.

Bread, beef, bacon	Charlottetown	" 21
Fresh vegetables	London	" 14
Bacon	Ottawa	" 15
Beef	Sydney, N.S.	" 20
Bacon and butter	Brandon	" 22
Fresh vegetables	Regina	" 22
Fresh vegetables	Saskatoon	" 22
Currants, macaroni, prunes, bacon	Calgary	" 23
Prunes, bacon, currants, macaroni	Edmonton	" 23
Fish	Vancouver	" 24
Eggs	"	" 24
Butter, bacon	Toronto	" 16
Bacon	Hamilton	" 14
Beef, bacon	Port Arthur	" 22
Fresh vegetables	Calgary	" 23
Straw	Edmonton	" 23
Bacon	Medicine Hat	" 23
Fresh vegetables	Quebec	" 16

HOW RAILWAYS OF CANADA DEVELOPED

Sixteen Miles of Line in 1836 and 38,604 in 1917

The first passenger-carrying railway in Canada, the Champlain and St. Lawrence, was opened on July 23, 1836, and the length of the line was 16 miles. The line was the only one in Canada until 1847, when the railway mileage was increased to 54. In 1851 the mileage had grown to 159 and in 1861 to 2,146. At Confederation, in 1867, the mileage was 2,288. The total railway mileage of Canada at the beginning of each decade from 1871 to 1911 and in 1917 was as follows: 1871, 2,695; 1881, 7,331; 1891, 13,838; 1901, 18,140; 1911, 25,400; 1917, 38,604, according to the Canada Year Book for 1918, issued by the Census and Statistic Office.

FOREST REGENERATION AND SURVEY WORK

To continue the work begun last summer by Dr. C. D. Howe, of the Commission of Conservation, Forestry Department, three surveying parties have been sent out in behalf of the Commission, in charge of forestry experts, to the pulpwood limits of the Laurentide, Riordon, and Abitibi Pulp and Paper Companies. Their work will be that of ascertaining the rate of growth and reproduction of pulp species in the limits that have been cut over, and that of securing data as to the natural replacing of the forest. The work is known as the Forest Regeneration Survey work of the Commission of Conservation.

CONSERVATION COM'N. AND FOREST SURVEY

The Conservation Commission has announced that it will again co-operate with and give assistance to the Government of New Brunswick in its forest survey and land classification work which has been going on for some time and will be continued this summer. Mr. F. C. Nunnick, of the Commission, has under his direction the Commission's part in this work. It is the intention to classify the land according to its suitability for agriculture, to ensure that land set apart for settlement is fertile and in other respects the proper kind of land for farming. The forest survey work undertaken is very complete.

Motor Vehicles in Canada.

The Canada Year Book for 1918, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that the total number of motor vehicles registered for all Canada in 1918 is 275,746, as compared with 69,598 in 1914, an increase of 296 per cent in four years. In 1914 the number of motor cars registered in Ontario was 535; in 1918 the number was 114,376. In Quebec province the number has grown from 254 in 1907 to 26,897 in 1918. For Saskatchewan the number of registered automobiles has increased from 8,020 in 1914 to 50,531 in 1918. In Alberta there were only 41 automobiles registered in 1906; in 1918 the number was 29,300.

Homestead Entries.

In 1917 the total number of ordinary homestead entries for lands of the Dominion Government was 8,768, as compared with 12,568 in 1916, 17,532 in 1915, and 25,623 in 1914, according to the Canada Year Book for 1918, published by the Dominion Statistician.

Naturalization in 1917.

The naturalizations affected under the Naturalization Act for the twelve months ended December 31, 1917, numbered 9,029. Of these, 5,192 were formerly citizens of the United States, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CANADA MAY SEND PULP AND PAPER TO ENGLAND

New Paper Regulations in Old Country gives Preference to Empire Products of this class over Foreign Manufactures, according to C. T. C. advices

Further proof of the benefit to Canadian trade of the new British policy of preference to goods from within the Empire is supplied by a cablegram received by the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa from the Canadian Mission in London, in reply to an inquiry concerning the pulp and paper trade position. The cable states that a general effect of the new regulation is to limit considerably the importation of writing and printing paper, newsprint, cardboard, and stationery from foreign countries, and adds textually: "The new paper regulations do not affect Canada."

The British Board of Trade announces that the importation of paper and manufactures of paper from non-British countries shall continue to be prohibited except under special license, but that the importation of paper manufactured

within the British Empire is free of license. In addition it is stated that the Board of Trade will only grant licenses to import such qualities and descriptions of paper as cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the Empire, or when prices for these classes advance so as to be unreasonable. The regulations on imports from foreign countries are based upon percentages of the tonnage of paper imported after April 30. Printed matter, including forms, writing paper, calendar, and show cards, Christmas cards and other such printing, including toy books which were formerly so largely imported from Germany, will be almost totally prohibited in Great Britain, if coming from foreign countries. The regulation protecting the buyer from unreasonable prices through the power to increase the licenses is a novel feature of the new British policy of restriction.

IS CANADIAN DIRECTOR FOR FOOD SUPPLIES

Dr. J. W. Robertson appointed to look after sale of Canadian food stuffs in Europe during reconstruction days.

The food situation in Europe has been engaging the close attention of the Supreme Economic Council, which was created by the Allies some time ago to supervise the economic, and particularly the food conditions, in respect to relations with neutral and enemy countries. This Council will have largely to do with the distribution of food supplies until conditions in Europe get back to a normal and stable basis.

Canada's interest in this whole matter has been receiving the attention of Dr. J. W. Robertson, who has been in close consultation at all times with Sir Robert Borden, says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. The Prime Minister has cabled that a short time ago a proposal was made that Canada should appoint a Canadian Director of Food Supplies, who could keep closely in touch with the whole food situation. This proposal was agreed to and Canada was asked to appoint a representative, whose official title should be Canadian Director of Foodstuffs. This, of course, has reference only to the sale of Canadian agricultural products in Europe during the reconstruction period that Europe is now passing through.

Dr. Robertson has been asked, and has agreed, to accept this position, by which he becomes a member of the Food Section of the Supreme Economic Council, and, in the absence of Sir George Foster, may take his place as a member of the Supreme Economic Council itself.

This places Dr. Robertson in a position of equality to the other representatives of the allied countries in the Food Section of the Economic Council, and, as a result, he will be able to keep intimately in touch with the sale and distribution of foodstuffs generally in Europe, and look well after Canada's interest in relation thereto.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS FROM LATEST REPORT

Eighty-four in every Hundred Persons found guilty were First Offenders

Of the 15,559 persons found guilty of indictable offences in 1917, eighty-four in every hundred convicted were sentenced for the first time, nine for the second time, and seven were habitual criminals, as stated in the last report on Canadian criminal statistics, issued by the Dominion Statistician.

The occupation of the offenders, according to classes is thus represented per 100: agricultural, 10; commercial, 17; domestic, 16; industrial, 11; professional, 5; and labourers, 41. Seventy-one per cent of the offenders were unmarried, 28 per cent married, and 1 per cent widowed; 91 per cent had an elementary education, 3 per cent a superior education, and 6 per cent were unable to read or write. Eighty-eight per cent were reported from urban and 12 per cent from rural districts.

Sixty-two in every 100 were born in Canada, 11 in British territory outside of Canada, 7 in the United States, and 20 in other foreign countries.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

REALTY OPERATORS AND SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT

District Officers of Boards to Prevent Charging Higher Prices

Chairman Black, of the Soldier Settlement Board, has issued instructions to the district officers of the Board to prevent real estate operators, especially in the Western provinces, charging soldier settlers a greater price for land than its real value. It has been brought to the attention of the Chairman that certain firms are attempting to sell land on the prairies under the following conditions: They state a price for a half section, in one case of \$8,000. This is a very big price on that particular land, even for time payments. The Board's Inspector valued the better quarter section at \$3,200 cash. Thereupon the firm selling advanced the price of the second quarter section, which has been sold to the settler on crop payment, a sum equal to the amount which was deducted from the other quarter section by the Board's Inspector.

The Soldier Settlement Board considers this a reprehensible practice and proposes to take such action as may be necessary to defeat land owners who "hold up" a soldier settler who may wish to purchase a quarter section adjoining his own. Mr. Black has issued the following instructions: "Where a soldier buys land from the Board and an additional area on crop payment or otherwise, the Board will not complete sale to him of the land which he requires from us, nor make additional loan for stock and equipment until it has been assumed that the land purchased from private parties is worth the price which he has agreed to pay for it and it is a desirable purchase for him to make. Otherwise the Board's security will be greatly weakened and the possibility of the settler's success decreased. This Board urges the adoption of this plan as a fixed policy."

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

The Department of Public Works announces the following Contracts awarded under Order in Council:—

Toronto.—Supply and installation of fittings in the office of the Assistant Receiver General. Contractors: John C. Gilchrist Lumber Company, Limited, of Toronto, at \$1,850. Order in Council dated April 29, 1919.

Montreal.—Excavation and foundation work for new Federal Building proposed to be constructed next to existing Examining Warehouse Building situated on McGill street. Contractors: P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited, of Montreal, at \$79,000. Order in Council dated May 1, 1919.

PER CAPITA VALUE OF CANADIAN TRADE

The per capita value of the total trade of Canada, which was only \$35.50 in 1868, has risen steadily until in 1917 it reached the highest point, with \$242.14 per head, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Fire Protection Convention.

The National Fire Protection Association recently held its twenty-third annual meeting in Ottawa, the first time such a meeting has been held outside the United States. It was due to the suggestion of the "Commission of Conservation, whose service in behalf of fire protection is recognized by the association, that the meeting was held in Ottawa. The association was addressed by Sir Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission, and by the assistant to the chairman and deputy head, James White.

Get the Thrift Stamp habit.

PUBLICATIONS DEAL WITH NATURAL RESOURCES

In order to meet the demand for a list of publications dealing with the natural resources of the Western Provinces, the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior has prepared the following, which is in abridged form:—

MINERALS IN GENERAL.

Economic Minerals and Mining Industries of Canada; lists of Metal Mines (mostly in working) viz.: Coal, Stone Quarries, Clay Plants Non-metal Mines, Natural Gas and Oil Shales and Metallurgical Works, prepared annually, Mines Branch.

List of Canadian Mineral Occurrences, R. A. Johnston, 1915, Geological Survey.

Mineral Production of (Annual Reports) Canada, J. McLeish, Mines Branch.

Notes on Radium-Bearing Minerals, W. Malcolm, 1914, Geological Survey.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries of Canada, 1918, Mines Branch.

Non-metallic Minerals used in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Frechette, 1913.

Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications, 1918, Mines Branch.

Publications of the Geological Survey Nos. 1072 and 1217 and in Annual Reports. Geological Survey.

FUELS AND COAL.

Fuels of Western Canada, J. White, 1918, Conservation Commission.

Coal Fields of Man., Sask., Alta. and Eastern B.C., D. B. Dowling, 1914, Geological Survey.

