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DELEGATES OF CANADA TO SIGN PEACE TREATY

New step in development of Self-Governing Dominion is announced in House of Commons.

FULL TEXT OF ORDER

An announcement by Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, in the House of Commons on Friday, April 11, that Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. C. J. Doherty, and Hon. Arthur Sifton have been appointed plenipotentiaries to sign the peace treaty on behalf of Canada at the conclusion of the peace conference marks a new step in the development of the status of Canada and the other overseas dominions.

The Order in Council which was tabled by the Minister is the recognition of the status of the dominions at the peace conference.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on a report from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, stating that it is expedient, in connection with the peace congress, to invest fit persons with full powers to treat on the part of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada with persons similarly empowered on the part of other states, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that His Majesty the King be humbly moved to issue letters patent to each of the following named persons:—

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada;

The Right Honourable Sir George Eulas Foster, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada;

The Honourable Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., M.P., Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada;

The Honourable Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada;

naming and appointing him as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada, with full power and authority as from the first day of January, 1919, to conclude with such plenipotentiaries as may be vested with similar power and authority on the

COMMITTEE NAMED ON JOINT CONTROL BY CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN THE DOMINION

GRAIN IN STORE AT GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Figures from Moosejaw, Saskatoon and Calgary with comparisons.

The western office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization reports on March 25, the following grain situation in the west:

In store Government interior elevators, Moosejaw, 1,594,997 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,661,201 bushels; Calgary, 1,728,741 bushels.

In store C.P. interior elevators, 11-285,400 bushels; 1917, 9,392,112 bushels. In store all elevators at lake front, 39,367,014 bushels.

Inspected since 1st September, 1918:

	Wheat.	Other Grains.	Total.
1918—	104,911,200	31,454,450	136,365,650
1917—	132,001,200	56,600,300	188,601,500

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

	1918.	1917.
Wheat	1,332	1,345
Oats	2,008	1,947
Barley	1,561	1,463
Flax	1,111	1,232

Crop Progress in Alberta.

New breaking done in the province of Alberta in connection with the 1919 crop is estimated at 1,750,000 acres, as compared with 245,000 acres for last year's crop.—Department of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.

part of any powers or states, any treaties, conventions, or agreements in connection with the said Peace Congress, and to sign for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada everything so agreed upon and concluded and to transact all such other matters as may appertain thereto.

The chief party to the signing of the peace agreement, it is explained, is His Majesty the King, representing the United Kingdom and Ireland, the overseas dominions, and India. The Order in Council is a request to His Majesty to issue a commission to each of the four Canadian delegates, as representatives of Canada, to sign the peace treaty. As the other overseas dominions are on the same footing as Canada, this means that instead of the treaty being signed by one set of plenipotentiaries it will be signed by plenipotentiaries representing the United Kingdom and each of the self-governing dominions of the Empire.

Important Statement made on behalf of the Government by Minister of Labour to prepare way for Mutual Control of Industry.

STRONG COMMISSION WILL INVESTIGATE IN ALL PROVINCES

Appointment of a commission, composed of seven men commanding the complete confidence of the nation, including labour and capital, to proceed to all centres of industry in the Dominion, survey the situation in all its aspects, ascertain all the facts and report to the Government before May 15 upon the possibility of the joint control and operation of certain industries by capital and labour, was the announcement made to the Senate on Thursday, April 3, by Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour.

In leading up to his statement of policy, Senator Robertson gave a comprehensive review of the labour situation in Canada. The situation with which the country was confronted, he said, was an intense and ever-growing desire on the part of workmen that there should be a greater measure of industrial democracy, which was to say that workmen felt that through some means of organized effort they should have some measure of voice in the control and conduct of industries.

[Continued on page 2.]

CANNOT GO BACK TO THE NORMAL TRADE OF 1914

Trade is going to be keener and harder declares Canadian Commission which has undertaken campaign to awaken Dominion to new conditions.

HOW LIAISON IS KEPT WITH LONDON MISSION

The Canadian Trade Commission has undertaken a campaign to awaken the people of the Dominion to the fact that trade cannot revert to "normal" as understood in 1914. It will be changed in many particulars.

"We cannot expect," the Trade Commission declares in a statement just issued, "that trade will go back to pre-war channels and prices to pre-war levels. The Dominion will have to jolt itself if it does not want the jolt to come from outside. Trade is going to be keener and harder and sterner and more exacting in its demands. Throughout the world it is going to be as never before—a thing of long preparatory effort, of unceasing application, of co-operation where formerly there was competition, of standardized production in field as well as in factory, of quantity output on a scale hitherto undreamed of, and of the co-ordination of all means of transport to re-

duce expenses to the limit. It is the business of the Canadian Trade Commission to make these facts as widely known as possible. How few people in the Dominion realize that our total debts now amount to over \$1,500,000,000, or in other words, that while the per capita debt in 1914 was \$46, it has to-day jumped to \$270. It is to find a partial solution for this condition of things that the Commission is at work."

"Its work does not cease with acting as an agency for the Canadian Mission in London, though that is important. There is the further obligation to do what can be done to rouse the whole people to a realization that we must return to peace time work, but on a war time basis."

REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

"Largely through the invitation of the Canadian Mission in London there are now over two hundred re-

[Continued on page 2.]

COMMITTEE IS NAMED TO PROBE JOINT CONTROL

Important Statement made on behalf of Government by Minister of Labour on Mutual Control of Industry.

[Continued from page 1.]

The Government felt that what was required was not so much the settlement of disputes and strikes, but their prevention before they occurred. The policy of the Labour Department was to work in this direction, and with this end in view it had secured last year a conference of labour and capital and this conference, meeting together, surveying all the difficulties, had accepted twelve principles upon which employers and employees could agree.

From that beginning there had grown a condition under which the Government had been receiving a splendid measure of support from both capital and labour, and out of it also there had come a very wide acceptance of the Whitley and Rockefeller plans for industrial councils, which meant the giving to labour of a voice in the control and management of industries. The Imperial Oil Company, the International Harvester Company, the Canadian Shoe Manufacturing Company, and the Toronto Builders' League had all established industrial councils, and other firms were following their example.

Senator Robertson continued that it was decided to hold a conference with captains of industry. "They came to Ottawa—all of them who could—and we discussed matters all day last Friday. I laid before them for consideration a certain course of action, and asked for their views as to its wisdom, and they gave their indorsement, just as it had been given indorsement by many leaders of labour before. And as a result of that conference instead of Parliament or the Government saying to labour and capital, 'Do this,' or 'Do that,' we propose appointing a small commission who will absolutely command the confidence of the public, asking them to proceed to all centres of industry, to survey the situation, to get all the facts, and to let us have their recommendations as to what should be done in the interests of both labour and capital before May 15, and upon that report, upon these recommendations, we propose basing a government policy for the promotion of greater harmony in the industrial and labour world. That inquiry will go so far as to find out what are the possibilities of joint control and operation of certain industries by labour and capital. It may not be as feasible in some industries as in others, but I am convinced as a result of conversation with industrial leaders, that complete democracy in our industrial life is just as feasible and just as necessary as complete democracy in our political life."

On April 9 an Order in Council naming and appointing the Commission was passed as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th April, 1919, from the Minister of Labour, submitting that the personnel of the Royal Commission constituted by

Order in Council of 4th April, 1919 (P.C. 670), to investigate industrial relations and submit a report as to how they may be improved, should consist of representatives of the public, as well as representatives of employers and employees.

The Minister further submits that employers and employed should have equal representation upon the Commission, and that the chairman should be a distinguished member of the Canadian judiciary.

The Minister therefore recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed as members of the said Royal Commission, for the purposes above indicated:—

- The Honourable Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba, chairman;
- The Honourable Smeaton White, a Member of the Senate, and Managing Director, *Montreal Gazette* Publishing Company, Montreal;
- Charles Harrison, M.P., Railroad Conductor, North Bay, Ont., as representatives of the public.
- Mr. Carl Riordon, President, Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, P.Q.;
- Mr. F. Pauze, Lumberman, Montreal, P.Q., as representative of the employers.
- Mr. T. Moore, Ottawa, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada;

Mr. J. W. Bruce, of Toronto, Member of the Labour Appeal Board, as representative of the employees.

The Minister further recommends that Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, who served as Secretary on the Technical Education Commission, be appointed as Secretary of the Commission.

The Minister further recommends that the Commission proceed with its work as early as possible and render its report by June 1st, 1919, and that the compensation applicable to members of Boards of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be applicable to this Commission except to the Honourable Mr. White and Mr. Harrison, who shall be paid their travelling expenses only.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

It is announced in the current part of the annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey that following a plan inaugurated by the Survey about two years ago, when an office was established in Alberta, a branch office of the Geological Survey has been opened in Vancouver, British Columbia. "The objects of the British Columbia office," the announcement states, "are to keep more closely in touch with prospecting and mining development throughout the province and the Yukon Territory, to work more closely in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Mines, and to act as a local distribution office for reports, maps, and other geological information."

Tomatoes, canned and fresh.	\$1,224,000
Canned vegetables and baked beans	457,000
Beans	2,593,000
Peas	216,000
Cereal foods, packages	142,000
Breadstuffs	195,000

The Commission's work has grown surprisingly in the last few weeks. Daily inquiries for information on market openings abroad are a feature of the correspondence, showing a healthy readiness among firms to take up a new field of activity made apparent by the Canadian example in munition-making and other war work. Their spirit and enterprise could not be improved. The Commission acts as a clearing house for such information, working hand in hand with the Canadian Mission in London and receiving cable and mail news from several other sources.

A second class of inquiry relates to the changes, complex in their rapidity, in British and foreign restrictions by the war to peace transition regulations. To meet these difficulties a hand-book setting forth existing conditions in over fifty British and foreign countries has been compiled. It is intended primarily for exporters and merchants who request it. Each of the self-governing British dominions and colonies had to be dealt with as a separate country. Many neutral countries come under regulations due to the measures taken by the Allied Governments.

The absence of preparatory work in Canadian schools and colleges for the study of foreign trade service has been brought prominently before the Commission in its investigations into possibilities for increased Dominion export trade. As a first step to bringing before the public the importance of means for the training of younger men to take up foreign trade work, the Trade Commission has written to all the Canadian universities asking if they can give their immediate support by establishing, this summer, short courses for business men and students featuring especially aspects of foreign trade.

Practically the last of the war time import restrictions have been raised in the British West Indies, this particularly applying to the Barbadoes, Trinidad, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Most of the islands had restricted imports, especially of the luxury class.

The Trade Adviser of the Pan-American Union, an international organization maintained by the twenty Latin-American republics and the United States for the development among other things of friendly intercourse, writes to the Canadian Trade Commission as follows:—

I am inclined to think that all parts of Canada could receive thousands of tourists from the United States during the coming summer if special efforts were made by the Dominion to let it be known generally in this country that Canada wants tourists to come. Possibly articles in journals and magazines, calling special attention to the delightful climate of Canada, the fishing possibilities, the scenery and other attractions would induce more than usual thought being given to that country.

Our people who may be a bit more settled than during the war years "wish to go somewhere," and as they cannot go to Europe, or Mexico, and as South America is too far away and passports too difficult to obtain, our own western country and Canada then become more or less Mecca.

France's Timber Loss.

Sixteen billion feet of timber was cut in the forests of France by the allied armies, according to figures submitted to the peace conference by M. Compere-Morel, commissioner of agriculture for France. The Germans cut about five billion feet for their own use from the forests in that part of France they occupied, and shell fire and wanton destruction by the Germans accounted for 3½ billion feet. M. Compere-Morel asked that one of the peace terms be that Germany be required to furnish to France eight billion feet of lumber and timbers to replace that cut for the German armies.

Thrift Stamps make thrifty people.

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HOW LIAISON IS KEPT WITH LONDON MISSION

[Continued from page 1.]

representatives of branches of Canadian trade there. It is, however, not enough. A communication from London to Ottawa on Wednesday emphasizes the difficulties faced there in promptly securing business for Dominion firms unless represented on the spot by practical men acting for groups of industries or otherwise. Time is of the essence of the contract in all the reconstruction orders now being undertaken in Europe, and the London Mission states that business is invariably lost when they are compelled to cable for prices, descriptions or samples. There is keen competition for all the trade offering, and the Mission points out plainly that firms not prepared to be represented singly or by groups cannot expect to book orders. It would be a benefit to business men forming groups to bid for this export trade if they notify the Canadian Trade Commission.

At home the main lines along which the Commission has decided to work will make for added export trade and the reduction of imports of those things which can be made or grown within our own borders. It has issued the following statement, which sets forth the lines along which reform in this may be looked for:—

"The balance of trade had now swung so that it is becoming adverse to Canada. Before the war it was against us by 300 million dollars annually. Owing to war orders it became a favourable balance by nearly half a billion dollars. Our war debt in the Dominion, however, has mounted up to nearly \$1,500,000,000. Henceforth there must be a largely increased volume of trade to pay our interest charges. This is what exports will do. But we must sell as much of the produce of Canadian fields in Canadian cities as we can. It means we must import less, especially in foodstuffs. If the Canadian city is to be the Canadian farmer's best market, then the farmer must loyally co-operate by buying those things which are made by Canadian industries. The foodstuffs below were all imported from the United States in 1918. The application of the spirit of patriotism shown during the food campaign would solve one problem without further machinery. Canadian women could do it."

	Value.
Green apples	\$1,528,000
Blackberries, etc.	685,000
Cheese	114,000
Lard	288,000
Lard compound, etc.	469,000
Meats (general)	728,000
Beef	1,788,000
Mutton and Lamb	355,000
Pork (barrelled, etc.)	2,167,000

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ISSUES ITS TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Summary covers twelve months from September 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918—How functions were extended by Order in Council of February.

EFFORTS OF COMMISSION TO CARRY OUT REFORMS

The tenth annual report of the Civil Service Commission for the year ending August 31, 1918, was laid on the table of the House of Commons on the afternoon of April 7. The report is of unusual interest owing to the fact that it deals with the action of the Commission during the transition period when the Outside Service was being brought under its control. A brief summary of the contents of this volume, supplied by the Commission, follows:—

At the beginning of the period under consideration, viz., in October, 1917, important changes took place in the personnel of the Commission. Dr. Adam Shortt, one of the original members, resigned, and Mr. Clarence Jameson, member for Digby, N.S., was appointed to succeed him. At the same time an Act of Parliament creating a third commissionership was put into operation by royal proclamation, and the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior, was appointed to the position, and named chairman by the Governor in Council. These two gentlemen with Dr. La Rochelle, the remaining member of the original Commission, constitute the present Civil Service Commission.

EFFORTS AT REFORM.

The report outlines the efforts of the Commission to carry out Civil Service reform as promised in 1917 by the Prime Minister's manifesto and as provided for by the Civil Service Act of 1918.

An historical review covering the period from 1868 to the present time shows the growth of abuses in the Civil Service due to the operation of the patronage system, the legislation enacted from time to time to counteract these abuses, and the reforms actually accomplished. It emphasizes the fact that all the Royal Commissions of investigation agreed in condemning the patronage system and insisting on a system of appointment and promotion based on merit.

A description of the merit system follows. It aims at promoting efficiency and economy in a non-political Civil Service:—

"(1) By selecting public employees of ascertained fitness, demonstrated in competition, from the entire body of the people, without regard to their politics, religion, or influence; and,

"(2) By applying the methods of scientific employment to maintain the efficiency of these selected employees after they enter the service." The first step towards the accomplishment of these aims is a classification of positions on the basis of the duties performed, employees doing like work receiving like pay, regardless of seniority or other fortuitous circumstances. Each class of positions must have the same standard of service and the same competitive examination. Examinations for positions in the departments in Ottawa are open to all residents of Canada, and for positions in the several provinces to all residents of that province. The examinations are to be of less academic and

more practical a nature than formerly and include one or more of the following practical tests; practical experience along the lines of the work to be done, and capacity to deal with phases of the work likely to arise, medical and physical tests, demonstrations of skill, personal interviews, probation or try-out under observation, inquiry into the habits, business record and character of the applicants. The merit system deals with many other problems than the conduct of examinations. It must provide for the removal of incompetent or superfluous employees, the adjustment of defective organization and the maintenance of standards of efficient service. The merit system "bases tenure, promotion and salary preferences on continued merit, and supplies, either alone or through co-operation with the deputy heads, the administrative machinery for arriving at the facts and applying the correctives of scientific employment."

WORK OF RECLASSIFICATION.

A careful reading of the Civil Service Act will show the heavy responsibilities placed upon the Commission. The chief of these was the work of reclassification. The magnitude of this work cannot be realized without a knowledge of conditions in all the ramifications of the Outside and Inside Service, and in the so-called "war branches" working under special legislation. The situation was one calling for expert assistance. These experts were secured and have been working on the new scheme, which is briefly described in the report and which will be laid before the House at an early date.

The next grave responsibility of the Commission, that of organization, can never be finally discharged. It is necessarily progressive and elastic. This has been provided for by the creation of an organization branch within its staff whose duties may be summarized as follows: administration of the classification, organization studies and reports, special investigations.

The problem of recruiting the ranks for the combined Outside and Inside Service has become very complicated. The report describes the examination methods and the means devised for securing highly trained men for technical and professional positions. A list is appended of the gentlemen, all well known and experts in their own line, who have served on examining boards to decide between the applicants for these positions. The advertisement of these positions has been as extensive as the yearly appropriation of the Commission would permit.

The legislation with regard to the placing of returned soldiers has been faithfully adhered to. In every case where a qualified returned soldier has been available, he has been given the preference over other candidates.

ADJUSTING DIFFICULTIES.

It is to be expected that there should be violations of the law during the first few months that the new Act was in operation. The change was very radical, the new conditions unfamiliar. Some confusion was inevitable and the violations in many cases were not intentional. For this reason the Commission in its first report feels justified in withholding particulars. The 50,000 positions in the Outside Service were suddenly placed under the control of the Commission. It was obliged to expand rapidly to handle its new responsibilities and in some cases was not able to meet the pressing needs of departments whose work was expanding too. It has taken several months to adjust these difficulties and during these months it seems hardly fair that its actions should have been submitted to such attacks as were made upon it in the House a few weeks ago. It is unfortunate that the report should not have

been published soon enough to forestall such criticism and to prove that the Commission had made an earnest effort to carry out the legislation and to handle the situation, in the face of great odds. It rests with Parliament now to ratify the powers it has conferred by refusing to vote to the departments any appropriation out of which salaries can be paid without reference to the Commission. In this way only can the control of the Civil Service Commission over all appointments be assured.

The Commission has been called upon to make several investigations during the year. Appendices are attached giving memoranda of Commissioner Jameson re the staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

SUPERANNUATION.

In reference to the vital question of superannuation, the report makes the following statement:—

"Superannuation.—By the terms of an Order in Council of the 17th of April, 1918, the Civil Service Commission was instructed:—

(1) to prepare and submit to the Governor in Council for approval a list of all officers who, owing to advancing age, ill-health, or lack of experience and ability, were not capable of rendering efficient service to the State and should, therefore, be retired in the interests of efficiency and economy; and,

(2) to report to the Governor in Council, for approval, the conditions under which each employee should be retired, including the provision, if any, that should be made for any such employee.

"In obedience to these instructions the Commission secured the necessary data from the several departments to enable them to prepare the information called for. This provided a list of 96 officials recommended for retirement, 70 of whom had not subscribed to either of the existing superannuation funds, and the remaining 26 were contributors thereto. A memorandum was prepared in accordance with the second instruction, setting forth the conditions under which, in the opinion of the Commission, these employees should be retired; but in view of the fact that Parliament had voted no money by means of which these officials could be superannuated, no further action was possible so far as the 70 non-contributors to the superannuation fund were concerned. The memorandum in question is being submitted to the Government for its information.

"In this connection the Commission would call attention to the imperative necessity of a Superannuation Act for the Civil Service. The fact that the Government by its action last session desired to be advised as to the present condition of the personnel of the service in this regard is sufficient indication that the necessity of proper provision being made for superannuation is appreciated. Such necessity is recognized by all large employers of labour, and the Commission would very strongly urge the importance of the earliest possible consideration being given to this question which is so vital to the efficient and economical administration of the public service."

The Commissioners conclude their report with the usual tables showing the appointments, promotions, and transfers made during the period covered, the examinations held, the number and names of the successful candidates, and the examination papers used at the regular and special examinations.

B.C. Copper Production.

The production of copper in British Columbia last year was 62,858,628 pounds, valued at \$15,480,323, as compared with 57,730,958 pounds, valued at \$15,691,275 in 1917, an increase of approximately 9 per cent.—Office of Commissioner for Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.

STRONG VITALITY IN POTATOES FOR SEED

Quality makes big difference in yield says Experimental Farm Note.

The yield of potatoes throughout Canada would be very much increased if everyone who grew potatoes used seed of the strongest vitality, free from disease. While the variety used is important, the quality of the seed often makes much more difference in the yield than the variety says an experimental farm's note issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Seed potatoes from a crop which grew vigorously until the tops were cut down by frost in autumn usually give much better returns than those from a crop where the tops dried up in the middle of summer. There are parts of Canada where the former conditions obtain, as a rule, and it is from such places that the most vigorous seed is usually obtained.

In 1918 the best seed of the Green Mountain potato yielded at the rate of 387 bushels per acre while the poorest seed yielded only 57 bushels per acre at Ottawa. In the case of Irish Cobbler, the best seed yielded at the rate of 616 bushels per acre while poor seed yielded only 26 bushels per acre, a remarkable difference. Just as striking differences have been obtained in other years.

Each grower of potatoes should aim to have a full stand of plants in the field and to have every plant a vigorous and healthy one. There is often a large proportion of misses in potato fields and a still larger proportion of weak and diseased plants which lessen the yield enormously.

Experiments have been tried in different parts of Canada to determine the best time to plant potatoes for highest yields, and from these experiments and the experience of the best growers, the following dates are suggested as being the best:—Prince Edward Island, June 1-7; Nova Scotia, June 1-15; New Brunswick, June 1-15; Quebec, May 15 to June 15, depending on the part of the province; Ontario, May 1 to June 15, depending on what part of the province; Manitoba, May 10-15; Saskatchewan, May 10-24; Alberta, May 10-24; British Columbia, April 1 to May 15, depending on what part of the province. The tendency has been in most places in Canada to plant later than is desirable for highest yields. From results obtained, the following general recommendation is made:—

Where the spring is early and autumn frosts early, plant early. Where the spring is early and summers are dry, plant early. Where the spring is late and autumn frosts are late, early planting is not so important. Where the spring is early and autumn frosts are early, plant as soon as soil is dry enough.