Analysis of Canadian Fuels, Pt. III Man. and Sask., Pt. IV Alta. and N.W.T., Pt. V B.C. and Yukon, Stansfield and Nicolls, 1916, Mines Branch.

Coal Fields and Coal Resources of Canada, D. B. Dowling, 1915, Geological Survey.

Coal Fields of British Columbia, D. B. Dowling, 1915, Geological Survey.

Peat, Lignite and Coal, their value as fuels for the production of gas and power, B. F. Haanel, 1913, Mines Branch.

Peat bogs and peat industry of Canada, A. Anrep, 1914, Mines Branch.

Conservation of Coal in Canada, W. J. Dick, 1914, Conservation Commission.

GOLD AND COPPER.

Lode mining in Yukon, T. A. MacLean, 1912, Mines Branch.

Geology and ore deposits of Rossland, B.C., Drysdale, 1915, Geological Survey.

Atlin Mining District, B.C., Cairnes, 1913, Geological Survey.

Ymir Mining Camp, B.C., Drysdale, 1917, Geological Survey.

(For other special districts consult catalogues listed above.)

IRON.

Iron Ore Occurrences in Canada, Lindeman and Bolton, 1917, Mines Branch.

ZINC AND LEAD.

Zinc Resources of B.C., Ingalls, 1905, Mines Branch.

OIL AND GAS.

Oil and Gas Prospects of the N.W. Provinces of Canada, W. Malcolm, 1913, Geological Survey.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Resources of Canada, Vols. I, II, Clapp, 1913, Mines Branch.

Bituminous Sands of N. Alta., Ellis, 1912, Mines Branch.

CLAY AND SHALE.

Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, Pt. III, IV, V, H. Ries and Keele, 1914-15, Geological Survey.

Clay Resources of S. Sask., Davis, 1916, Mines Branch.

GYPSUM.

Gypsum in Canada, L. H. Cole, 1912, Mines Branch.

SALT.

Salt Industry of Canada, Cole, 1913, Mines Branch.

STONE.

Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada Pt. IV West. Prov. 1910 V B.C., 1915 and 1916, Parks, Mines Branch.

PUBLICATIONS ON LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture in Canada. Pamphlet 5, Dept. of Agriculture.

Agricultural Gazette of Canada, Dept. of Agriculture. Monthly \$1.00 a Yr. Annual Report (.05c.) Department of Public Printing.

Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture). (.30c.) Department of Public Printing.

Grades of grain grown in Western Canada, Department of Trade and Commerce.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES INTELLIGENCE BRANCH ON LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

Detailed Statement of Surveyed Areas in Man., Sask. and Alta (Jan. 1, 1919).

Homestead Maps of S. Alta.; S. Alta.; Sask.; Man. and B.C.

Dominion Railway Belt.

Cereal Map of Manitoba.

Sectional Sheets (4) of Dom. R.R. Belt in B.C. showing lands available for homesteading, etc., etc.

Land Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

N. Alberta Land Districts Map.

Elevator Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies.

The Peace River District.

Handbook for the information of settlers.

The Athabaska Country.

Supplement to Cereal Maps.

Lists of Unoccupied and Uncultivated lands in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Lists of Unoccupied and Uncultivated lands in Alberta (in preparation).

FORESTRY—WESTERN CANADA.

Tree Planting on the Prairies (Bul. 1). Forestry Branch, Dept. of Interior.

The Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve (Bul. 32). Forestry Branch, Dept. of Interior.

Forest Conditions in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve (Bul. 33). Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grande-Prairie Country (Bul. 53). Forestry Branch, Department of Interior.

Canadian Douglas Fir: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties (Bul. 60). Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Forest Products of Canada: Directory of Saw-Mills in Canada (Bul. 62d). Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Manitoba a Forest Province (Circ. 7). Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead (Circ. 5). For. Branch, Dept. of the Interior.

Forest Products of Canada, Lumber, lath and shingles (Bul. 62a); Pulpwood (62b); Poles and crossties (Bul. 62c). For. Branch, Dept. of Interior.

Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes (Circ. 9). For. Branch, Dept. of Interior.

Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers (Bul. 59). For. Branch, Dept. of Interior.

Co-operative Forest Fire Protection (Bul. 42). For. Branch, Dept. of Interior.

Report of Committee on Forests. An. Rep. Commission of Conservation, 1918, p. 154.

Report of Committee on Forests. An. Rep. Commission of Conservation, 1917, p. 193.

Report of the Committee on Forests. An. Rep. Commission of Conservation, 1916, p. 41.

Silvicultural Problems on Forest Reserves. An. Rep. Commission of Conservation, 1916, p. 66.

Forest Protection in Canada, 1912. By Clyde Leavitt, Commission of Conservation.

Forest Protection in Canada, 1913-14. Commission of Conservation.

The Hudson Bay Route, 1908. By McKenna, Department of the Interior.

Unexploited West, 1914. N.R.I. Branch, Department of the Interior.

Canada Year Book 1916-17 Page 249. Trade and Commerce Department.

FISHERIES—WESTERN CANADA.

Annual Reports. Department of the Naval Service.

Fishery Statistics, 1917. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Fisheries Investigations in Hudson and James Bays and Tributary Waters, 1914. Dept. of Naval Service.

Lands, Fisheries and Game, Minerals, 1911. Commission of Conservation.

Fish, Birds and Game, 1916. Commission of Conservation.

The Problem of the Halibut. An. Report 1916, Commission of Conservation, p. 81.

The Conservation of a Neglected Source of Indirect Food Supply. An. Rep. 1917, Commission of Conservation, page 106.

Salmon Fishery of the Fraser River District. An. Rep. 1918, Commission of Conservation, page 140.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS AND WILD LIFE—WESTERN CANADA.

Game of British Columbia page 217—Lands, Fisheries and Game, Minerals 1911 Com. of Con.

Prohibition of the Sale of Game by F. K. Vreeland, page 93.

Big Game of the Canadian Rockies by W. N. Millar, page 100;

Game Preservation in Dominion Parks by F. H. H. Williamson, page 125.

Conservation of Birds and Mammals by Gordon Hewitt, page 141;

Bird Protection in Canada by W. E. Saunders, page 152;

Silver Fox raising in captivity by A. E. Arsenault, page 161.

Fish, Birds and Game—Com. of Con. Fur-Farming in Canada by J. Walter Jones, Com. of Con.

The Conservation of our Northern Mammals by Gordon Hewitt—Com. of Con. An. Rep. 1916—page 32.

Fur Resources of Northern Canada by Gordon Hewitt, Com. of Con. An. Rep. 1917, page 119.

Migratory Bird Treaty, Com. of Con. An. Rep. 1917, page 289.

The Conservation of Wild Life in Canada in 1917, A Review—by Gordon Hewitt, Com. of Con. An. Rep. 1918, page 118.

Migratory Birds Convention Act, Com. of Con. An. Rep. 1918, page 215.

Northwest Game Act, Com. of Con. An. Rep. 1918, page 221.

Catalogue of Canadian Birds by Macoun, Geol. Sur., Dept. of Mines.

WATER POWERS WESTERN CANADA.

Water Resources Paper No. 16—1916 Water-Power Br. Dept. Int.

Report of British Columbia Hydrographic Survey 1914, Water Power Br. Dept. Int.

Report on Coquitlam—Buntyn Hydro-Electric Development, B.C. Water Power Br. Dept. Int.

Report of the Railway Belt Hydrographic Survey 1911-12. Water Power Br. Dept. Int.

Report of Bow River Power and Storage Investigations. Water Power Br. Dept. Int.

Winnipeg River Power and Storage Investigations (2 vol.). Water Power Br. Dept. Int.

Manitoba Water Powers—Water Power Br. Dept. Int.

Water Powers of Canada 1911—Com. of Con.

Water Powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 1916—Com. of Con. Electric Generation and Distribution in Canada, 1918.—Com. of Con.

Repairs to Breakwater.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for repairs to Breakwater at Petit Rocher, N.B.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday June 6, 1919, for repairs to the breakwater at Petit Rocher, Gloucester County, N.B.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the office of the District Engineer at Chatham, N.B., and at the Post Office, Petit Rocher, N.B.

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

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

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

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 12, 1919.

Tender for Stone.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for stone at Souris, P.E.I.," will be received until 12 noon, Thursday, June 12, 1919, for the delivery and placing of stone on portions of the seaward side of the Souris breakwater, King's County, P.E.I.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., and at Post Office, Souris, P.E.I.

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

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

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

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 12, 1919.

CATTLE IMPORTS FROM U. K. NOW ALLOWED.

Announcement is made by the Department of Agriculture that the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom has been resumed, provided the animals do not come from or pass through the county of Yorkshire. Notification is being sent to steamship companies, live stock breeders, and others interested.

For Returned Soldiers.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia has purchased 14,000 acres of land near Courtenay, B.C., which is being subdivided for the purpose of being turned over to returned soldiers under the Land Settlement Board.

—o—
Get the War Savings habit.

Canadian Official Record.

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information.

Offices: Hope Chambers, Sparks St., Ottawa.

Tel. Queen 4055 and Queen 7711.

Copies of the CANADIAN OFFICIAL RECORD will be mailed free of charge to members of Parliament, members of the Provincial Legislatures, members of the Judiciary, daily and weekly newspapers, army officers, mayors and postmasters of cities and towns, and to all public officials and institutions who are in a position to disseminate official news.

Subscription Rates.

One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00

Cheques, money orders and drafts should be made payable to the CANADIAN OFFICIAL RECORD.

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."

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

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

- Pte. Larry Gordon, 11th Battalion (No. 100791).
- L.-Cpl. P. Reckenzaun, 231st Battalion (No. 62495).
- Spr. William Laphan, Canadian Engineers (No. 100449).
- Pte. Joseph Fisher, No. 12 District Depot (No. 47558).
- Pte. Charles Atkins, 131st Battalion (No. 62837).
- Pte. S. MacPherson, Canadian Engineers (No. 61971).
- Pte. Leonard Willows, 43rd Battalion (No. 10137).
- Pte. Peter Bowen, No. 1 District Depot (No. 60384).
- Pte. Thomas Johnston, 20th Battalion (No. 26400).
- Cpl. Joseph Boland, A.M.C.T. Depot (No. 18206).
- Pte. N. Garnet, 25th Battalion (No. 24982).
- Pte. William Dixon, 26th Battalion (No. 49525).
- L.-Cpl. Albert Russell, L.S.H. (No. 796 A.M.).
- Pte. Martin Hanson, No. 2 District Depot (No. 53759).
- Pte. James Short, 58th Battalion (No. 41257).
- Gnr. Walter Freeman, 19th Battery (No. 32053).
- Pte. Harry Shepherd, 35th Battalion (No. 31823).
- Pte. John Lorie, No. 10 District Depot (No. 59806).
- Pte. James Henry, 10th Battalion (No. 48181).
- Pte. William McDonald, No. 2 District Depot (No. 5747G.).
- Gnr. Burchell McRay, 3rd C.G.A. (No. 55928).