Tender Asked For.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Neurological Ward, Military Hospital, Vancouver (Shaughnessy)," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 30, 1919, for the construction of a neurological ward, Military Hospital, Vancouver (Shaughnessy), B.C.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, Harper Building, Vancouver, B.C.; and of the Resident Architect, Victoria, B.C.

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

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

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 2, 1919.

ELECTRIC GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Commission of Conservation Report shows over 752 Plants with an aggregate Capacity of over Two Million Horse Power, 270 of which are Hydraulic and 201 Steam Plants.

That there is a total of 565 electric generating plants in Canada, with an aggregate capacity of 2,107,743 horse-power, and supplying not less than 753 distributing systems of varying importance, which cover some 973 places, is stated in a report on "Electric Generation and Distribution in Canada," prepared by Leo G. Denis, B.Sc., E.E., Hydro-Electric Engineer, Commission of Conservation, and published recently by the Commission. The report groups the plants according to the kinds of prime movers, as follows:—

Horse-power.	
270 hydro-electric plants, aggregating	1,806,618
201 steam plants, aggregating	288,202
49 gas plants, aggregating	8,157
45 oil or gasoline engine plants, aggregating	4,766

Total 2,107,743

The ownership of these various plants is divided into 207 municipal or publicly owned plants of 452,508 h.p. total capacity, and 358 privately owned plants of 1,655,295 h.p. total capacity.

SIZE OF PLANTS.

The plants, as shown in the report, vary greatly in size. The largest Canadian hydro-electric development is 488,800 h.p., in the three large power plants at Niagara. Other large installations are five plants of over 100,000 h.p. and thirty-six of over 10,000. The largest single plant is the Ontario Power Company, now operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission at Niagara, with a total capacity of 211,300 h.p., while the largest single unit is 20,000 at Grand'mere, Que. "The average head of water utilized is not exceedingly high," says the report, "but many of our large hydro-electric plants operate under fairly high heads, such as 140 to 180 feet at Niagara, 145 at Shawinigan, 83 at Grand'mere, and 400 feet at the Coquitlam - Buntzen plants near Vancouver. The highest head in Eastern Canada is 540 feet, at the 8,000 h.p. plant at Eugenia Falls, Ont., while in the West we have a head of 1,820 feet, for hydro-electric purposes at Britannia Beach, B.C., where the development also provides a total head of 3,530 feet in two steps of 1,450 feet and 2,080 feet for the direct operation of other machinery. On the other hand, one of our largest plants, recently installed at Cedars, Que., operates under a head of 30 feet.

The plant at Hamilton, Ont., 26,667 h.p., is the largest steam-power plant in Canada, and is used as an auxiliary, while the plant at Edmonton, Alta., 14,234 h.p., is the largest steam plant operated continuously.

POWER RESOURCES.

The report points out that Canada is well provided with primary power resources, and that, except for a part of the Middle West, either water-power or coal is found in abundance, while in

British Columbia both are available. In Quebec, Ontario, and eastern Manitoba water-power is the largest source of energy by far, and in British Columbia and western Alberta water-power is also the predominating source of energy. In the Maritime Provinces both steam and hydro energy are used, but steam is the largest source of power. In the Middle West large plants are operated by steam and smaller ones by oil or gasoline engines.

"We have reason to congratulate ourselves," the report states, "on the type of plants found in our large hydro-electric installations. Usually the works are of the most substantial construction, and the most expert engineering advice has been obtained, while the equipment is in keeping, and comprises both hydraulic and electrical machinery of the most efficient type. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said of many of our small plants, and particularly in the older ones there is great room for improvement. The old wooden dams are usually very leaky and, especially on small streams, a considerable proportion of the flow is wasted, while the remaining water is often lost in a vain effort to operate an obsolete and inefficient water-wheel installed years ago and never properly repaired or adjusted." The same comment is made by the report in regard to steam plants.

TYPES OF GENERATORS AND FREQUENCIES.

The types of generators used are described in the report as follows: "Practically all energy for distribution is generated as alternating current. The types of generators comprise various phases, frequencies, and voltages. All large plants, and a great many of the smaller plants, operate at three-phase; a number of the older plants, some of a fair size, still use the two-phase; while the single-phase systems are confined to small plants which have also been installed for some time. The principal frequencies used are 60, 30 and 25 cycles, while frequencies of over 100 cycles are still found in the older plants of small size. There is naturally a great variety of generator voltages, these being adapted to suit the most economic power plant design. In plants supplying distribution systems direct at the generator voltage we find 2,200 volts predominating; also 550 volts where a large amount of motive power is supplied near the plant; also 12,000 volts in plants where all or a portion of the energy is transmitted a certain distance at this voltage. With the exception of electric railway service, and in a few places for a portion of the industrial power service, direct current generation is practically confined to very small plants. Such plants sometimes use storage batteries to provide continuous service while the generating units operate only a portion of the time."

Referring to the character of the loads, the report continues: "The aggregate maximum demand on the plants is 1,078,298 k.w., of which 1,003,955 k.w. is on hydro-electric, 69,924 on steam, and 4,419 k.w. on internal combustion engine plants. The division between the various services, such as lighting and power, could not be obtained from all plants and systems, but available data indicate that 31 per cent is used for lighting, 59 per cent for power, and 10 per cent for miscellaneous."

Of the various plants, 274 give a continuous service, night and day, while 220 give only a night service. The remaining 71 plants are used as auxiliaries.

COST OF GENERATION.

The cost of generation for hydro-electric plants, usually given in dollars per h.p.-year, is estimated in the report

NUMBER, OWNERSHIP AND CAPACITY OF ELECTRIC PLANTS IN CANADA.

Province.	Ownership.				Totals.	
	Private.		Public.		Total plants.	Total capacity.
	Number of plants.	Total capacity, h.p.	Number of plants.	Total capacity, h.p.		
Nova Scotia	24	23,064	14	4,113	38	27,177
Prince Edward Island	9	1,314	9	1,314
New Brunswick	16	16,212	7	2,395	23	18,607
Quebec	99	604,903	20	20,158	119	625,061
Ontario	105	609,658	68	290,198	173	899,856
Manitoba	8	53,706	15	49,309	23	103,015
Saskatchewan	26	2,682	36	27,911	62	30,593
Alberta	27	43,235	25	41,882	52	85,117
British Columbia	41	290,234	22	16,542	63	306,776
Yukon	3	10,227	3	10,227
Canada	358	1,655,285	207	452,508	565	2,107,743

to run from \$8.50 to \$15 per h.p.-year or lower for very large plants, while for smaller hydro-electric plants from \$30 to \$40 per h.p.-year. Steam plant costs, usually expressed in cents per k.w.h., are reported as varying from 0.7 to 5 cents per k.w.h. in large plants and from 3 to 15 cents per k.w.h. in smaller plants.

TRANSMISSION LINES.

Transmission lines in Canada, according to the report, operate under many different voltages up to 110,000 volts. "There are only three systems," it is stated, "using over 100,000 volts, namely, the Niagara system of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, and the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Consolidated, on the line from its Cedars plant to Massena, N.Y." Lines of various voltages from 10,000 upward aggregate 5,490 miles, and are as follows: 10,000 to 30,000 volts aggregate 2,428 miles; 30,000 to 99,000 volts aggregate 2,485 miles; 100,000 volts and upwards aggregate 577 miles.

The cost per mile of the different lines naturally varies with the mode of construction, size, and number of conductors and voltage for which constructed. For voltages of from 10,000 to 50,000 the figures given show a wide variation of from \$600 to \$11,000 per mile, while on 100,000-volt lines and over we have from \$7,500 to \$14,000 per mile.

Iron transmission lines have been used in many instances lately, owing to the high price of copper and aluminum.

Of the 752 distribution systems in Canada, 389 are municipal or publicly owned and 363 under private ownership. The systems included cover a total of 11,852 miles of streets, and supply 730,697 consumers with an estimated connected load 497,846 kilowatts for lighting and appliances and 970,505 h.p. for power.

RATES.

The report makes the following comment on rates: "As probably the question of rates charged to consumers will be one of great interest, a word of warning is necessary to prevent the drawing of hasty conclusions when establishing comparisons in this connection. As might be expected, low rates are generally found where hydro-electric energy is available, but rates are influenced by many extraneous circumstances. Naturally there may be a fairly large margin between rates charged and the cost of energy at the power plant or substation, due to features of the distribution system. In some cases it costs almost as much to distribute as it does to generate. In other instances, where the distribution system is restricted and the load confined to a small area, distribution cost may be a very small item. It is also often difficult to establish a fair comparison between various rates on account of the different systems of charging used in various places. For instance, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has adopted a system of rates based on a fixed charge plus a meter

rate varying with the consumption. In other words, a combination flat and meter rate and a comparison with a straight flat or a straight meter rate can only hold for a specific example with stated conditions and consumption. The working out of proper rates is one of the most important and intricate problems facing an electric distribution organization, and there are doubtless a number of cases, particularly in some of the smaller systems, where a proper policy with regard to the sale of current has not been adopted. Frequently, as a result of such mistaken policy, the maximum revenue possible is not derived from the plant."

Incandescent lamps, particularly since the advent of gas-filled lamps, have been replacing enclosed arc lamps for street lighting, the report states. The prevailing size of incandescent lamps is 100-w., while lamps of from 25 watts to 1,000 candle-power, both tungsten and gas-filled, cover the range found in use.

"The rates or charges allowed for street lighting show much variation in different places," the report continues. "Some of the higher rates per lamp per year are: Luminous or magnetite arc, \$95; enclosed arc, \$90 to \$125; 100-w. lamp, \$48; 300-w. lamp, \$75. Some of the lower rates per lamp per year are: Luminous or magnetite arc, \$46.50; enclosed arc, \$40; 100-w. lamp, \$3.30; 400-c.p. lamp, \$8.40; 1,000-c.p. lamp, \$50. In a number of places the street lighting service is charged on the meter rate at so much per k.w.h."

The report contains descriptions of the various plants and systems for electric generation and distribution throughout Canada, and is fully illustrated with maps, charts, and half-tone reproductions of photographs of many of the most important plants.

DECLARATION FOR EXPORT.

Canadian exporters desiring to take advantage of the preference granted goods of Empire origin imported into the United Kingdom must make a sworn declaration on invoice in the following form definitely prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs:—

"I, exporter of the goods described in this invoice, hereby declare that all the said goods are bona fide produce or manufacture of one or more of the British dominions."

Details of shipment will follow, with signature. Customs collectors have been instructed that the declaration may be sworn before them. In making the announcement, the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, suggests that correspondence should be addressed to them regarding classes of goods affected by the British restriction and for which the declaration is required.

TIMBER BUSINESS LIKELY.

Recent advices from Canadian Mission in London are to the effect that the timber control will soon be lifted, and Canadian lumbermen are advised by the Mission to get in touch with the ordinary trade channels, as the volume of business will likely be limited only by the ocean tonnage.

POSITIONS OPEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Trade Commissioner for Vladivostok is mentioned in Commission's List.

The Civil Service Commission of Canada give notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A Trade Commissioner for Vladivostok; Salary \$3,000 per annum.

1. A Trade Commissioner for Vladivostok, Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of \$3,000 per annum. Candidates must be young university graduates of prepossessing personality, tact, fluency in conversation, facility in writing terse English, and ability to investigate and get accurate commercial information. Since it is undecided whether this office will be continued or not, the one nominated for this post may or may not be accepted for the position.

An Assistant Ceramic Engineer, Department of Mines; Salary \$2,100.

2. An Assistant Ceramic Engineer, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, at a salary of \$2,100 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of the ceramic department of recognized technical colleges, and be competent to undertake investigations of clay and shale deposits both in the field and laboratory, in order to determine their economic value; to carry on research work, either physical or chemical on raw materials in Canada, which may be necessary to further their utilization in any branch of clay work or allied silicate industries; and to render assistance in solving problems of a general nature which may arise in the practical use of clays and shales.

An Inspector of Illustration Stations; Salary \$1,500 per annum.

3. An Inspector of Illustration Stations for the Province of Quebec, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Candidates for this position should have strong personality, organizing ability, and ability to judge men. They must have a practical and comprehensive knowledge of farming operations in the province of Quebec. They must have ability in public speaking on agricultural subjects both in English and French. Preference will be given to graduates of an agricultural college.

Two Dominion Land Surveyors; Salary \$1,500 per annum.

4. Two Dominion Land Surveyors for office work in Ottawa, Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, at salaries of \$1,500 per annum. Candidates must have had at least one year's experience in field work as surveyors; they must be competent to perform readily and accurately all usual survey work, such as plotting field notes, computing and checking mathematical and astronomical data, drafting plans, compiling maps and reports, and preparing descriptions of land. Ability to write clear and concise reports is desirable. Candidates who are selected and who give satisfactory service will be appointed permanently and will be given the statutory annual increases.

Three Forest Assistants, Department of Interior; Salaries to be determined later on.

5. Three Forest Assistants in the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior; salaries to be determined later on. Applicants must have completed a university course at a recognized school of forestry, and should be well recommended by the staff of the school or by men who may have employed them in connection with forestry work. They must be between the ages of 21 and 45, and be physically fit for enduring hardships incidental to bush work.

Six Inspectors for Administration of Adulteration Act; Salary \$1,200.

6. Six General Inspectors for the administration of the Adulteration Act, Department of Trade and Commerce, in the following districts, at salaries of \$1,200 per annum.

District No. 5, Quebec and vicinity.

" " 6, Eastern Townships.

District No. 12, Hamilton and vicinity.
" " 13, London and vicinity.
" " 14, Guelph and vicinity.
" " 16, Port Arthur, Fort William, and vicinity.
" " 21, Calgary and vicinity.
" " 22, Edmonton and vicinity.

Candidates must be able to make ordinary commercial calculations and must have a fair knowledge of business methods as applied to wholesale and retail trade. Business and manufacturing experience is desirable. The appointees to districts numbers 5 and 6 must have working knowledge of both English and French.

An Inspector of Weights and Measures, District of Sherbrooke; Salary \$1,000.

7. An Inspector of Weights and Measures for the District of Sherbrooke, P.Q., Department of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. Candidates must be of good education, with some mechanical experience.

Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from applications for these positions.

Returned soldier applicants should furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificates.

In the case of positions numbers 3, 6, and 7 preference will be given to bona fide residents of the provinces in which the vacancies occur.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than May the 2nd. Application forms may be obtained from the Postmasters at Quebec, Port Arthur, Fort William, Calgary, Edmonton, or the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission.

W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, April 3, 1919.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS ACT IS CHANGED

Order allows Importation of Currants and Gooseberries for certain sections.

The following changes are made in the General Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act by an Order in Council just passed:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the General Regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act, established by Order in Council of the 17th July, 1917, and the amendments thereof, shall be and the same are hereby further amended as follows:—

Subsection (f) of section 7 is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:—

"(f) All species and varieties of currants and gooseberries (Ribes and Grossularia): provided, however, that the importation of such currants and gooseberries shall be permitted from that portion of the United States of America west of the line of and excluding the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, if accompanied by a certificate signed by the duly authorized state official that such currants and gooseberries have been grown within the state from which they are shipped and are free from insect pests and plants disease. Provided further, that the importation of such vegetation shall be permitted without any restriction into the Province of Ontario from the State of New York."

Section 12 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following as subsection (b):—

"(b) The movement of all five-leaved species of the Genus Pinus and their horticultural varieties as well as all species and varieties of currants and gooseberries (Ribes and Grossularia), but not including the fruits of these latter, is prohibited from the area of the Dominion of Canada to the east of the border line between Saskatchewan and Alberta to the west of this line."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SUPREME COURT

In the Supreme Court on April 3 the case of Magill v. Township of Moore and Moore Municipal Telephone Company was argued. The appellants are parents of James Magill, a young farmer who was killed by the alleged negligence of the respondents or one of them.

Deceased was driving a load of hay from a field on his brother's farm, and in passing under the telephone wires lost control of his horses and he was thrown off the load, receiving injuries from which he died not long after.

The appellants' case was that the lower wires had only been placed shortly before the accident; that they were too low to be safe and were not in conformity with the regulations of the Ontario Municipal and Railway Board; and that the deceased had to stoop to pass under and was in an awkward position for managing his horses at a place where there was a turn in the route towards the road.

Appellants had judgment at the trial, which was reversed by the Appellate Division.

Judgment was reserved. Tilley, K.C., and J. R. Logan for the appellants; Towers for the municipality and Weir for the telephone company.

In the Supreme Court on April 4 an appeal from the province of Quebec was heard, in the case of The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and others v. Dame Elizabeth Fyfe. It is an appeal from the Superior Court sitting in review at Montreal, confirming the judgment of the trial court. These courts maintained the respondent's action by way of impropriation and declared false, null and void a deed of transfer from respondent to one James Birchenough of a sum of \$46,827.50, balance of purchase price secured by hypothec, and declared also false and void a deed of ratification executed by the respondent in favour of Birchenough. Place, K.C., and Chipman, K.C., appeared for the appellants; Lafleur, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court of Canada on April 9 the following judgments were rendered:—

Quebec.

Central Vermont Railway and Grand Trunk Railway v. Bain.—Appeals allowed and action dismissed with costs of one contestation in Superior Court and one appeal in the Court of King's Bench and in this court. Chief Justice and Anglin J., dissenting as to the limitation on the costs, would allow costs of both appellants.

Lachance v. Bilodeau.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Malone v. The King.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Veullette v. The King.—Appeal dismissed, Brodeur J. dissenting.

Michaud v. Maisonneuve.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Royal Institute v. Fyfe.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Ontario.

Shields v. London and Western Trusts.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Maritime Provinces.

Ettinger v. Atlantic Lumber Company.

Motion: O'Brien v. Baldwin.—Motion to amend or modify judgment and disallow costs of the defendants Alex. G. Ross, et al., Trustees, and North American Life Assurance Company. Motion dismissed with costs as to Ross, et al., Trustees; allowed but without costs as to the North American Life Assurance Company, whose costs are disallowed.

Manitoba Copper Mines.

The copper discoveries of Manitoba are rapidly assuming considerable magnitude. Prof. Wallace, Commissioner for Northern Manitoba, states that in one copper mine, as yet undeveloped, 20,000,000 tons of ore averaging \$8.75 per ton in value have been blocked out. He estimates that when railway facilities are available this area will provide employment for 1,000 men for about fifteen years, as stated in *Conservation*, the monthly bulletin issued by the Commission of Conservation.

FAKE GRAIN VARIETIES TO TEMPT FARMERS

Experimental Farms Note warns Growers against Plausible Agents.

Each year many farmers are the victims of plausible agents who are selling so-called new varieties of grain, says an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture. Making extravagant claims, they charge a corresponding price, and only too often the farmer, who naturally desires more productive varieties if obtainable, pays an exorbitant price for a supposedly new and prolific sort, which is either an old variety camouflaged with a new name or else a selection whose qualities are entirely unknown. Being divisible into classes, these agents and their claims can be grouped conveniently as follows:—

First, those who take a high yielding, prolific variety such as Banner or O.A.C. No. 72 oats, give it another name and introduce it as a new variety.

Second, those who are selling a variety that has been multiplied from a peculiar plant or from extraordinary heads found in the general crop. The producer, thinking it a valuable variety, offers it for sale before its qualities are known.

Third, those who are offering for sale to a few limited customers only a wonderful variety that was produced by a secret process of selection or else has been grown from a few seeds found in the tombs of the ancient Pharaohs.

A fourth class might be made of those who sell a variety for what it is, but make extravagant claims for its yielding ability. This is well illustrated by the Alaska or seven-headed wheat.

The agent in the first case is a financial shark who is obtaining money by false pretenses. He perhaps does the least harm of any beyond the confusion created in the nomenclature of varieties and the money which he takes from the farmer.

In the second case the agent may be acting in the best of faith and with the conviction that his claims will be justified by the resulting crop. Perhaps they will be, but the varieties are legion that have been introduced in this way and have been found worthless in comparative tests with standard varieties.

The third agent, though, is the real out-and-out grain fakir, and should be liable to prosecution. The farmer who is deceived by his pretences almost deserves to pay the price of his credulity.

It is the right of any person who has multiplied out a selection of grain to sell it for what it is and charge any price he sees fit. Against these well-intentioned, legitimate transactions we have nothing to say beyond warning the farmer that at the best he is likely only buying an old variety and that exceedingly few of these amateur selections are ever of value.

What is advisable is that in every case before buying a variety that he intends to grow as a general crop the farmer should consult the reports of his nearest experimental station. The remedy for the actual frauds that are perpetrated is in his own hands. As long as he will buy the agents will sell, and the efforts put forth by the cereal stations of Canada for the improvement of crops will continue to be partially frustrated.

TWO CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED AT TORONTO

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

Toronto.—Demolition of present Customs building on Yonge, Bay, and Front streets, and excavation work re Federal building to be erected on this site. Contractors, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited, of Montreal, at \$18,600. Order in Council dated April 5, 1919.

Toronto.—Supply and installation of vault lining, doors and lockers for Assistant Receiver General's office. Contractor, J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, at \$25,687. Order in Council dated April 5, 1919.

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.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2266.

"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 activities generally."

BIRDS' SANCTUARY ON ST. LAWRENCE

Islands preserved for breeding places by Department of Interior.

Certain small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence known as Bonaventure Island, Percé Rock and the Great Bird Rocks have been reserved as sanctuary for breeding places for gannet and other birds which threaten to become extinct. An Order in Council giving effect to this was passed on March 29 as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports that certain small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence known as Bonaventure Island, Percé Rock, and the Great Bird Rocks group are the breeding grounds of many kinds of birds which are now restricted to these islands, whereas previously they were generally abundant on all the islands and coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence;

That Bonaventure Island and the Bird Rocks are now the last breeding places on the North American continent for the gannet and the existence of this species and other birds on these islands is being seriously menaced by hunters of eggs and others who not only carry away the eggs, but willfully slaughter the birds;

Furthermore that the Province of Quebec has passed an Act for the protection of the birds on these islands;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 7-8 George V, Chapter 18, and subject to the provisions of sections 8, 9 and 11 of the Order in Council of the 23rd April, 1918, (P.C. 871), is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the killing, capturing, taking, injuring or molesting of migratory game, migratory insectivorous or migratory nongame birds, or the taking, injuring, destruction or molestation of their nests or eggs, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited within the following areas:—

A strip of land ten feet in depth, along the cliff, and the cliff itself on the north and east sides of Bonaventure Island in the County of Gaspé;

The Bird Rocks and a one mile zone surrounding the same;

Percé Rock and a one mile zone surrounding the same, except that where the mainland is distant less than one mile from Percé Rock, the shore of such mainland shall constitute the boundary of the zone

GAME AND FUR ANIMALS CONSIDERED AS RESOURCES

Economic value of Wild Life shown, and utilization of Dominion Parks as Game Reserves explained by speakers at Conservation Convention.