Every Firm May Bid.

Every order secured under Canadian credits in Europe must be open to a bid from every Canadian manufacturer in the line who desires it. That is a fixed rule states the Canadian Trade Commission.

WOMEN ORGANIZING FOR CANADIAN-MADE GOODS

Proposals made to them by Canadian Trade Mission taken up with interest—Prospects of pulp and paper trade with Britain

Canadian women are displaying a remarkably alert interest in the proposal made to them collectively a few weeks ago by the Canadian Trade Commission to favour Canadian-made goods in their purchases for the home, according to a statement given out by the Commission. From the tone of the replies received, the Trade Commission has been led to believe that the participation of women in the direction of national trade to enable a prompt adjustment to peace conditions to be made is one full of bright promise for their activity in other spheres. Attention is drawn by the Commission to the possibility of women giving a preference over all comers to home-made goods in a circular addressed to every available women's organization in the Dominion, entitled "Women's New National Work." The argument made by the Trade Commission shortly is that the whole-hearted support which women gave to national work at the Food Board's suggestion should be continued in a widening field. After pointing out that women make 90 per cent of the purchases for the two million homes in Canada, the letter stated:—

"For every million dollars retained in Canada by a refusal to buy other than Canadian goods, a year's unbroken employment can be given to at least 1,000 people. Large quantities of goods which are of particular interest to women have been for years imported into the Dominion, when many of them would have been, had we known what could be effected by patriotic co-operation such as marked war work, manufactured or grown within our own border. The one outstanding thing for our national financial betterment is that we at once check the flow of money outwards, and that we do everything possible to turn the stream of money inwards to Canada. That is, we must spend less abroad; we must sell more abroad. With determined effort and the co-operative goodwill, without the further use of fiscal machinery, many hundreds of classes of things which we annually import could be largely

removed from the debit side of our national book-keeping."

Replies received show an intelligent grasp of the subject of the request. A typical answer from a Western chapter of the I.O.D.E. says:—

"It is almost unnecessary for us as Daughters of the Empire to assure you of our heartiest co-operation. We know that you will encourage the making of Canadian goods to be as good, or better, than the foreign product," and the letter adds: "We would like to draw your attention to the lack of Canadian and British periodicals and the great abundance of American literature. Can we not have more 'Made-in-Canada' reading matter?"

Other replies suggest that if Canadian women undertake to give a preference to Canadian-made goods, there should be a concerted effort to prevent an undue increase in the price of these goods. The Trade Commission is now taking this subject up with representative trades.

USE OFFICERS OVERSEAS.

A suggestion to Canadian manufacturers and producers wanting first-class representatives for their lines in overseas trade is made in a cablegram from the Canadian Mission in London to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa. It states that shortly a large number of well-known Canadian officers, many of whom are highly qualified business men, will be demobilized in Europe, and the Mission points out that some of these at least would be most suitable as representatives of Canadian houses wishing to introduce and to sell their goods in England, France, and Italy. The Canadian Trade Commission will undertake to secure details for any inquirer on this side.

Further proof of the benefit to Canadian trade of the new British policy of preference to goods from within the Empire is supplied by a cablegram received by the Canadian Trade Commission from the Canadian Mission in London in reply to an inquiry concerning the pulp and paper trade position. The cable states that a general effect of the new regulations is to limit considerably the importation of writing and printing paper, newsprint, cardboard, and stationery from foreign countries, and adds textually: "Newspaper regulations do not affect Canada."

The British Board of Trade (Department of Commerce) announces that the importation of paper and manufactures of paper from non-British countries shall continue to be prohibited except under special license, but that the im-

BRITISH MINISTRY NOT TO PURCHASE 1919 CHEESE SURPLUS.

The Minister of Agriculture announces that a cable has been received by the Dairy Produce Commission from the British Ministry of Food, stating that it has been finally decided that the Ministry will not purchase the exportable surplus of Canadian cheese for the season of 1919, and that producers and dealers should be notified accordingly. This means that the exportation of cheese will be left to private trading, as in pre-war days.

The Dairy Produce Commission, through which the cheese and other dairy produce has been handled for the past two years, will now go out of business.

portation of paper manufactured within the British Empire is free of license. In addition, it is stated that the Board of Trade will only grant licenses to import such qualities and descriptions of paper as cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities within the Empire, or when prices for these classes advance so as to be unreasonable. The regulations on imports from foreign countries are based upon percentages of the tonnage of paper imported after April 30. Printed matter, including forms, writing paper, calendar and show cards, Christmas cards, and such other printing, including toy books which were formerly so largely imported from Germany, will be almost totally prohibited in Great Britain, if coming from foreign countries. The regulation protecting the buyer from unreasonable prices through the power to increase the licenses is a novel feature of the new British policy of restriction.

The export section of the Canadian Trade Commission on May 8 granted a permit to export British Columbian chum salmon to a merchant in the Fiji Islands. This is the first considerable order received in the Dominion for very many months from this market, and the reason was readily given by the Suva merchant in his first inquiry for quotations made to the Trade Commission at Ottawa in the following words:—

"The native will willingly pay sixpence per tin for salmon, the pre-war price, but when it comes to paying a shilling he prefers to go without."

Buy W. S. Stamps and let your money work.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1918-19, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1917-18, SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.

	1917-18.				1918-19.				Percentages of Increase and Decrease.
	British.	From U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Totals.	British.	From U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Totals.	
April.....	129	14,409	402	14,940	430	6,310	383	7,123	52% decrease.
May.....	134	10,496	613	11,243	269	4,554	438	5,261	53% "
June.....	138	6,801	461	7,400	157	3,277	461	3,895	47% "
July.....	197	5,169	423	5,789	305	2,719	444	3,468	40% "
August.....	209	5,715	414	6,338	199	3,610	706	4,515	29% "
September.....	341	5,377	371	6,089	282	2,835	344	3,461	43% "
October.....	376	5,072	438	5,886	616	2,194	626	3,436	42% "
November.....	168	4,369	252	4,789	600	1,796	799	3,195	33% "
December.....	494	3,233	393	4,120	634	2,226	576	3,436	17% "
January.....	120	2,486	254	2,860	1,810	2,085	738	4,633	62% increase.
February.....	26	2,249	266	2,541	1,170	2,641	805	4,616	82% "
March.....	846	5,938	295	7,079	3,442	6,468	753	10,663	51% "
Totals.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702	27% decrease.

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT FOR LAST MONTH WAS SHOWN

Report of Conditions Generally across Canada as Compiled by Labour Gazette. In most Groups there was good demand for help

Despite the large number of returned soldiers that were absorbed by the various industries, there was an appreciable reduction in the amount of unemployment during April as compared with the previous month, according to statistics compiled by the *Labour Gazette*. There was considerable depression in the coal mining industry in the West, but there was a very strong demand for farm labour and high wages were being offered as an inducement for men to go on the farms. A considerable amount of municipal work was started in order to relieve the situation.

In the metals, machinery, and conveyances group improved conditions were reported at the Sydney steel plants. Employment was good in the shipyards in the Maritime Provinces, at Sorel, and Fort William, but elsewhere the shipyards were reducing their forces. In the rest of the group there was a slight drop in employment in the early part of the month. In foods, tobaccos, and liquors there was activity. Bakers and confectioners were busy and breweries and soft drink plants and tobacco factories showed some improvement.

IN PACKING PLANTS.

The flour mills, abattoirs, and packing houses generally were active in the East, but a little inclined to quietness in the West.

In the textile and clothing groups there was a good demand for help, mostly female. Owing to the high price of clothing, the dyeing and cleaning establishments were very busy, but the number of returning soldiers needing civilian outfits kept the demand for new clothing from falling.

The pulp and paper mills were practically all actively engaged. Employment was good in the printing, publishing, and paper goods, there being a noticeable demand for job printers. The wood-working and furniture group was inclined to be quiet, the seasonal activity in the sash, door, and planing mills not being as pronounced as usual. Employment was good in the tanneries and boot and shoe factories, and very good in the rubber plants. Paint factories were busy, but cartridge and munition factories were very quiet.

In the clay, glass, and stone group, glass factories were well employed and there was some activity in the brick-yards. In metalliferous mining, there was activity in the Cobalt region, and also in the gold camps in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts. In coal mining there was an improvement over the previous month in Nova Scotia, but in the Western coal fields there was considerable depression. In the transportation group there was seasonal activity in the navigation and longshore work.

RAILWAYS WERE ACTIVE.

The steam railways were unusually active in the transportation of returned soldiers. Railway repair shops were well employed. Employment generally in the building trades showed a slight improvement, there being some activity at Halifax, Fredericton, Toronto, Hamilton, and Winnipeg. In railroad construction there was a considerable increase in activity, several hundred men being taken on during the month. A considerable amount of municipal work was also started. The lumbering industry was very active, except that operations in the Fernie district and in other parts of British Columbia were restricted by the lack of orders. In agriculture there was a strong demand for farm labour throughout the country, which was not being adequately met, despite the high wages offered.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during April was much

greater than during either March, 1919, or April, 1918. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 37 strikes, involving 12,415 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of 111,083 working days, compared with 19 strikes, 2,730 workpeople, and 49,799 working days in March, 1919, and 15 strikes, 7,417 workpeople, and 17,332 working days in April, 1918. On April 1 there were on record 10 strikes, affecting 1,751 workpeople. Twenty-seven strikes were reported as having commenced during April, compared with 16 in March. Seven of the strikes commencing prior to April and 16 of those commencing during April were reported terminated, leaving 14 unterminated strikes affecting approximately 1,812 workpeople on record at the end of April.

SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICES.

Slightly higher price levels for April appeared in the index number of wholesale prices and in the retail food budget, averaged for sixty cities. In wholesale prices the index number fell slightly each month from November until March, the chief decreases being in metals and other industrial materials, with a sharp fall in coarse grains, cattle, hay, and hogs, in each of which there was afterwards a recovery. During April the fall in prices of materials was arrested to some extent. Wool was higher, and there was a recovery in some metals, although the decline in iron and steel became more pronounced and manufactured metal goods were lower. There were advances in grains, fodder, meats, butter, some vegetables, hides, boots, and house furnishings, due to seasonal conditions, demand for export, cost of production, etc. In retail food prices the chief increases were in butter and in meats, but eggs and beans were lower. Anthracite coal was slightly lower, but bituminous coal and wood were slightly higher. There were some increases in rent for April, but advances to take effect on May 1 were reported in many of the cities. The index number of wholesale prices reached 279.6 for April, as compared with 277.6 for March, 290.9 for November, 1918, 269.4 for April, 1918, and 136.7 for April, 1914. In retail prices, the average cost of a family budget of staple foods in some sixty cities was higher, being \$13.35 at the middle of April, as compared with \$13.05 at the middle of March, \$12.57 in April, 1917, and \$7.51 in April, 1914.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

During the first quarter of 1919, sixty-three changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, affecting approximately 48,398 workers, were noted by the Labour Department, as compared with 50 changes, affecting approximately 29,983 workers in the quarter immediately preceding, and 26 changes affecting approximately 18,800 workers in the corresponding quarter of 1918. Of these 63 changes, 41 were in rates of wages only, 15 were changes in hours, and 7 were changes in both wages and hours. Of the changes in hours, 11, affecting about 33,192 workers, were for a working day of eight hours or less. Of the wage changes, 46 were increases and 2 were decreases.