At the annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, which was this year given up to the discussion of wild life conservation, the universal view was that game and fur-bearing animals and bird life should be considered as a great natural resource. The Hon. Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior, speaking at the convention, referred to the value and importance of wild life as a resource. His remarks, in part, taken from the official report, now being published, of the convention, are reproduced below, as follows:—

"This conference is called on the advice of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection by the Commission of Conservation. The Department of the Interior is especially interested in the conference, and as the head of that department it is indeed a privilege to me to welcome members.

GREAT VALUE OF GAME AND FUR.
"We have come to realize in the Dominion that the conservation of our game is as vital a subject for consideration and attention as is the conservation of any other of our resources. The Dominion of Canada is so situated that wild game is a larger factor in the estimate of our natural resources than it is, perhaps, in many great countries. A large section of the Dominion is valuable for its game and fur-bearing animals more than it is for anything else—indeed, to the utter exclusion of anything else. That great stretch between the eastern bank of Hudson bay and the Atlantic, on the one hand, and the Mackenzie basin, on the other, is valuable for its fur-bearing resources; in fact, as yet it is valuable for little else. Canada is known as the great breeding place of the wild fowl on this continent. Our fur-bearing resources are also very extensive in what are known as the barren lands of northern Canada, but which are not in any sense barren lands. In this district there are tremendous possibilities of greater fur-bearing—and, indeed, meat-bearing—development. I think it was Thompson-Seton who fixed the number of caribou in that country at very many millions, and that it was Mr. Tyrell who referred to them as being like the sands of the sea, not capable of being numbered but only to be estimated numerically on a square-mile basis. It is impossible to conceive that we are not going to extend the geography of Canada, so far as civilization and utilization are concerned, nearer to the Arctic and make use of these vast domains which, while not comparable with the rest of Canada, would, if properly administered, become an exceedingly valuable asset among the natural resources of the Dominion.

CONDITIONS IN UNGAVA.

"There is another reason why I am interested in this conference. Not as Minister of the Interior, but because I am Minister of the Interior I happen to be Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. To the Indian wild life is almost all of life. Possibly for many generations yet the Indian will not be able to subsist, to fight against the inroads of disease, and to maintain himself as a healthy and real Indian, except by access to sufficient wild life to enable him to do so. By reason of the depletion of deer and other game in the Ungava district it is becoming increasingly difficult to sustain the life of the Eskimos and Indians of that territory. It is not that the Department of Indian Affairs has been negligent of them, because direct assistance to the Eskimos and Indians has been on the increase. But such assistance can never take the place of that ability to help themselves which

Indians alone can exercise if they are in the environment of wild life."

From a paper on the subject of the Dominion Parks as wild life sanctuaries, by J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, which was read before the convention by F. H. H. Williamson, of the Parks Branch, owing to the illness of Mr. Harkin, is taken the following:—

It is assumed that the subject of wild life sanctuaries was assigned to the Dominion Parks Branch because the Dominion Parks in the West, which aggregate about 10,000 square miles are maintained as game sanctuaries. They have been maintained as such for about ten years and if an exceedingly great increase in wild life is the test of their success then there can be no doubt that sanctuaries, properly and fearlessly administered, would inevitably result not only in the preservation but in the very great increase of all forms of wild life.

GAME IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK.

Perhaps the greatest results have been obtained in the Rocky Mountain Park, of which Banff is the centre. Even in the town of Banff evidence of these results can be seen from day to day. At the most unexpected moments, walking along the streets and paths of the town, a person will meet deer. It is a common practice among residents to have deer eat food from their hands. In fact the deer have become so plentiful that last year some of the residents actually started in circulation a petition to the Government protesting against the depredations of the deer in flower gardens and backyards, and demanding a remedy.

MOUNTAIN GOATS AND SHEEP.

"Ten years ago, in all the districts within easy access of the railway, big game had practically disappeared. Today, a person can sit on the piazzas of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's hotel at Banff and with a pair of glasses pick out mountain goat along the slopes of Mount Rundle, the jagged saw-tooth mountain that lies directly opposite the hotel.

"I have seen people at the golf links repeatedly stop in their play to watch mountain goat on this mountain.

"The bear has become so plentiful that from time to time, a good many of them have to be shot by the wardens because they have developed a liking for the larders of the citizens. In fact, a few days ago a letter came in from the Alpine Club stating that unless some special means of protection of their property against black bear was provided, it was considered that the club could not open its clubhouse for guests.

"If a person will walk or ride along the main automobile road west of Banff for a few miles, he is sure to see mountain sheep. He may see a few or he may see a couple of hundreds. Often when an automobile proceeds up this roadway it has to slow up in order to let the sheep walk off the road. Photographs of mountain sheep, ordinarily one of the shyest of animals, can be taken from the seat of an automobile.

"In this connection I beg to draw your attention to a few extracts from diaries of the game wardens. These extracts have been picked at random, and cover all our Alberta parks:—

"Sawback district.—'Saw about 150 sheep.'

"Government Ranch and Panther River.—'Counted 35 deer.'

"Ranch to James River.—'Saw about 70 deer in my day's travel.'

"Banff from Lake Louise.—'Saw about 40 deer, 60 sheep, and 14 goat.'

"North end park, Bay River.—'There are quite a lot of moose along north end of park and caribou are plentiful north of Bay River.'

"One of the main reasons of the success of sanctuaries is the fact that wild life very quickly learn that they need have no fear of molestation by man. The deer in the streets of Banff and the mountain sheep in the immediate vicinity of the town bear this out."

INSPECTING LAND BEFORE SEEDING

Chairman of Soldiers' Settlement Board says work now proceeds rapidly.

Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the soldier settlement board, states that the board's increased land inspection organization in the western provinces would result in overtaking the accumulation of applications for loans. While the ground was frozen it was impossible to inspect lands properly for which returned soldiers had applied, and the board superintendents in the west were instructed to engage as many competent land inspectors as would be necessary to complete this work in time for seeding operations. Telegrams were received from points in the West that this increased organization was being rapidly effected and that the utmost effort was being put forward to meet the situation.

A conference will be held at Saskatoon to report on the best policy to be followed in the three prairie provinces in settling veterans on small holdings near towns and cities. Professor Howes, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, will be chairman, and the committee will be composed of a number of experts in such types of farming as gardening, poultry raising and bee-keeping.

LARGER LOANS MADE FOR BETTER HOUSES

Government willing to encourage use of better building materials.

One result of the co-operation of the Commission of Conservation with the Housing Committee is that there has been introduced into the recommendations to be made by the Federal Government something that will help to avert a certain amount of fire waste which goes on in connection with houses, says Conservation.

The Government of Ontario limits the amount which may be spent on a house to \$3,000. The result will inevitably be that cheaper material will be used, and in the Commission's recommendation to the Dominion Government it was suggested that, for a frame house with brick veneer or frame house with stucco and shingle roof, the loan be for \$3,000 if the house contains four or five rooms, and for \$3,500 if there be six or seven rooms; and that if the house be built of brick, stone, or concrete with fireproof roofing material, the loan be \$4,000 for three or four rooms and \$4,500 for six or seven rooms, the period of repayment being thirty years instead of twenty, at 5 per cent. The result will be that every man who wants to build a properly constructed house not only can get a larger sum, but can get it on the same monthly repayment plan as that of which the man who builds the cheaper house has the benefit. In other words, a man can get \$4,000 for thirty years on the same monthly repayment plan as the man who builds the cheaper house can get \$3,000 for twenty years. Of course, the payments in the case of the larger loan extend over a longer period, but the owner has a house of more durable construction.

That principle has now been adopted and will be a direct recommendation by the Dominion Government. In adopting these recommendations the Government is taking a forward step in recommending the adoption of town planning principles in connection with housing schemes and in furthering these measures to secure the best methods of construction.

Railway Mail Service.

During the fiscal year 1917-18, 121.7 miles of additional railway were utilized for mail purposes, making a total actual track mileage over which mail was carried in the Dominion on March 31, 1918, of 35,221.47 miles, as shown by the report of the Post Office Department for that period.

TRADE WITH COUNTRY NOW OCCUPIED BY ASSOCIATED ARMIES

Commercial Traffic allowed with certain parts of Austria-Hungary, where Allied Troops are in possession.

LICENSE RESTRICTIONS

Canadian trade with certain portions of the territories of Austria-Hungary now in the occupation of the associated armies is allowed by the following Order in Council passed on April 2:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, dated 14th February, 1919, communicating the text of a proclamation dated 10th February, 1919, intitled "Licensing trade with territories of Austria-Hungary in the occupation of the armies of the Associated Governments," permitting, subject to certain express limitations therein specified, the right to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in certain territories of Austria-Hungary which have been evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian armies and are now in the occupation of the armies of the Associated Governments, also referring to His Majesty's proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the "Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2," and to the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, wherein certain prohibitions specifically set forth as regards trading or having commercial or financial transactions with persons resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary were imposed upon persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the Dominion of Canada, and moreover, also referring to the eighth paragraph of the said Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, which provided that nothing in that proclamation should be taken to prohibit anything which should expressly be permitted by a license given on behalf of His Majesty by a Secretary of State, which right so conferred upon the Secretary of State was expressly extended by His Majesty's proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, to be exercised in Canada by Your Excellency.

The Minister recommends, with the concurrence of the Acting Minister of Justice, that, whereas by the terms of the Armistice agreed upon between the Kingdom of Italy and Austria-Hungary, certain territories of Austria-Hungary have been evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian armies and are now in the occupation of the armies of the Associated Governments it seems expedient to allow trade and commercial and financial transactions with persons resident or carrying on business in the territories so occupied by the armies of the Associated Governments, Your Excellency by the issue of a proclamation do give and grant full license and authority unto and do thereby permit all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the Dominion of Canada to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the territories occupied as aforesaid by the armies of the Associated Governments, in as full and ample a manner as if the said territories did not form part of Austria-Hungary, but formed part of territory belonging to Governments with which His Majesty's Government is associated:

Provided always that any license which may be necessary in respect of any transactions under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in the Dominion of Canada is first obtained;

Provided also that the license hereby recommended to be given shall not permit any person to pay to or for the benefit of any person resident or carrying on business in the said territories any sum of money which by the terms of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, is required to be paid and should still be paid to the custodian thereunder;

Provided also that the license hereby recommended to be given shall not permit any person to pay or deliver to or on behalf of any person resident or carrying on business in the said territories any sum of money or property of which by the terms of the said Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, notice has been or ought to have been given prior to the date of the proclamation recommended to be issued upon the approval hereof.

The Minister further recommends that the proclamation so to be issued upon the approval hereof, forthwith will be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

The Committee concurring, recommend that our Excellency may be pleased to transmit a copy hereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of His Majesty's Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

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

Three Rivers, P.Q.—Public building. Electric hoist: Contractors, The Turnbull Elevator Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Toronto, at \$1,985. Elevator enclosure: Contractors, A. Héon & Cie, of Three Rivers, at \$2,195. Order in Council dated March 29, 1919.

Kingston, Ont.—Educational block at Royal Military College. Contractors, Pigott-Healy Construction Company, of Hamilton, at \$326,884. Order in Council dated March 29, 1919.

Kingston (Sydenham), Ont.—Alterations and additions to stone building for conversion of same into power house *re* Military Hospital. Contractor, W. H. Harvey, of Kingston, at \$60,215. Order in Council dated March 26, 1919.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF SHEEP AND PIGS

In an article in the March number of the *Agricultural Gazette*, issued by the Department of Agriculture, it is stated that excluding Russia, for which the data is considered unreliable, there appears to be a world shortage of 3,468,059 horses, 49,516,371 sheep, and 6,254,745 pigs, and a world surplus of 7,099,046 cattle. "There is such a shortage of sheep in the world," the article says, "as to encourage Canadian breeders to increase their production."

INSTRUCT SOLDIERS AT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Arrangements have been made for giving agricultural instruction to returned soldiers at the Dominion Experimental Stations at Fredericton, N.B., and Lennoxville, Que., it is stated in the March number of the *Agricultural Gazette of Canada*, issued by the Department of Agriculture. The Soldiers' Settlement Board will provide an instruction staff and such additional equipment as is necessary. The entire work, in each case, will be under the direction of the superintendent of the farm. This course will not interfere in any way with the regular experimental work being carried on at these branches of the Dominion Experimental Farms system. The work will be commenced as early as students are available and suitable instructors can be secured, and will be so directed as to qualify returned soldiers as farmers under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act.

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The gold production in British Columbia during 1918 was 137,069 ounces, valued at \$3,867,059 as compared with 133,742 ounces, valued at \$2,764,693 in 1917, an increase of approximately 40%.

RESCUED CREW OF CANADIAN SCHOONER

Government presents Plate to officers and men of "British Empress."

The Department of Naval Service reports the following:

On November 30 last, the crew of the steamer *British Empress* of London achieved, under most dangerous circumstances, the rescue of the crew of the Canadian schooner *Mildred* of Harbour Grace, N.S. After leaving Cadiz, Spain, on October 23, 1918, on a voyage to St. John's, N.F., the schooner encountered heavy gales which continued for many days. The vessel was completely disabled and in a sinking condition. As her life-boats had been destroyed the crew were unable to abandon the ship. The steamer *British Empress* sighted her distress signals on November 23 in latitude 44N, longitude 48 W, and a boat manned by the chief officer, Mr. J. S. Robertson, the second officer, Mr. A. Dowling, and the crew of the ship's gun, seamen J. Pavey, S. R. Willspring, and C. Moore put off under exceptionally dangerous circumstances and succeeded in taking off the crew of the wrecked vessel.

The Canadian Government, in recognition of their gallant conduct, has presented to the commanding officer of the *British Empress* a piece of plate, to the first and second officers silver cups, and to each of the gun's crew a gift in cash.

Tenders for Victoria.

Separate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for M.O.'s Residence, Military Hospital, Esquimalt, Victoria." "Gymnasium Building, Military Hospital, Esquimalt, Victoria," as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 8, 1919, for the construction of medical officer's residence and gymnasium building, Military Hospital, Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, No. 6 Harper Building, Vancouver, B.C.; and of the Resident Architect, Victoria, B.C.

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. RESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 9, 1919.

Buffalo in Dominion Parks.

The report of the Department of the Interior for the last fiscal year contains the information that during the year there was an increase of 537 buffalo in Buffalo Park, Alberta, and only 14 of a decrease. There are 2,920 buffalo in this park. In Elk Island Park there are 161 buffalo, and the increase during the year 27, with no losses. There are 8 buffalo in Rocky Mountain Park, making a total of 3,089 of these animals, all healthy.

CROPS ADAPTED FOR GROWING TOGETHER

Peas and Oats have the same Seasonal and Climatic Requirements.

Oftentimes the failure of the regular hay crop or the necessity for an increased amount of forage is the cause for much speculation in determining a practical means of providing for the deficit. As an emergency crop there is none more suitable than a mixture of peas and oats says an experimental farm's note issued by the Department of Agriculture. In fact, it is a valued dual purpose crop with those who have had experience with it since it is equally suitable for soiling, hay silage and grain purposes. The classes of crop, namely peas and oats, making up the mixture are admirably adapted for growing together.

They both have the same seasonal and climatic requirements and mature in about the same number of days. Besides the oats support the pea vines which facilitates the harvesting and curing of the crop.

At the Central Experimental Farm and several of the branch farms and stations this crop has been utilized extensively as a soiling, silage and hay crop as circumstances demanded. It is usually grown as a catch crop where the hay crop has failed or in a regular rotation of, first year hoed crop, second year peas and oats seeded down to clover and, third year, clover hay. Exception may be taken to peas and oats as a nurse crop which is ordinarily justifiable where the crop is allowed to ripen for grain. On the other hand, where the peas and oats are cut in the green state, thus being removed early in the season, the disadvantage as a nurse crop for clover is practically eliminated. In the experience of the experimental farms the stands of clover on areas having peas and oats as the nurse crop, are practically equal to other stands of clover grown with nurse crops of wheat, barley and oats.

The cultural treatment of the soil for a crop of peas and oats under regular cropping conditions is similar to that for ordinary grain crops. Fall ploughing, discing thoroughly in the spring until a deep, mellow seed-bed is prepared, proves most satisfactory. Sown as a catch crop where new seedlings of grasses and clovers fail, a fairly satisfactory seed-bed may be prepared by either shallow ploughing or by thorough discing depending on the compactness and nature of the soil. Older meadows or exhausted sod areas can only be prepared for crop by ploughing and discing. In sowing, the ordinary seed-drill is used. The peas and oats should be mixed thoroughly before being placed in the seed-box of the drill and from time to time as sowing goes on the mixture should be stirred with the hand. Otherwise the peas will work down through the oats and be sown first leaving the last part of the seeding almost pure oats. The most suitable proportions of the mixture are equal parts by weight, sown at the rate of at least 3 bushels per acre. Suitable varieties include Golden Vine and Prussian Blue pea and Banner and O.A.C. No. 72 oats.

Cutting for soiling may take place before pods form on the pea vines and the oats begin to head. Saved as hay, cutting begins as soon as pods are formed and the oat kernels are in the milk stage of growth. This is also the most suitable stage at which to cut for silage. If the crop is not required for any of the foregoing purposes it may be allowed to ripen to be harvested for grain. Both grain and straw make good feed.

The feeding value of pea and oat hay is high, standing very close to alfalfa and equal to red clover. As silage it is excellent, although it yields less and the cost of production is greater than corn ensilage.

This accommodating crop, so suited to varied conditions, is bound to become better known and more highly appreciated on a greater proportion of Canadian farms.

Let Thrift Stamps take care of your change.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

In the Supreme Court on March 26 the argument in Canada S.S. Lines v. Grain Growers Export Company was concluded. Judgment was reserved.

Treo Corset Company v. Dominion Corset Company was next heard. The appellant's action was for damages for infringement of its patent for the Treo corset. The Exchequer Court judge dismissed the action, holding the patent void for want of novelty.

The appellant claims for its patent that it is made on straight lines without gores or gussets; that it is made of elastic material and is unshaped to the wearer's body; that it furnishes support while permitting entire freedom of movement and retaining the natural shape.

Laffeur, K.C., and S. C. Wood appeared for the appellant; Cannon, K.C., for the respondent.

The case of Tyrrell v. Tyrrell was argued in the Supreme Court on March 28. The appellant (plaintiff) and the two respondents were brothers, and the respondents were executors of their father's will, and lived in Ontario, the plaintiff residing in Cincinnati, Ohio. The latter was informed of his father's death and that the property was left to the sons in equal shares. He also received a proposal for a division of the property, which was not carried out.

Later the respondent J. W. Tyrrell wrote plaintiff offering to buy his interest in the real estate for \$1,000, which plaintiff agreed to do, executed a deed, and was paid the money. Later James Tyrrell sold his property for \$13,800.

Some years later plaintiff visited the home town in Ontario and finding that the estate accounts had not been passed through the Surrogate Court, compelled the executors to pass them. Later he brought action to have his deed to James set aside as fraudulent and to recover his quarter share of the money in executors' hands.

The trial judge dismissed his action. The Appellate Division reversed him as to one item of \$1,200, but held that the deed to James was valid and that a claim for another item of \$175 was barred by the statute of limitations.

Judgment was reserved.

H. J. Scott, K.C., appeared for the appellant; Tilley, K.C., for the respondents.

The first case taken up in the Supreme Court on March 31 was Porter v. Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The Commission expropriated land of appellant and the parties could not agree as to the compensation. Under an Act of the Legislature, the Chief Justice of Ontario, on request of the Lieutenant Governor, appointed a sole arbitrator to determine it. The arbitrator awarded \$3,400 as the amount appellant was entitled to. The appellant obtained leave and appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, which upheld the award. From their judgment this appeal was taken.

Judgment was reserved.

H. J. Scott, K.C., and Cleaver appeared for the appellants; C. C. Robinson for the respondent.

Canadian General Securities Company v. George was then taken up and proceeded with on April 1. The respondent entered into a contract to purchase lots from the Port Weller Securities Company, which assigned it to the appellants. The copy of the contract sent to the respondent was expressed to be made with the Port Weller Company "by its successor, the Canadian General Securities Company." The copy held by appellants did not contain the words quoted.

Respondent made several payments on the purchase price, but eventually made default and was sued for the balance. On the trial a defence was urged that was not pleaded, and he was allowed to amend and set up a collateral contract of warranty by an agent of appellants that the lots purchased could be resold at a profit. The court below gave effect to this defence and allowed a counter claim with a reference to ascertain the difference between the

purchase price and the amount the respondent should have received on resale.

The appellants claimed that this collateral agreement was void under the statute of frauds, it not being in writing, and that it should have been incorporated in the contract for sale to be effective.

Judgment was reserved.

Lindsey, K.C., appeared for the appellants; G. F. Henderson, K.C., and McLarty for the respondent.

Ottawa Electric Railway Company v. Parent was next heard. The respondent in this case was working for Landreville, who carries on a cab, transfer, and moving van business. He was going with a van one day, sitting beside the driver, and in going along Bayswater street collided with a Somerset street car. Respondent was thrown off the van and badly injured.

On the trial of an action for damages the jury found that the company was negligent, as the motorman failed to apply the brakes soon enough, and that respondent was negligent in not warning the driver of the van that a car was approaching. On these findings the trial judge dismissed the action.

The Appellate Division set aside the judgment and ordered a new trial, and this appeal was taken from their judgment.

Tilley, K.C., appeared for the appellants; Auguste Lemieux, K.C., for the respondent.

The Supreme Court next morning, without calling on Mr. Lemieux, counsel for the respondent, dismissed with costs the appeal of Ottawa Electric Railway Company v. Parent.

Ottawa Electric Railway Company v. Racicot was next heard. The respondent, a woman 72 years old, was crossing St. Patrick street towards the south and had reached the farther rail when she slipped on the icy track and fell, with her left leg extending back over the rail. A car coming west ran over her leg, which had to be amputated. On the trial of an action for damages several witnesses testified that the car was about 150 feet away when plaintiff fell, and the jury so found, and also found the company negligent in that the motorman did not watch carefully and apply the emergency brakes at the proper time.

The plaintiff obtained a verdict of \$3,000, which the Appellate Division maintained. The company appealed, claiming that the finding as to distance of the car from the place of the accident was unreasonable and that the damages were excessive.

The appeal was dismissed with costs, counsel for respondent not being called on.

Tilley, K.C., for appellants; Frupp, K.C., for respondent.

The next case taken up was The Town of Cobalt v. Timiskaming Telephone Company. This case raises the question of the right of a telephone company incorporated by letters patent to keep its poles on the street against the will of the municipality.