Americans on Prairies.

There are in Alberta 24,922 natives of the United States, in Saskatchewan 20,567 Americans, and in Manitoba 5,939, who are males of 16 years of age and over, according to the report of the Canada Registration Board.

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SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT; BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Because of Steady Increase of Material and Labour Costs Revision of Rates is Allowed by Board of Railway Commissioners

The following summary of the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada (Commissioner S. J. Maclean) *re* Bell Telephone Company's application for increase in rates has been issued by the Commissioners. The importance of the matter involved, the complex situation concerned, and the detailed analyses of accounting data, which it has been necessary to make, justify a summary of the situation and findings.

(1) There has been during recent years a steady increase in material and labour costs in the operations of the Bell Telephone Company.

(2) The company has carried these costs during these years.

(3) Beginning, however, with October, 1918, there has been a very great increase in wage costs, which still continues and which the company cannot properly carry with its present rates.

(4) These wage costs computed on a yearly basis represent a wage increase of over \$1,500,000. While there has been increase in gross revenue, there has been a sharp decrease in net. The operating ratio since the increased wage costs came in in October, 1918, is over 90 per cent.

(5) In meeting the increased costs prior to October, 1918, the company did not keep up maintenance in the same ratio as the use of telephone instruments demanded. There is, therefore, to be dealt with not only the question of increased material and wage costs, but also the item of deferred maintenance.

NON-OPERATING REVENUE.

(6) Non-operating revenue has assisted hitherto in carrying the interest and dividend charges. The Northern Electric, from which a dividend of \$210,000 was received in 1917—which item was also set out as included in the anticipated total revenue of 1918—passed its dividend in 1918 and was unable to meet its fixed charges. Consequently this item of non-operating revenue is unavailable to meet the charges by way of interest or dividends.

(7) The company has since October, 1918, been earning on its outstanding securities less than 4 per cent.

(8) There is an admitted need for an expenditure of \$7,000,000 for replacements and new construction. While the carrying charges of this are not set out as an item in the increases asked for, the existing situation affects the ability of the company to finance this necessary amount.

(9) The reserves of the company which are large are not in cash, but are invested in the plant. This is admittedly good business practice and at the same time lessens the burden of necessary revenues. Since the reserves are so invested, they are, therefore, not available to pay dividend or interest charges, or to provide replacements or extensions.

(10) The application has been treated substantially as a wage cost application. Independent, therefore, of the factor of material costs, there is an increased wage cost of approximately \$1,550,000 to be met.

(11) There is an emergency situation existing.

(12) The burden of the emergency should be divided between the Bell Company and the public.

(13) The company, as part of its contribution, must of necessity bear the costs which have accrued since the beginning of the present year and up to the time the rate increases become effective.

(14) The company, as an emergency measure, should make a contribution from its allowance for depreciation, said contribution to be computed on the basis of the difference between 5.7 per cent and the existing percentage, thus giving a sum of approximately \$330,000 per annum.

(15) The connection charges as asked for, and not objected to, cannot be allowed because of the limitations of the Bell Telephone legislation.

(16) The moving charges as asked for, and not objected to, are allowed.

(17) The contribution from the emergency depreciation ratio and the moving charges will amount to approximately \$450,000 per annum. In addition, as pointed out, the company has to bear the increased costs since the beginning of this year and pending the rate increases. This would represent at least 5/12 of the total in the present year.

(18) Of the total rate increases found necessary, there is approximately \$1,100,000 to be met by increases in long distance and exchange revenues.

LONG DISTANCE RATES.

(19) The long distance rates as filed are not objected to and may be allowed. The company asked for 20 per cent increase in exchange rates. A 10 per cent increase in exchange rates is deemed adequate. The long distance rates as allowed and a 10 per cent increase in exchange rates are considered sufficient to provide the sum of \$1,100,000.

(20) In the case of Dominion taxation, this is listed under income tax or business profits tax, depending on which classification gives the greater total. It is held that the tax so imposed is not properly classified as an expense, but should be classified as a charge against profits.

(21) The situation being treated as an emergency one, the Board retains the conduct of the case, and will take steps to obtain necessary information so that revision of the emergency rates may be dealt with as soon as possible.

The judgment was concurred in by the Chief Commissioner, Deputy Chief Commissioner, Commissioners Goodeve and Boyce.

LABOR DEPARTMENT REPORT CONTAINS AIMS AND FUNCTIONS OF WHITLEY COUNCILS

Joint Standing Industrial Councils under Whitley System are Official Consultative Committees to Government on Questions Concerning Industries

NOT MEANT TO PROMOTE COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

The interest in Canada in the report of the Whitley Committee on Joint Standing Industrial Councils has caused the Minister of Labour of Canada to have the report of this committee, a body appointed by the British Government to deal with the general question of relations between employers and employees and methods of improving the same, reprinted to meet a large demand in the Dominion for copies of the report. The committee has taken the name of its chairman, the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, a member of the British House of Commons.

In a letter from the British Minister of Labour to British employers' associations and trades unions, which is the introduction to the pamphlet, published by the authority of the Dominion Minister of Labour, in which the report is reprinted, the functions of the industrial councils are outlined thus:—

NEED FOR CONSULTATION.

"The experience of the war has shown the need for frequent consultation between the Government and the chosen representatives of both employers and workmen on vital questions concerning those industries which have been most affected by war conditions. In some instances different Government departments have approached different organizations in the same industry, and in many cases the absence of joint representative bodies which can speak for their industries as a whole, and voice the joint opinion of employers and workmen, have been found to render negotiations much more difficult than they would otherwise have been. The case of the cotton trade, where the industry is being regulated during a very difficult time by a joint board of control, indicates how greatly the task of the state can be alleviated by a self-governing body capable of taking charge of the interests of the whole industry. The problems of the period of transition and reconstruction will not be less difficult than those which the war has created, and the Government accordingly feel that the task of rebuilding the social and economic fabric on a broader and surer foundation will be rendered much easier if in the organized trades there exist representative bodies to which the various questions of difficulty can be referred for consideration and advice as they arise. There are a number of such questions on which the Government will need the united and considered opinion of each large industry, such as the demobilization of the forces, the re-settlement of munition workers in civil industries, apprenticeship (especially where interrupted by war service), the training and employment of disabled soldiers, and the control of raw materials; and the more it is able to avail itself of such an opinion the more satisfactory and stable the solution of these questions is likely to be.

PREVENT RECURRENCE.

"Further, it will be necessary in the national interest to insure a settlement of the more permanent questions which have caused differences between employers and employed in the past on such a basis as to prevent the occurrence of disputes and of serious stoppages in the difficult period during which the problems just referred to will have to be solved. It is felt that this object can only be secured by the existence of permanent bodies on the lines suggested by the Whitley report, which will be capable not merely of dealing

with disputes when they arise, but of settling the big questions at issue so far as possible on such a basis as to prevent serious conflicts arising at all.

"In the first place, fears have been expressed that the proposal to set up industrial councils indicates an intention to introduce an element of state interference which has hitherto not existed in industry. This is not the case. The formation and constitution of the councils must be principally the work of the industries themselves. Although the Government are very anxious that such councils should be established in all the well-organized industries with as little delay as possible, they fully realize that the success of the scheme must depend upon a general agreement among the various organizations within a given industry and a clearly expressed demand for the creation of a council. Moreover, when formed, the councils would be independent bodies electing their own officers and free to determine their own functions and procedure with reference to the peculiar needs of each trade. In fact, they would be autonomous bodies, and they would in effect make possible a larger degree of self-government in industry than exists to-day.

NO RIGID SCHEME.

"Secondly, the report has been interpreted as meaning that the general constitution which it suggests should be applied without modification to each industry. This is entirely contrary to the views of the Government on the matter. To any one with a knowledge of the diverse kinds of machinery already in operation, and the varying geographical and industrial conditions which affect different industries, it will be obvious that no rigid scheme can be applied to all of them. Each industry must therefore adapt the proposals made in the report as may seem most suitable to its own needs. In some industries, for instance, it may be considered by both employers and employed that a system of works committees is unnecessary owing to the perfection of the arrangements already in operation for dealing with the difficulties arising in particular works between the management and the trade union officials. Again, in industries which are largely based on district organization it will probably be found desirable to assign more important functions to the district councils than would be the case in trades which are more completely centralized in national bodies.

"Thirdly it should be made clear that representation on the industrial councils is intended to be on the basis of existing organizations among employers and workmen concerned in each industry, although it will, of course, be open to the councils, when formed, to grant representation to any new bodies which may come into existence, and which may be entitled to representation. The authority, and consequently the usefulness, of the councils will depend entirely on the extent to which they represent the different interests and enjoy the whole-hearted support of the existing organizations, and it is therefore desirable that representation should be determined on as broad a basis as possible.

NOTHING COMPULSORY.

"It has been suggested that the scheme is intended to promote compulsory arbitration. This is certainly not the case. Whatever agreements may be made for dealing with disputes must be left to the industry itself to frame, and their efficacy must depend on the voluntary co-operation of the organizations concerned in carrying them out.

"The general objects of the councils are described in the words of the report as being 'to offer to workpeople the means of attaining improved conditions of employment and a higher standard

of comfort generally and involve the enlistment of their active and continuous co-operation in the promotion of industry.'

"Such councils would obviously be the suitable bodies to make representations to the Government as to legislation which they think would be of advantage to their industry. In order, therefore, that the councils may be able to fulfil the duties which they will be asked to undertake, and that they may have the requisite status for doing so, the Government desire it to be understood that the councils will be recognized as the official standing consultative committees to the Government on all future questions affecting the industries which they represent, and that they will be the normal channel through which the opinion and experience of an industry will be sought on all questions with which the industry is concerned. It will be seen, therefore, that it is intended that industrial councils should play a definite and permanent part in the economic life of the country, and the Government feels that it can rely on both employers and workmen to co-operate in order to make that part a worthy one."

A detailed list of the functions of works committees in industries in which national joint industrial councils are established is printed in the pamphlet. The general objects of these works committees are as follow, as stated in the report:—

1. That the workpeople should be given a wider interest in, and greater responsibility for, the conditions under which their work is performed.
2. That the regulations contained in collective agreements drawn up by district and national authorities be enforced in the works.
3. That friction and misunderstanding be prevented as far as possible.