The municipality could give an exclusive right to the company for five years only. The town of Cobalt made an agreement allowing the company to erect and maintain poles on the streets for five years, the agreement fixing the rates for customers during the period of the franchise given to the company. After the five years expired the town council directed the company to take down its poles, and on refusal proceeded to itself take them down. The company brought action and obtained an injunction. The trial judge dismissed the action, but was reversed by the Appellate Division, which held that a non-exclusive right to use the streets could be given the company for any period and the contract between the parties indicating that it could extend beyond the five years.

Tilley, K.C., for the appellant; Scott, K.C., and Smiley for the respondents.

In the Supreme Court on April 3 the case of Magill v. Township of Moore and Moore Municipal Telephone Company was argued. The appellants are

parents of James Magill, a young farmer who was killed by the alleged negligence of the respondents or one of them.

Deceased was driving a load of hay from a field on his brother's farm, and in passing under the telephone wires lost control of his horses and he was thrown off the load, receiving injuries from which he died not long after.

The appellants' case was that the lower wires had only been placed shortly before the accident; that they were too low to be safe and were not in conformity with the regulations of the Ontario Municipal and Railway Board; and that the deceased had to stoop to pass under and was in an awkward position for managing his horses at a place where there was a turn in the route towards the road.

Appellants had judgment at the trial which was reversed by the Appellate Division.

Judgment was reserved.

Tilley, K.C., and J. R. Logan for the appellants; Towers for the municipality and Weir for the telephone company.

The Supreme Court met March 25 to hear the appeals on the Ontario list for this season. Mr. Justice Brodeur could not sit in the first case and Mr. Justice Masten, of Toronto, was present as an *ad hoc* judge.

A motion was made in the case of In re Dominion Trust Co. McPherson v. Boyce, to have the liquidator appear by counsel and oppose the granting of the appeal. The motion was granted. Laffeur, K.C., for motion. G. F. Henderson, K.C., contra.

The case of The King v. British American Fish Corporation was then heard. In 1904 the Government of Canada, through the Marine Department, leased to the respondents for a period of twenty-one years fishery privileges in the Nelson river and other waters in the West, with a covenant that should the lessees conform to all the provisions of the lease and expend \$100,000 in exploration and development of the territory it would be renewed for a further term of twenty-one years. In 1913 the Marine Department notified respondents that the lease was *ultra vires* of the Governor General in Council as no statute authorized the renewal. In 1915 respondents brought action for a declaration that the lease was valid and subsisting or what part is *ultra vires* and what valid.

The Exchequer Court held that the renewal clause of the lease was void but that it could be severed from the remainder which he upheld. The Crown appealed, claiming that severance results in making a new agreement as to the rest, or, in any event, the whole clause must be bad under the statutes governing the transactions.

Christopher C. Robinson appeared for the appellant.

Anglin, K.C., for the respondents. Judgment was reserved.

Canada S.S. Lines v. Grain Growers Export Co. was next heard. This was an action by the respondents, grain owners, on behalf of underwriters to recover damages in consequence of a cargo of grain shipped by respondents to be carried on a barge of appellants from Port Colborne to Montreal. The barge left the loading dock on the morning of 2nd May, 1915. In about an hour it was found to be leaking badly and had to be brought back and the voyage abandoned. Considerable part of the grain was found to be damaged by water and for this damage the action was brought.

When the barge was examined a hole was found in her port side and the trial judge held that it was caused by striking the corner of a dock when coming out from where the cargo was taken on in which case it would be from faulty navigation as to which the owner is exonerated by the Water Carriage of Goods Act; or caused by coming in contact with obstacles and so without negligence and by a peril of navigation. He dismissed the plaintiff's action, but his judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division.

Tilley, K.C., and S. C. Wood appeared for the appellants.

J. H. Moss, K.C., and C. C. Robinson for the respondents.

—o—

Buy W. S. Stamps. They pay well.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF CANADA DESCRIBED

Bulletin issued by Mines Branch says Waters equal to Europe's Spas.

In a bulletin issued by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, and prepared by R. T. Elworthy, B.Sc., on the chemical character of Canadian mineral springs, it is stated that "it is probable that Canadian waters will be found equal in every respect to any of the famous European waters."

"Not more than a dozen mineral spring resorts in Canada are open at the present time," says the bulletin. "Several have been temporarily closed on account of the falling off in business due to war conditions."

"Passing from east to west, Abenakis Springs, Quebec, on the St. Francois river, in Yamaska county, is one of the few health resorts in Quebec. The springs yield saline waters and somewhat resemble those of Kissingen or Nauheim spas in Germany. A sanatorium is also established at Potton Springs, in Brome county, Que. Potton sulphur spring is a calcic, alkaline (sulphuretted) water.

"Caledonia Springs is the site of a hotel and sanatorium, under the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The hotel is situated close to three of the springs—the Caledonia saline, sulphur, and gas springs.

"A sanatorium is established at Carlsbad Springs, near Ottawa. The springs range from alkaline to strongly saline, with intermediate mixtures of the two types of waters.

"St. Catharines, near Niagara Falls, is one of the oldest of Canadian mineral spring resorts. One spring is reported to have been in use since 1812. Several sanatoria enable visitors to utilize the waters with the greatest benefit. The springs yield strongly saline, bromic, and iodine waters, and resemble the famous waters of Kreuznach, Prussia.

"A sanatorium is also situated at Winnipeg; the Winnipeg Mineral Springs Sanatorium, under the direction of Dr. A. D. Carscallen.

"The most famous of all Canadian springs is undoubtedly the group of hot sulphur springs at Banff, Alta. A sanatorium has been established in Banff for many years, and a modern hydro-pathic establishment has lately been built, besides the provision made at Banff Springs hotel for many of the special European baths and massage.

"There are seven hot springs in the neighbourhood of Banff. They may be all classified as moderately mineralized, calcic, sulphated, saline (sulphuretted) waters. Save in the Basin Spring water, calcium sulphate forms about 60 per cent, magnesium sulphate 18 per cent, and calcium bicarbonate about 15 per cent of the total solid matter in solution. The waters somewhat resemble those of the famous Bath Hot Springs in England, and would, therefore, be of similar therapeutic value.

"Harrison Hot Springs, famed in the West for their curative properties, have not as yet been examined, nor the noted Halcyon Hot Springs on Arrow Lake, B.C. Hotels are situated at both these springs."

PLOUGHING FIGURES FOR WEST'S 1919 CROP

The western office of the commissioner for immigration and colonization announces the following as the latest figures of summer-fallow, new breaking and fall ploughing for the 1919 crop:—

	Summer-fallow.	New breaking.	Fall ploughing.
Man.	1,475,000	182,400	1,834,000
Sask.	4,060,801	614,980	1,164,444
Alta.	1,667,753		2,200,000

It is stated that three new demonstration farms, which it was recently announced would be established in Alberta, will be located near Youngstown, Calgary and Raymond.

Officials of the Provincial Labour Department believe seeding work will be started in ten days or two weeks from now, if the weather continues fine. Men, however, are still scarce.

**PROVIDES PROOF OF
MAN'S ENLISTMENT**

New Regulation substituted affecting desertions and absence without leave.

Section 14 of the Order in Council passed November 9, 1917 (P.C. 3168), regarding desertions and absence without leave for persons taken on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the active militia of Canada has been rescinded and a substitute provided by the following Order in Council passed on April 2:

Whereas the Acting Minister of Justice reports that by the regulations established by Order in Council of 9th November, 1917 (P.C. 3168), every person who deserts or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force or the active militia of Canada, is, subject, to the provisions of the above mentioned regulations, guilty of an offence;

And further that Section 14 of the said regulations provides that the fact of the enlistment of a person or the fact that a person has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the active militia of Canada may be proved by the production of the attestation paper, particulars of recruit or service roll purporting to be signed by such person;

And further that it is expedient that in addition the other evidence herein-after provided for should be admissible to prove the enlistment or the taking on the strength;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to make the following regulations, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Regulations.

1. Section 14 of the regulations approved by Order in Council of 9th November, 1917 (P.C. 3168), is hereby rescinded and the following regulation substituted therefor:—

14. The enlistment of a person in or the fact that any person has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force or the Active Militia of Canada, and the date of such enlistment or taking on the strength may be proved by the production of the attestation paper, particulars of recruit or service roll purporting to be signed by such person or by the production of a copy of such attestation paper or particulars of recruit or of such part of the service roll as refers to him, such copy being certified to be a true copy by the officer having the custody of the attestation paper or service roll; or by the production of a certificate signed by the officer who has or any officer who has had the custody of the books and documents of the unit to which such person has been ordered to report, that such person having been ordered to report for military service was on the date mentioned in the certificate taken on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force or the Active Militia of Canada; and if the certificate upon the face of it purport to be signed by an officer having the custody of the attestation paper or service roll, or having or having had the custody of the books and documents aforesaid, as the case may be, the certificate shall be admitted without proof of the official character or handwriting of the officer, or that the officer has or had the attestation paper, service roll, books or documents aforesaid in his custody.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Tender Asked For.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Excavation and Foundation Works, Public Building, Montreal," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 22, 1919, for the excavation and foundation work, Public Building, Montreal, P.Q.

**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 have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between March 29 and April 4, as follows:—

Articles.	Point of Delivery.	Date due.
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Chip chisels	Toronto	April 4
Surgical equipment	"	" 7
Motor, D.C.	"	" 5
Harness sewing machine	Winnipeg	" 12
Bathroom fixtures	Calgary	" 10
Surgical supplies, etc.	Regina	" 10
Surgical equipment	Guelph	" 11
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Pure white lead, etc.	Ottawa	April 4
Trays, wooden	"	" 4
Fireproof safe	Powell River	" 7
Trucks	Ottawa	" 8
Galvanized iron telegraph wire	North Sydney	" 7
Steel vertical filing cabinets	Ottawa	" 12
Round logs	Niguac Wharf	" 12
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—		
Flags	Ottawa	April 4
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
Pea carbide	Peterborough	April 7
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
White lead duplicating paper	Ottawa	April 7
Metal cabinet perforators	"	" 7
Pencil sharpeners	"	" 7
Lumber	"	" 7
Rubber sponges	"	" 10
Kraft double knife envelopes	"	" 10
Miscellaneous stationery	"	" 14
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Gasolene hoist	Ottawa	April 10
Candles	Quebec	" 9
Chain	Charlottetown	" 15
Storage tanks	Quebec	" 15
"	St. John	" 15
"	Charlottetown	" 15
"	Dartmouth	" 15
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Wire fence and staples	Dorchester	April 20
Seeds	Kingston	" 9
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INTERNMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Wood	Vernon	April 17
Groceries, etc.	"	" 17
Soap, etc.	"	" 17
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Surgical instruments	Ottawa	April 7
Drugs	"	" 9
Tablets	"	" 7
Surgical instruments	Regina	" 8
Electric supplies	Victoria	" 14
Wardrobes	Montreal	" 10
Badges, arm	"	" 10
Bolts, screws, etc.	Ottawa	" 14
Forage	London	March 29
Laundry	Saskatoon	April 5
Bread	New Westminster	" 5
Fresh fruits, etc.	Hamilton	" 5
Shoeing horses	Fredericton	" 5
Aerated waters	"	" 5
Cream	Kingston	" 5
Bread	Medicine Hat	" 5
Potatoes and vegetables	Port Arthur	" 5
Special fruits, etc.	Moosejaw	" 5
Fish	"	" 5
Potatoes	Vancouver	" 5
Special fruits, etc.	Ottawa	" 5
"	Edmonton	" 5
Waggons, light	Ottawa	" 14
Condemned stores	Montreal	" 3
"	London	" 10
Surplus stores:—		
Boots	Ottawa	May 6
Rubbers	"	" 6
Overshoes	"	" 6
Boot dubbing	"	" 6
Boot laces	"	" 6
Blue Jean overalls	"	" 6
Khaki-coloured denim working trousers	"	" 6
Canvas rest shoes	"	" 6

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and of the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank

payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 4, 1919.

**30,000,000 CARIBOU
IN NORTHERN HERDS**

Department Report refers to them as possible Meat Reserve.

The Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior has made a very extensive investigation as to the possibility of utilizing the vast herds of barren land caribou to supplement the meat supply of the Dominion, according to the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin, in the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the last fiscal year, which has just been issued.

As stated in the report, it is estimated that there are at least 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 caribou in the north. As a food, caribou meat is of a first-class quality. The hide when tanned is equal to the best chamois. It is only a question of time, the report states, when these vast herds will constitute a valuable asset to the Dominion.

"The only difficulty in the way of the utilization of these animals to-day," the report continues, "is one of transportation. After full investigation, it was felt that while, undoubtedly, caribou meat could be brought out now at fairly reasonable prices, the meat situation in the Dominion was scarcely such as called for immediate action. The caribou to-day constitute a great meat reserve for the country."

**TIME EXTENSION TO
REGISTERED CHINESE**

Those who visited Orient during war period allowed right of free re-entry.

Extension of the time during the period of the war when Chinese registered out of Canada are entitled to return to the Dominion without in any way affecting their free re-entry is provided for by the following Order in Council passed on April 2:—

Whereas all Chinese who registered out of Canada between April 1, 1914, and November 15, 1918, are entitled to prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry until six months after a proclamation has been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that a state of war no longer exists;

And whereas owing to the uncertain condition of the labour market in the Province of British Columbia, brought about by the war, it is considered advisable that this term should be extended;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

All Chinese, who have registered out since April 1, 1914, and who may register out before March 31, 1919, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry until one year after a proclamation has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, declaring that a state of war no longer exists.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SEED
GRAIN IN SASKATCHEWAN**

Five hundred thousand bushels of oats and 200,000 bushels of wheat have been forwarded to various sections of Saskatchewan by the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission. The Provincial Government has taken 40,000 bushels of oats for distribution among farmers in unorganized districts, orders for which were obtained last fall. From 400,000 to 500,000 bushels of oats are yet to be distributed in Saskatchewan, while the amount of wheat required cannot be estimated.—*Report of Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.*

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MODIFY ORDER IN REGARD TO FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

Former Order in Council is amended now that Canada is not actively engaged in war, but publications must be submitted to censorship.

Canada having ceased to be actively engaged in the war, the Acting Minister of Justice has had under consideration the advisability of modifying the regulations respecting publications in foreign and enemy tongues, and by the following Order in Council new conditions are provided whereby such publications can be printed and published or imported into Canada, subject to submission to the Chief Censor:—

Whereas the Acting Minister of Justice reports that he has had under consideration the advisability of modifying the regulations established by Order in Council of 25th September, 1918 (P.C. 2381), and its amending orders, entitled "The Order respecting Enemy Publications." That Canada having ceased to be actively engaged in war, the Minister is disposed to think that the definition of "enemy language" in the order above mentioned may, compatibly with the due safeguard of the public interests, be modified so as to relieve publications in the foreign languages embraced by such definition, other than publications in the German, Bulgarian, and Turkish languages, from the special prohibitory provisions enacted by such order, subject, however, to a provision enjoining the delivery to the Chief Press Censor, for the purpose of censorship, of a copy of every publication in any language other than the English or French, printed or published in Canada or imported or brought into Canada. That any such publication, so delivered, which is found to contain "objectionable matter" within the scope of the definition of this term contained in the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, may be appropriately dealt with under the regulations established by that order;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to make the following regulations, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

REGULATIONS.

1. The regulations established by Order in Council of the 25th September, 1918 (P.C. 2381), as amended by Order in Council of the 15th October, 1918 (P.C. 2521), and by Order in Council of the 13th November, 1918 (P.C. 2693), entitled "Order respecting Enemy Publications," are hereby amended as follows:—

Section 2 is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

(a) "Publication" means any book, newspaper, magazine, periodical, pamphlet, tract, circular, leaflet, handbill, poster, or other printed matter;

(b) "Enemy language" means the German, Bulgarian, Turkish, or Hungarian language;

(c) "Foreign language" means any language other than English or French;

(d) "Objectionable matter" shall be construed to extend to and include the same matters and things as the expression extends to and includes under Order II, Clause 1, exclusive of paragraph (m) thereof, of the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship, dated May 21st, 1918, which shall extend, apply, be construed and have effect with reference to this order, as if it had been enacted as part thereof;

(e) "Person" shall extend to and include any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate.

Subsection 1 of Section 3, as amended by the Order in Council of 15th October, 1918, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"3. (1) Any person who, unless thereunto duly licensed by the Secretary of State, imports or brings into Canada, or after the 1st October, 1918, prints, publishes, posts, delivers, receives or has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control within Canada, any publication in an enemy language shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment, recoverable or enforceable either by indictment or by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part XV of the Criminal Code: Provided, however, that it shall be no offence under this section for any person to import or bring into Canada, or to print, publish, post, deliver, receive or have in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control within Canada, any publication in an enemy language (not being a newspaper) which is merely of a literary, scientific, legal, religious or artistic character, and does not contain any objectionable matter, or which, under the authority of any province, is prescribed in the curriculum of or forms part of the course of instruction in any university, college, seminary, academy, school, or vocation; but any such publication shall, nevertheless, be subject to the powers of the Secretary of State of Canada under this order."

Section 3 is amended by the addition thereto of the following subsection:—

"3. (4) Every person who prints or publishes, within Canada, or who imports or brings into Canada for sale or distribution, any publication in a foreign language a true copy whereof has not been delivered to the Chief Press Censor, shall immediately after such publication is printed or published or brought into Canada, deliver a true copy thereof to the Chief Press Censor at Ottawa for his consideration; and the Chief Press Censor may, as to any such publication a true copy of which has not been delivered to him within a reasonable time (measured by considerations of distance and the available facilities for making delivery), after the printing or publication within Canada, or the importation into Canada, of such publication, by order under his hand published in the *Canada Gazette*, and subject to revocation in like manner, prohibit the printing, publication, importation, delivery, receiving, posting, distribution, or possession of such publication within Canada, and so long as any such prohibition by the Chief Press Censor is in force, any such publication so prohibited, and any person who imports or brings into Canada, or prints, publishes, posts, delivers, receives, or has in his possession or on premises under his occupation or under his control within Canada, any such publication so prohibited, shall be deemed to be subject to all the provisions of this order, as if the publication so prohibited had been printed in an enemy language; and the person responsible for the omission to deliver any publication published in a foreign language so prohibited to the Chief Press Censor shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment, recoverable or enforceable either by indictment or summary proceedings and conviction under the provision of Part XV of the Criminal Code.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The second Order in Council, passed on Wednesday, April 2, is as follows:—

Whereas the Acting Minister of Justice reports that he has had under con-

sideration the advisability of recommending the repeal of the regulations established by Order in Council of 25th September, 1918 (P.C. 2384), and its amending orders with relation to unlawful associations, publications, and other matters as therein provided. It appears that these regulations were designed to emphasize, during the period of the war, the criminal character of the several matters against which they are in terms directed, rather than to supply sanctions for cases for which the existing law made no provision; and now that Canada is no longer actively engaged in the war, the Minister apprehends that persons who might be offenders against the regulations, were they permitted to endure, may be adequately dealt with under the existing law.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to make the following regulations, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

REGULATIONS.

1. The regulations established by Order in Council of 25th September, 1918 (P.C. 2384), as amended by Orders in Council of 13th November, 1918 (P.C. 2786), and 11th January, 1919 (P.C. 56), are hereby repealed: Provided that the repeal of the regulations aforesaid shall not be deemed to affect any offence committed against such regulations or any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any such offence or any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be recovered, exacted or imposed, as if the regulations aforesaid had not been repealed.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Tender Asked For.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Wharf at William Head, B.C." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, May 2, 1919, for repairs to wharf at the Quarantine Station, William Head, B.C., about nine miles southwest of Victoria, B.C.

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 Victoria, B.C., and at the Post Office, Vancouver, 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 \$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, April 4, 1919.

More Restrictions Raised.

Practically the last of the war-time import restrictions have been raised in the British West Indies, this particularly applying to the Barbadoes, Trinidad, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. Most of the islands had restricted imports, especially of the luxury class. The Canadian Trade Commission thinks that inter-trade with the Dominion and the West Indies will improve considerably this summer.

FIGURES TABLED OF MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Minister of Militia gives details on number of Volunteers and Draftees.

A memorandum tabled in the House of Commons on April 10 by Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, gives details of the war activities of the Department of Militia and Defence from January 1, 1918, to November 15, 1918, or four days after the armistice was signed. The most interesting feature of the memorandum is a tabulated statement showing by provinces the number of men who volunteered for military service as well as the number secured by the operation of the Military Service Act. Volunteers totalled 465,984 and draftees 83,355. By provinces they were as follow:—

Province.	Volunteers.	Draftees
Ontario	205,808	27,087
Quebec	52,993	19,050
New Brunswick	18,935	5,157
Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	24,456	5,442
Manitoba	54,756	6,787
Alberta	36,013	5,987
Saskatchewan	27,044	8,204
British Columbia and Yukon	43,652	5,641
Totals	465,984	83,355

In addition to the 83,355 secured by the Military Service Act, and tabulated above, there were on leave without pay under the Order in Council relating to compassionate and hardship cases, 24,933 men. There were also 16,300 men liable only to non-combatant service, either as conscientious objectors or by reason of the War-time Election Act.

The memorandum states that on October 31, 1918, there were still available in Canada for reinforcements 35,000 men, of whom 25,000 were infantry, 5,000 engineers, and 2,000 artillery.

The number of reinforcements sent overseas from January 1, 1918, to the date of the signing of the armistice was 67,000.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION REPORT IS TABLED

The final report of the Board of Registration, tabled in Parliament on April 9, is an elaboration of the interim report made public last autumn with final figures as to the registration. The report shows that on June 22 the number of people who registered was 5,040,516, of whom 2,572,962 were males and 2,467,554 females. In addition, 202,075 people were registered subsequent to registration day. The total cost of the registration to the Dominion was \$361,070.

Of people of foreign birth who registered, Americans led with a total of 109,093. Hungarians totalled 70,521; Chinese, 47,102; Russians, 42,104; and Italians, 27,107.

EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA

Reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce show that for the year ending November, 1918, Canadian exports of primary forest products reached an aggregate of \$64,281,861. This is an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year. The exports from the forest were nearly double those from the fisheries, and were 85 per cent of those from the mine. In addition to the primary forest products, consisting mainly of lumber and unmanufactured wood in various forms, wood-pulp was exported amounting to \$32,580,619, which wood in manufactured form, not otherwise covered, totalled \$826,551. These figures are an indication of the economic importance of Canada's forests in the development of her foreign trade, according to *Conservation*, a monthly bulletin published by the Commission of Conservation.