The list of functions outlined below is not meant to be exhaustive. Almost every industry has rules or customs which arise from the particular conditions under which the work of the industry is carried on (e.g., the payment of "dirty money," provision of tools, allowances for working away from the works or from home, allowances on standard district piece prices for deficiencies in material or machinery, etc.). In a well-regulated industry many such matters will be subject to district or national agreements, and the powers of a works committee will be limited in the same manner as they will be in regard to the more general questions of district or national agreement (standard rates, piece prices, normal hours, overtime, etc.). No attempt has been made to include such questions as arise only in some industries, for which each national council concerned will have to decide upon a method of regulation, including the powers to be vested in works committees.

In regard to any function the powers of a works committee will be controlled in accordance with paragraph (13) under Procedure.

- (1) The issue and revision of works rules.
- (2) The distribution of working hours; breaks; time recording, etc.
- (3) The payment of wages (time, form of pay ticket, etc.); explanation of methods of payment; the adjustment of piece prices, subject to district or national agreements; records of piece prices; deductions; etc.
- (4) The settlement of grievances.
- (5) Holiday arrangements.
- (6) Questions of physical welfare (provision of meals, drinking water, lavatories and washing accommodation, cloakrooms, ventilation, heating and sanitation; accidents, safety appliances, first-aid, ambulance, etc.).
- (7) Questions of discipline and conduct as between management and workpeople (malingering; bullying; time-keeping; publicity in regard to rules; supervision of notice boards, etc.).
- (8) Terms of engagement of workpeople.
- (9) The training of apprentices and young persons.

(10) Technical library; lectures on the technical and social aspects of the industry.

(11) Suggestions of improvements in method and organization of work; the testing of suggestions.

(12) Investigation of circumstances tending to reduce efficiency or in any way to interfere with the satisfactory working of the factory.

(13) Collections (for clubs, charities, etc.).

(14) Entertainments and sports.

(15) The provisions of facilities for the workers' side of the joint committee (or of a departmental committee, if any) to conduct its own work.

The following, taken from the report of the Whitley Committee on Industrial Councils, provides further information as to their aims and functions:—

Just as regular meetings and continuity of co-operation are essential in the case of the national industrial councils, so they seem to be necessary in the case of the district and works organizations. The object is to secure co-operation by granting to workpeople a greater share in the consideration of matters affecting their industry, and this can only be achieved by keeping employers and workpeople in constant touch.

The respective functions of works committees, district councils and national councils will no doubt require to be determined separately in accordance with the varying conditions of different industries. Care will need to be taken in each case to delimit accurately their respective functions, in order to avoid overlapping and resulting friction. For instance, where conditions of employment are determined by national agreements, the district councils or works committees should not be allowed to contract out of conditions so laid down, nor, where conditions are determined by local agreements, should such power be allowed to works committees.

Among the questions with which it is suggested that the national councils should deal or allocate to district councils or works committees the following may be selected for special mention:—

(i) The better utilization of the practical knowledge and experience of the workpeople.

(ii) Means for securing to the workpeople a greater share in and responsibility for the determination and observation of the conditions under which their work is carried on.

(iii) The settlement of the general principles governing the conditions of employment, including the methods of fixing, paying and readjusting wages, having regard to the need for securing to the workpeople a share in the increased prosperity of the industry.

(iv) The establishment of regular methods of negotiating for issues arising between employers and workpeople, with a view both to the prevention of differences, and to their better adjustment when they appear.

(v) Means of ensuring to the workpeople the greatest possible security of earnings and employment, without undue restriction upon change of occupation or employer.

(vi) Methods of fixing and adjusting earnings, piecework prices, etc., and dealing with the many difficulties which arise with regard to the method and amount of payment apart from the fixing of general standard rates, which are already covered by paragraph (iii).

(vii) Technical education and training.

(viii) Industrial research and the full utilization of its results.

(ix) The provision of facilities for the full consideration and utilization of inventions and improvements designed by workpeople, and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers of such improvements.

(x) Improvements of processes, machinery and organization and appropriate questions relating to management and the examination of industrial experiments, with special reference to co-operation in carrying new ideas into effect and full consideration of the workpeople's point of view in relation to them.

(xi) Proposed legislation affecting the industry.

OFFICIAL CABLED SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

FIFTEEN SECTIONS AS GIVEN OUT TO GERMANS

They cover every Phase of after-war Problems and define Financial, Economical and Boundary Terms which Germans must accept

[Continued from page 1.]

manent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept jurisdiction of the Assembly.

If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In case of a recommendation by the Assembly, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the Council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programmes and a permanent commission will advise the Council on military and naval questions.

SECTION 2.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Upon any war, or threat of war, the Council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award concurred in by all its members represented by the Council, and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the Council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, the members reserve the right to take such steps as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively for the protection of the Covenant, and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

VALIDITY OF TREATIES.

All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the secretariate and published. The Assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understanding, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The Covenant recognizes three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandatory territories.

(a) Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed a voice.

(b) Communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed all members; certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms, and liquor will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed.

(c) Other communities, such as Southwest Africa and the South Pacific

Islands, administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory.

In every case the mandatory will render an annual report, and the degree of its authority will be for a defined period.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS OR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS EXISTING OR HEREAFTER TO BE AGREED UPON.

The members of the League will in general endeavour, through the international organization established by the labour convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labour for men, women, and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control. They will entrust the League with the general supervision over the executive of agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the League, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war, and they will endeavour to take steps for international prevention and control of disease. International bureaus and commissions already established will be placed under the League, as will those to be established in the future.

AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT.

Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council, and by a majority of the Assembly.

BOUNDARY OF GERMANY.

Germany cedes to France, Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totalling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond the southern tip of Posen and including Oppeln, 27,686 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the river Memel, and the internationalized areas about Dantzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxembourg. The Dantzig area consists of the V between the Vegal and Vistula rivers made by the addition of a similar V on the west, including the city of Dantzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees, 37 minutes, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

SECTION 3.

BELGIUM.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moreset and over part of Prussian Moreset, and to renounce in favour of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty

either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LUXEMBURG.

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1 last, renounces all rights of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it reached by the allied and associated powers.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than fifty kilometres to the east of the Rhine, hold any manoeuvres, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, she shall be regarded "as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world."

By virtue of the present treaty, Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the Council of the League of Nations may think it necessary to address to her.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions, describing those who are immediately resumed to full French citizenship, those who have to make a formal application therefor, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last-named class includes Germans resident in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the treaty.

All public property and all private property of German sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways.

The Rhine bridges pass to France, with the obligation of their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war, and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years.

For seven years, with possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehl and Strassburg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured the nationals, vessels, and goods of every country.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans are maintained, save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest.

Judgments of courts are upheld in certain classes of cases, while in others a judicial exequatur is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void, and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany.

THE SAAR.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in Northern France and as payment on account of reparation,

Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin, with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners, whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine, as re-annexed to France, north as far as St. Wendel, including on the West the valley of the Saar, as far as Saar Holzbach, and on the east the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations and consisting of five members, viz., one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The League will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German Empire.

Prussia and Bavaria will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law, but the commission may make modification after consulting a local representative assembly, which it will organize. It will have the taxing power, but for local purposes only. New taxes must be approved by this assembly. Labour legislation will consider the wishes of local labour organizations and the labour programme of the League. French and other labour may be freely utilized, the former being free to belong to French unions. All rights acquired as to pensions and social insurance will be maintained by Germany and the Saar commission. There will be no military service, but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order. The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools, and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality, except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property. The territory will form part of the French customs system, with no export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany nor on German products entering the basin, and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany, or German products coming into the basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction.

After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing regime under the League of Nations, union with France, or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over 20 resident therein at the signature. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed, the League will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany, the German Government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter, this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the League will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

SECTION 4.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German-Austria in the boundaries traced.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czecho-Slovakia state, including the autonomous territory of

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The Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this state as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven, five representing the Allied and Associated Powers and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other small nations, shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five Allied and Associated Powers and Poland.

EAST PRUSSIA.

The southern and eastern frontier of East Prussia adjoining Poland is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the region of Allenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbesirk Allenstein, from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletsko and Augersburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletsko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marleburg and Marienwarder east of the Vistula. In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members, appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair, and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary, and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany, and Dantzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Dantzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany. The northeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

DANTZIG.

Dantzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Dantzig," under the guarantee of the League of Nations. A high commissioner appointed by the League and resident at Dantzig shall draw up a constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city, and shall deal in the first instance with all differences arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the peace, and to include three representatives chosen by the allied and associated powers, and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Dantzig, which shall include Dantzig within the Polish customs frontiers, though a free area in the port, insure to Poland the free use of all the city waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway system within the city, and post telegraphic communications between Poland and Dantzig, provide against discrimination against Poles within the city, and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Kappel, Schleswig, and Friedrichstatt, along the Elde, to the North Sea south of Tonning. The workmen's and soldier's councils shall be dissolved and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in three zones. That between the German-Danish frontier and a line running south of the Island of Alsen, north of Plensburg, and south of Tondern, to the North Sea, north of the island of Sylt, will vote as a unit within three weeks after the evacuation. Within five weeks after this vote the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea south of the Island of Fehr to the Baltic south of Sygum, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone, running to the limit of evacuation, will also vote by communes. The international commission will then draw a new frontier on the basis of these plebiscites, and with due regard for geographic and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favour of the associated Governments, who will hand them over to Denmark.

HELIGOLAND.

The fortifications, military establishments, and harbours of the islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the Allies, by German labour and at German expense. They may not be reconstructed, nor any similar fortifications built in the future.

RUSSIA.

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximalist Government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which are part of the former Russian Empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined therein.

The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation on the principles of the present treaty.

SECTION 5.

GERMAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and

undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

COLONIES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

Germany renounces in favour of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German state shall pass to the Government exercising authority therein. These Governments may make whatever provision seems suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business. Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damages suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or frontier zone through the acts of German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from first January, nineteen hundred, to first August, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Germany renounces all rights under the convention of the fourth of November, nineteen hundred eleven, and twenty-ninth September, nineteen hundred twelve, and undertakes to pay to France, in accordance with an estimate presented and approved by the Reparation Commission, all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the allied and associated powers as to the trade in arms and spirits in Africa, as well as to the General Act of Berlin of eighteen hundred eighty-five and the General Act of Brussels of eighteen hundred ninety. Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of German colonies is to be given by the Governments exercising authority.

CHINA.

Germany renounces in favour of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of nineteen hundred one, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants, and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tien-Tsin and Hankow, and in other Chinese territory, except Kiao-Chow, and agrees to return to China, at her own expense, all the astronomical instruments seized in nineteen hundred and nineteen hundred and one. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Pekin without the consent of the powers signatory to the Boxer protocol. Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tien-Tsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any allied and associated Government for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since August fourteenth, nineteen hundred seventeen. She renounces in favour of Great Britain her state property in the British concession of Canton, and of France and China jointly of the property of the German school in the French concession at Shanghai.

SIAM.

Germany recognizes that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extra-territoriality, ceased July twenty-second, nineteen hundred seventeen. All German public property except consular and diplomatic premises passes without compensation to Siam. German private property is to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses. Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, liquidation of her property, or internment of her nationals.

LIBERIA.

Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of nineteen hundred eleven and nineteen hundred twelve regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a receiver of the customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for

the rehabilitation of Liberia. She regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia and recognizes Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the re-establishments of Germans in Liberia.

MOROCCO.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges under the act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of nineteen hundred nine and nineteen hundred eleven and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate and renounces the capitulation. The Sherifian Government shall have the complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German-protected persons shall be subject to the common law. All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be paid to the Sherifian Government and deducted from the reparation account. Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

EGYPT.

Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt, declared on December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and renounces as from August fourth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other powers. There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property, and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the commission of public debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers made with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any right, privileges, or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals, and not dealt with elsewhere.

SHANTUNG.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiao-Chow, and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March sixth, eighteen hundred ninety-seven, and other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsing-Tao to Tsinaufu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsing-Tao to Shanghai and Che-Foe, pass to Japan free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiao Chow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

SECTION 6.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, navy, and air clauses which follow:

Military Force—The demobilization of the German army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters.

Staffs—The Great German General

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Staff is abolished. The army administrative service, consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives, is reduced to one-tenth the total in the 1913 budget. Employees of the German states, such as customs officers, frontier guards, and coast guards, may not exceed the number in 1913. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

ARMAMENTS.

All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation, storage, or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detailed tables, and all excess is to be surrendered or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases and all analogous liquids is forbidden, as well as the importation of arms, munitions, and war materials. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign Governments.

Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistment for terms of twelve consecutive years, the number discharged before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total effectives. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45 years, and newly-appointed officers must agree to serve actively for 25 years. No military schools, except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed, shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations, such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting, or touring clubs, educational establishments, or universities, may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

FORTRESSES.

All fortified works, fortress and field works situated in German territory within a zone of fifty kilometres east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

CONTROL.

Inter-allied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions for which a time limit is set, the maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany desired. Germany must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses and also the expenses of execution of the treaty, including the labour and material necessary in demobilization, destruction, or surrender of war equipment.

NAVAL.

The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six small battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of fifteen thousand men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character.

Conscription is abolished, only voluntary service being permitted, with a minimum period of twenty-five years' service for officers and twelve for men. No member of the German mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training. All German vessels of war in ports and the German high seas fleet

interned at Scapa Flow will be surrendered, the final disposition of these ships to be decided upon by the allied and associated powers. Germany must surrender forty-two modern destroyers, fifty modern torpedo boats, and all submarines with their salvage vessels. All war vessels under construction, including submarines, must be broken up. War vessels not otherwise provided for are to be placed in reserve or used for commercial purposes. Replacement of ships, except those lost, can take place only at the end of twenty years for battleships and fifteen years for destroyers. The largest armoured ship Germany will be permitted will be ten thousand tons.

Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, as decided upon by the Allies.

All German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages through the Belts must be demolished. Other coast defences are permitted, but the number and calibre of the guns must not be increased.

During a period of three months after the peace German high-power wireless stations at Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin will not be permitted to send any messages except for commercial purposes and under supervision of the allied and associated Governments, nor may any more be constructed. Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut, but are not being utilized by the allied powers, and also portions of cables which after having been cut have been removed, or are at any rate not being utilized by any one of the allied and associated powers. In such cases the cables or portions of cables removed or utilized remain the property of allied and associated powers, and accordingly fourteen cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

AIR.

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over one hundred unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1 to search for submarine mines. No dirigibles shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months except for 1,000 officers and men retained till October. No aviation grounds or dirigible sheds are to be allowed within 150 kilometres of the Rhine or the eastern or southern frontiers. Existing installations within these limits are to be destroyed. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months. All military and naval aeronautical material under most exhaustive definition must be surrendered within three months, except for the hundred seaplanes already specified.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the Allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offences against discipline are to be repatriated, without regard to the completion of their sentenced period. Until Germany has surrendered the persons guilty of offences against the laws and customs of war, the Allies have the right to retain selected German officers. The Allies may deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, all repatriation being conditional on the immediate release of any Allied subjects still in Germany. Germany is to accord facilities to commissions of inquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war and of imposing penalties on German officials who have

concealed Allied nationals. Germany is to restore all property belonging to Allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

GRAVES.

Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, and agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any allied or associated Government with identifying, registering, maintaining, or erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to afford to each other all facilities for the repatriation of the remains of their soldiers.

SECTION 7.

RESPONSIBILITIES.

The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland, and a special tribunal set up composed of one judge from each of the five Great Powers, with full guarantee of the right of defence. It is to be guided "by the highest motives of international undertakings and the validity of international morality," and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law. If the charges affect nationals of only one state, they will be tried before a tribunal of that state, if they affect nationals of several states, they will be tried before joint tribunals of the states concerned.

Germany shall hand over to the associated Governments, either jointly or severally, all persons accused and all documents and information necessary to insure full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders and the just appreciation of the responsibility. The accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

DESTITUTION.

The allied and associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression.

While the allied and associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other treaty claims, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:—

(a) Damage by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war directly or indirectly, including bombardments from the air.

(b) Damage caused to civilians including exposure at sea, resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territories.

(c) Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners.

(d) Damages to the allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty.

(e) Damages to property other than naval or military materials.

(f) Damage to civilians by being forced to labour.

(g) Damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from her allies as a result of Germany's violation of the treaty of 1839 up to November 11, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once, and hand over to the reparation commission 5 per cent gold bonds, falling due in 1926. The total obligation of Germany to pay as defined in the category of damages is to be determined and notified to her

after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an inter-Allied reparation commission.

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS.

At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligations within thirty years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified. As an immediate step towards restoration, Germany shall pay within two years one thousand million pounds sterling, in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment. This sum being included in, and not additional to, the first thousand million bond issue referred to below; with the understanding that certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loans, and, secondly, so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The measures which the allied and associated powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, a representative of Serbia or Japan taking the place of the Belgian representative when the interests of either country are particularly affected, with all other allied powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure a just opportunity to be heard.

It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling, and distributing reparation payments. A majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing, and negotiating bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of annual payments beyond 1930, and any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years of the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar form or case, and the interpretation of provisions.

Withdrawal from representation on the commission is permitted upon twelve months' notice. The commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guarantee, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied.

In this connection, and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debts as follows:—

One thousand million pounds sterling, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; two thousand million pounds sterling bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1926, and there-

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after 5 per cent with a 1 per cent sinking fund, payment beginning in 1926, and an undertaking to deliver bonds to an additional amount of two thousand million pounds sterling, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

Under terms to be fixed by the commission, interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent unless otherwise determined by the commission in the future, and payments that are not made in gold may be accepted by the commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc. Certificates of beneficial interest, representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany, may be issued by the commission to the interested powers. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

SHIPPING.

The German Government recognizes the right of the Allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards, one-half of her ships between 1,600 and 1,000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation commission together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships from encumbrance.

As an additional part of the reparation, the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the Allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually, during the next five years. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restoration to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

DEVASTATED AREAS.

Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

COAL, ETC.

Germany is to deliver annually for ten years to France coal equivalent to the difference between annual pre-war output of Nord and Pas de Calais mines and annual production during above ten years. Germany further gives options over ten years for delivery of seven million tons of coal per year to France, in addition to the above of eight million tons to Belgium and of an amount rising from four and a half million tons in 1919 to 1920, to eight and a half million tons in 1923 to 1924 to Italy, at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the treaty. Coke may be taken in place of coal in ratio of three tons to four. Provision is also made for delivery to France over three years of benzol, coal tar, and sulphate of ammonia. The commission has powers to postpone or annul the above deliveries should they interfere unduly with industrial requirements of Germany.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICAL DRUGS.

Germany accords option to the commission on dyestuffs and chemical drugs, including quinine, up to 50 per cent of

total stock in Germany at the time the treaty comes in force, and similar options during each six months to end of 1924 up to 25 per cent of previous six months' output.

CABLES.

Germany renounces all title to specified cables, value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of those destroyed. In addition to the above, Germany is to hand over to Belgium wings now at Berlin belonging to the altar piece of the Adoration of the Lamb, by Hubert and Jan Van Eyck, the centre of which is now in the Church of Saint Bavo, at Ghent, and the wings now at Berlin and Munich of the altar piece of the Last Supper, by Dirk Bouts, the centre of which belongs to the Church of Saint Peter at Louvain. Germany is to restore within six months the koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Okwawaw, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Rouher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war 1870-71.

SECTION 8.

CUSTOMS.

The allied and associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in nineteen hundred and fourteen, and for certain agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk, and washed or scoured wool this restriction obtains for two and a half years more. For five years, unless further extended by the League of Nations, Germany must give most favoured nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine, and for three years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland, with the right of observation of a similar exception for Hamburg.

SHIPPING.

Ships of the allied and associated powers shall for five years, and thereafter under a condition of reciprocity, unless the League of Nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most favoured nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade, and towage, even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition, and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings, and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states in respect of regional appellations of wines and spirits.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS.

Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of allied and associated states for a period of five years, and, unless the League of Nations acts, for an additional five years German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION.

Some forty multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's readmission to several as to postal and telegraphic conventions. Germany must not refuse to make reciprocal agreements with the new states. She must agree as respects the radio-telegraphic convention to provisional rules to be communicated to her, and adheres to the new convention when formulated in the North Sea fisheries and North Sea liquor traffic convention. Rights of inspection and police over allied and associated fishing boats shall be exercised for at least five years only by vessels of these powers. As to the International Railway Union, she shall adhere to the new convention when formulated.

China, as to the Chinese customs tariff arrangement, the arrangement of nineteen hundred five regarding Chang Poo, and the Boxer indemnity of nineteen hundred one; France, Portugal, and Rumania, as to The Hague convention of nineteen hundred three relating to civil procedure; and Great Britain and the United States, as to article three of the Samoan treaty of eighteen hundred ninety-nine, are relieved of all obligation towards Germany.

BILATERAL TREATIES.

Each allied and associated state may renew any treaty with Germany, in so far as consistent with the peace treaty, by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since August first, nineteen hundred fourteen, with other enemy states, and before or since that date with Rumania, Russia and Governments representing parts of Russia, are abrogated, and area concessions granted under pressure by Russia to German subjects annulled. The allied and associated states are to enjoy the most favoured national treatment under treaties entered into by Germany and other enemy states before August first, nineteen hundred fourteen, and under treaties entered into by Germany and neutral states during the war.

PRE-WAR DEBTS.

A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months—one in Germany and one in each allied and associated state which adopts the plan—for the payment of pre-war debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war, for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property, and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating state assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy states, except in cases of pre-war insolvency of the debtor. The proceeds of the sale of private enemy property in each participating state may be used to pay the debts owed to the nationals of that state, direct payment from debtor to creditor and all communications relating thereto being prohibited. Disputes may be settled by arbitration by the courts of the debtor country or by the mixed arbitral tribunal.

Any allied or associated power may, however, decline to participate in this system by giving Germany six months' notice.

ENEMY PROPERTY.

Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany. For debts owed to their nationals by German nationals and for other claims

against Germany, Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property, rights, and interests is confirmed, and all claims by Germany against the allied and associated Governments for acts under exceptional war measures abandoned.

CONTRACTS.

Pre-war contracts between allied and associated nationals, excepting the United States, Japan, and Brazil, and German nationals are cancelled, except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgages, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with Governments, and insurance contracts. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members; one chosen by Germany, one by the associated States, and the third by agreement, or failing which, by the president of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty. Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, even if premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after peace. Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where the risk insured against had already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable, otherwise premiums due and sums due on losses are not recoverable. Reinsurance contracts are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer. Any allied or associated power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nationals and a German life insurance company, the latter being obligated to hand over the proportion of its assets attributable to such policies. Industrial property rights, as to industrial, literary, and artistic property, are re-established. The special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified, and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest.

Except as between the United States and Germany, pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are cancelled.

FINANCE.

Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparation commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of the German public property in ceded territory exceeds the amount of the debt assumed, the states to which the property is ceded will give credit on reparation for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credits for German Government property. Germany renounces all right at representation on, or control of, state banks, commissions, or other similar international financial and economic organizations.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge after making such

[Continued on next page.]

OFFICIAL CABLED SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

FIFTEEN SECTIONS AS GIVEN
OUT TO GERMANS

They cover every Phase of after-war Problems and define Financial, Economical and Boundary Terms which Germans must accept

[Continued from page 12.]

provisions for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary.

Germany is to deliver to the Allies and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war.

Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the reparation commission, Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories of, or those administered by, mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparation commission, which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

SECTION 9.

OPIUM.

The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of July twenty-three, nineteen hundred twelve, or signed the peace protocol adopted at The Hague in accordance with resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in nineteen hundred fourteen, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within twelve months of the peace the necessary legislation.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging to or ceded to them shall continue their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

SECTION 10.

RHINE-MEUSE CANAL.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep-draught Rhine-Meuse canal if she so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium. Similarly the interested allied Governments may construct a Rhine-Meuse canal, both if constructed to come under the competent international commission. Germany may not object if the Central Rhine Commission desires to extend its jurisdiction over the Lower Moselle, the Upper Rhine, or lateral canals.

Germany must cede to the allied and associated Governments certain tugs, vessels, and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbitrator named by the United States. Decision will be passed on the legitimate needs of the parties concerned and on the shipping traffic during the five years before the war period. The value will be included in the regular reparation arrangement. In the case of the Rhine, shares in the German navigation companies and property such as wharves and warehouses held by Germany in Rotterdam at the outbreak of war must be handed over.

RAILWAYS.

Germany, in addition to most favoured nation treatment on her railways, agrees to co-operate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage to ensure communication by rail between the allied, associated, and other states, to allow

the construction or improvement within 25 years of such lines as are necessary, and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied or associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the St. Gothard Convention if Switzerland and Italy so request, and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service, as provided.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south. Towards the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Flume and Trieste. To the north Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three, representing Czecho-Slovakia, Germany, and Great Britain.

THE KIEL CANAL.

The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. Subjects, goods, and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality, and no taxes are to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement, for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation of or disagreement as to these provisions, any state may appeal to the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

SECTION 11.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German airdromes, and with most favoured nation planes as to intercommercial traffic in Germany.

Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, air worthiness or competency of licensees, and to apply the convention relative to the aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. Those rules apply until 1923, unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations or to the above convention.

SECTION 12.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories, by rail or water, to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions, or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favour of her own transport routes or maintain "control stations" in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any taxes discriminating against the ports of allied or associated powers; must grant the latter's seaports all favours and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nations, and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

ZONES IN PORTS.

Free zones existing in German ports of August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehouses, packing and unpacking without discrimination and without charges except for expense of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS.

The Elbe from the junction of the Vitava, the Vitava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno, and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must ensure good conditions of navigation within their territories, unless a special reason exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the League of Nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.

The Elbe and the Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months, that for the Elbe composed of four representatives of Germany, two from Czecho-Slovakia, and one each from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium; and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Prussia, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Sweden. If any riparian state on the Niemen should so request of the League of Nations, a similar commission shall be established there. These commissions shall, upon request of any riparian state, meet within three months to revise existing international agreements.

THE DANUBE.

The European Danube Commission reassembles its pre-war powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Rumania. The Upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission, under a definite statute to be drawn up at a conference of the powers, nominated by the allied and associated Governments within one year after the peace. The enemy Governments shall make full reparations for all war damages caused to the European Commission, shall cede their river facilities in surrendered territory, and give Czecho-Slovakia, Serbia, and Rumania any rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

The Rhine is placed under the Central Commission, to meet at Strassburg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the president, four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Germany must give France, on the course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of her frontiers, all rights to take water to feed canals, while herself agreeing not to make canals in the right bank opposite France. She must also hand over to France all her drafts and designs for this part of the river.

SECTION 13.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labour conditions, to consist of an annual international labour conference and an international labour office.

The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the Government and one each from the employers and the employed. Each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative executive body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which if passed by two-thirds vote must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each Government may either enact the

terms into law, approve the principles but modify them to local needs, leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislatures, or reject the convention altogether without further obligation.

The international labour office is established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labour throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English, and possibly other languages. Each state agrees to prepare for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions. The governing body of the Conference is its executive. It consists of twenty-four members, twelve representing the Government, six the employers, and six the employees, to serve for three years.

On complaint that any Government has failed to carry out a convention to which it is a party, the governing body may make inquiries directly to that Government, and in case the reply is unsatisfactory may publish the complaint with comment. A complaint by one Government against another may be referred by the governing body to a commission of inquiry nominated by the secretary-general of the League. If the commission report fails to bring satisfactory action, the matter may be taken to a permanent court of international jurisdiction for final decision. The reliance for securing enforcement of the law will be publicity, with a possibility of economic action in the background.

The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week, the prevention of unemployment, the extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, and employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth receiving maternity benefits, and of children as regards minimum age.

LABOUR CLAUSES.

Principles of labour conditions are recognized on the ground that "the well-being, physical and moral of the industrial wage-earner is of supreme international importance." With the exceptions necessitated by differences of climate, habits and economic development, they include the guiding principle that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; right of association of employers and employees; a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life; the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week; a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable; abolition of child labour and assurance of the continuation of the education and proper physical development of children; equal pay for equal work as between men and women; equal treatment of all workers lawfully resident within a state, including foreigners, and a system of inspection in which women should take part.

SECTION 14.

GUARANTEES.

Western Europe—As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for fifteen years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years.

Certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz and the territories nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after fifteen years.

In case the inter-Allied reparation commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the fifteen years have

[Continued on next page.]

FIFTEEN SECTIONS AS GIVEN OUT TO GERMANS

[Continued from page 13.]

expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately. If before the expiration of the fifteen years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

Eastern Europe—All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated Governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defence taken by the Governments concerned.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

SECTION 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and

additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany; to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The Allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts.

The present treaty, of which the French and British texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

GERMANY'S NEW BOUNDARIES

The new boundaries of Germany are set forth in detail in a cable received by the Dominion Government:—

The new boundaries of Germany may be described approximately as follows: Present boundary with Holland; with Belgium, east of neutral Moresnet, and along the eastern boundary of Kreise, of Eupen and Malmédy; the present frontier with Luxembourg; the front with France of 1870, i.e., the eastern boundary of Alsace-Lorraine, with reservations as regards the Saare Basin; the present frontier of Switzerland; frontier of 1914 with Austria to the angle east of Neustadt; the new frontier with Poland runs thence northward, passing west of Oppeln, to the most southerly point of Posnania (Posen), thence to the western boundary of Posnania, to the river Bartsch; thence from the river Bartsch to a point about ten miles east of Glogan; thence from the boundary of Posnania northeast to southwest of Lissa; thence northeast to west of Kopnitz (45 miles southwest of Posen); thence the line will run north along the line of lakes and crossing the river Warthe, to meet the boundary of Posnania, eight miles west-northwest of Birnbaum; thence east-northeast to the river Netze; thence up the river Netze to the bend eight miles southwest of Schneidemühl; thence west of Schneidemühl; thence northeast about five miles west of the Schneidemühl-Konitz railway, and passing east of Schlochau, to a point about three miles northwest of Kopnitz; thence it will run north to the old boundary of West Prussia, which it follows to a salient five miles southeast of Lauterburg; thence north to meet the Baltic, about eight miles west of the old boundary of West Prussia.

The new boundary of East Prussia (with reservations for plebiscites) leaves the Baltic and runs southwest up the river Nogat and thence south up the river Vistula to about twelve miles southwest of Marienwerder; thence generally east to the former boundary; thence southeast to the former boundary south of Neidenburg; thence from the former boundary to the river Niemen; thence from the river Niemen to a point near Nidden, and thence west by north to the Baltic.

AREAS FOR PLEBISCITES.

Between the boundary of East Prussia defined above, and the Marienwerder area. A line running from a point on the Nogat southwest

of Elbing eastward to the old western boundary of East Prussia and then to the latter boundary southward; the Allenstein area; the old western boundary of East Prussia on the west and then a line running generally east-northeast to include Regierungsbesirk Allenstein and Kreis Gletscho; Saare Basin; Northern boundary, if from the French frontier, west of Merzig, a line east by north to a point five miles north of St. Wendol. The eastern boundary runs thence southeast to pass east of Homburg, and then south to the French frontier south of Zwibruck, so as to pass west of that place.

SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE.

Areas for plebiscite in Schleswig: Between the present Danish frontier and a line running through Flemsburg Fjord, south of Tondern and north of the Island of Sylt; from a point on the Baltic coast about eight miles east by north from Flemsburg, southwest to a point about fifteen miles southwest of Flemsburg, then northwest to Scholmer Au, just east of Scholm; thence from Scholmer Au to the coast; thence south of the Islands of Fohr and Amrum in the North Sea; along the course of the Schlei, thence south of Schleswig to Reider Au, then down the stream, but passing east and south of Freidrichstadt before meeting the Elder, which it follows to the sea.

DANTZIG BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries of the free city of Dantzig: On the east from the Baltic to the junction of the Dogat and the Vistula, the boundary of East Prussia as previously described; on the south and west the river Vistula northward to about fifteen miles southeast of Dantzig; thence west by south for about sixteen miles, thence west-northwest for about eight miles to Lonkener Ze, thence to Pollenziner; thence northeast for about twelve miles to about seven miles southwest of Dantzig; thence north passing east of Oliva, thence northeast passing between Kolleken and Zoppet to the Baltic about nine miles northwest of Dantzig.

Prison Population Decreases.

The number of inmates of Canadian penitentiaries at the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, was 1,694, as compared with 2,118 at the close of the previous fiscal year. Of these inmates 35 were females, as stated in the report of the inspectors of penitentiaries for that period.

BUTTER AND CHEESE REPORT TO BE ISSUED

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of Department of Agriculture's Scheme

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch to inaugurate a dairy produce market report.

As a beginning the service will cover butter and cheese only. The prices quoted will be those paid by exporters or wholesale dealers for butter and cheese delivered at Montreal, Toronto, or other markets, as specified.

Night lettergrams will be sent out every Friday and Monday evenings to representatives of various associations and organizations throughout the Dominion for distribution to the local press and to factory salesmen and others interested. Arrangements are so far completed for the telegraphic reports to be sent to the following:—

E. T. Love, secretary, Alberta Dairymen's Association, Edmonton, Alta.
P. E. Reed, secretary, Saskatchewan Dairymen's Association, Regina, Sask.

L. A. Gibson, secretary, Manitoba Dairymen's Association, Winnipeg, Man.

Frank Hems, secretary, Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, London, Ont.

H. W. Coleman, secretary, New Brunswick Dairymen's Association, Sussex, N.B.

W. A. MacKay, secretary, Nova Scotia Dairymen's Association, Truro, N.S.

These officials have agreed to circulate the information as promptly as possible. Negotiations are in progress with other officials.

The telegraphic report should be available to inquirers every Saturday and Tuesday mornings; first report, Saturday, May 24.

The telegraphic reports will also be sent direct from the Ottawa office to any cheese or butter board, or to any firm or person who agrees to pay the cost of the telegram. Those who desire the earliest possible information will no doubt take advantage of this direct telegraphic service.

A weekly market letter will be sent regularly, free of charge, to any person or firm who asks to have their name placed on the mailing list. We propose to develop the service with the kind of information which experience proves to be the most useful, and as our facilities are enlarged for the gathering of the data on which the reports will be based. Some attention will be given to weather and other conditions affecting production throughout the Dominion, and also to the international situation bearing on the world's markets. A close watch will be kept on the development and re-establishment of the dairying industry in European countries.

The details of getting out the reports will be in the hands of Mr. W. W. Moore, chief of the Extension of Markets Division of this branch. The

writer will give some personal attention to the international features of the market letters.

All correspondence and requests for telegraphic reports or weekly letters should be addressed to "Dairy Commissioner," Ottawa.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

PORCUPINE RESERVE FOR SETTLEMENT

Certain Portions of Saskatchewan Forests to be Withdrawn for Soldiers

Hon. Mr. Meighen has an amendment to the Forestry Act which proposes to withdraw certain portions of the Porcupine forest reserves in Saskatchewan which are suitable for soldier settlement.

It is estimated that the portions which may be withdrawn this year will aggregate about 200,000 acres. The greater part of this will be desirable for agricultural production, and about 50 per cent will be opened for soldier settlement after the Act passes.

The allotments will be by soldier grant entry under the Soldier Settlement Act, amounting in each case to 160 acres, with an adjoining 80 acres reserved for disposition at a future time. This 80-acre lot will be available to the settler for pasturage or otherwise, making his total allotment 240 acres. Decision as to the policy of disposition of the additional 80 acres will be made later.

Further investigation of these reserves will proceed this season. It is thought that there are still considerable areas in the Porcupine reserve suitable for soldier settlement. It is not the intention to withdraw from the reserve land that ought to remain and be used for forestry purposes, but it is not the intention to make available all that is specially suited to crop conditions.

A portion of these lands will be opened to soldiers who have already returned, but the greater part will be reserved until Canadian demobilization is completed.

The date of opening, it is expected, will be July 2, at Hudson's Bay Junction, Sask. Thirty days' public notice will be required of date and place of opening. The definite date will be given in the public advertisement. Plans of the lands which may be opened are in course of preparation by the Surveys Branch. Entry will in all probability be by ballot, and not by rush.

Group Units Formed.

Group units to secure foreign trade have been formed at the suggestion of the Canadian Trade Commission in several industries. This means they can compete with American and European firms to get the orders and then redistribute them among their own factories.

HOW DRUNKENNESS HAS DECREASED

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	Years. 1915.	1916.	1917.
Prince Edward Island	324	342	231	219	207
Nova Scotia	3,955	3,999	3,436	3,614	2,546
New Brunswick	2,073	1,765	1,694	1,696	1,516
Quebec	12,265	12,776	8,939	7,108	8,025
Ontario	16,236	17,703	12,553	11,728	10,945
Manitoba	7,493	6,193	4,154	3,114	1,085
Saskatchewan	2,970	2,142	1,332	1,062	770
Alberta	7,283	5,710	2,802	1,809	391
British Columbia	8,316	9,376	5,960	2,327	2,372
Yukon	60	61	60	53	25
Canada	60,975	60,067	41,161	32,730	27,882

From the above table it will be seen that drunkenness has decreased in the several provinces of the Dominion during the five years from 1913 to 1917. From the table, which is taken from the latest report on the subject of criminal statistics, prepared by the Dominion Statistician, it is seen that the number of convictions for drunkenness throughout the whole of Canada fell from 60,975 in 1913 to 27,882 in 1917, being a decrease of 54.27 per cent during the five years.

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AUDITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF—		March Fishing Results: April 17	10
War Outlay for 1918: April 17	9	PENSIONS COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF—	
BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE—		Pensions still not allotted: April 17	4
Official Announcement of Policy: April 17	10	" " " " : April 24	10
CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION—		POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—	
Cannot go back to Normal Trade: April 1	1	Yearly Report summarized: April 24	3
Inquiries for Canadian Fish: April 10	1	PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF—	
Embargo List for Northern Countries: April 10	6	Tender for Ward, Vancouver: April 1	3
Confectionery for Scotland: April 10	7	Two Toronto Contracts Awarded: April 1	5
Trade Prospects with Northern Neutrals: April 10	8	Three Rivers and Kingston Contracts: April 1	7
Reconstruction Orders after Peace: April 10	1	Tenders for Victoria: April 1	7
Co-operation between Small Firms: April 17	1	Tenders for Excavation, Montreal: April 1	9
Canadian Bacon Prices in England: April 17	1	Three contracts let: April 10	1
Refrigerator Space on Steamers Released: April 24	2	Tenders for Timiskaming Bridge: April 10	6
Goods not needing Licenses: April 24	2	Tenders for Calgary: April 17	10
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—		Contracts awarded by Order in Council: April 24	1
Tenth Annual Report: April 1	3	" " " " : April 24	11
Positions Open: April 1	4	RAILWAY COMMISSION, BOARD OF—	
Positions Vacant in Civil Service: April 24	6	Daylight Saving Judgment: April 10	5
COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION—		SECRETARY OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF—	
Electric Generation and Distribution: April 1	4	Canadian Delegates to sign Peace Treaty: April 1	1
Game and Fur Animals as Resources: April 1	6	Trade with Occupied Enemy Countries: April 1	7
Larger Loans for Better Houses: April 1	6	List of Foreign Consuls in Canada: April 17	8
CUSTOMS, DEPARTMENT OF—		SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—	
Proper Classification of Canadian Goods: April 24	12	Taking Care of Insane Soldiers: April 17	1
FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF—		Civil Re-establishment Huge Task: April 24	11
Public Debt and Revenue and Expenditure: April 10	2	SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD—	
Business Profits Tax Collections: April 24	6	Inspecting Land before Seeding: April 1	6
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, DEPARTMENT OF—		Subsistence Allowance while Training: April 10	1
Grain in Store at Government Elevators: April 1	1	Eliminate Men not Suited to Farm: April 10	2
Ploughing Figures for 1919 Crop: April 1	8	Advice to Soldier Taking up Land: April 10	9
Time Extension for Chinese: April 1	9	Allowances to Soldiers while being Taught: April 17	1
U.S. Settlers enter West: April 10	3	Soldiers Accepted for Land Scheme: April 24	10
Grain Movements in West: April 10	3	Soldiers for Small Holdings: April 24	12
Crop Conditions better than 1918: April 10	10	All Services to Soldiers Free: April 24	12
Seeding well ahead: April 24	1	SUPREME COURT OF CANADA—	
Ten Thousand "Home Boys" in Forces: April 24	3	Cases argued and Judgments given: April 1	5
INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF—		Cases heard and decisions: April 1	8
Bird Sanctuary on the St. Lawrence: April 1	6	STATISTICS, DOMINION BUREAU OF—	
Parks Branch: Investigation Caribou Herds: April 1	9	Gold Production of British Columbia: April 1	7
Natural Resources Branch: Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta: April 10	3	Wheat Stocks greater than in 1918: April 17	6
New Regulations for Crown Land Timber: April 10	7	Telegraph and Telephone Statistics: April 17	7
Coal Resources of British Empire: April 17	3	Provincial Co-operation for Vital Statistics: April 17	7
\$150,000,000 of Gold Produced in Yukon: April 17	4	Trade of Canada for Fiscal Year: April 24	2
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF—		Report on Pulp and Paper Industry: April 24	7
Proof of Man's Enlistment: April 1	9	Report on Coal Trade of Dominion: April 24	8
Modify Foreign Publications Order: April 1	10	TRADE AND COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF—	
Registration Board's Report: April 10	4	Summary of Trade for March: April 17	6
LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF—		Japan abolishes Duty on Wheat: April 24	1
Committee on Joint Control: April 1	1	Summary of Trade of Canada (12 months): April 24	2
Monthly Labour Conditions: April 10	5	WAR PURCHASING COMMISSION—	
Order Defines Duties of Commission: April 10	6	Tenders asked for by Government: April 1	9
Cost of Food Drops Slightly: April 10	10	Government carries own Insurance: April 10	5
Cost of Bread for February: April 17	10	Tenders asked for by Government: April 10	8
Consumption of Bread Decreased: April 24	11	" " " " : April 17	5
LEAGUE OF NATIONS—		" " " " : April 24	9
Full Text of Revised Covenant: April 24	4		

Sale of Building.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Purchase of Immigration Hall, Wadena, Sask." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 10, 1919, for the purchase of immigration hall, situate on lots 5 and 6, Block 23, Wadena Townsite, in the town of Wadena, Sask.

The party whose tender is accepted must make cash payment before building is removed.

Building to be removed from site within thirty days from notification by Department.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

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, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to carry out his bid. 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.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 10, 1919.

Port Arthur Tenders.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs to the Temporary Pile Break-

water at Port Arthur, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 10, 1919, for repairs to the temporary pile protection breakwater at Port Arthur, District of Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers at Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.; Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; and Port Arthur, Ont.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be ac-

cepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

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

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 10, 1919.

Women's Economic Aid.

The Canadian Commission, while asking Canadian women to favour Canadian-made goods, is doing all it can to get manufacturers to improve the quality of Canadian-made goods.