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No. 39.

FINAL REPORT OF SPECIAL H.C.L. COMMITTEE

CROP REPORT FOR MONTH OF JUNE IS FAVOURABLE

Rain Needed in Some Eastern Sections but General Summary by Bureau of Statistics Shows Conditions Good.

GROWTH WELL AHEAD

A summary of telegraphic crop reports received on the condition of field crops throughout Canada, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is as follows:—

ATLANTIC PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.—Weather for June ideal. Temperature normal. Crops all in at close of month. No frosts. Rain well distributed, followed by bright, warm weather, resulting in maximum growth of all vegetation. Fruit prospects good; hay heavy; grain above average; potatoes, corn, and roots fair. No outbreak of insects.

Nova Scotia (Kentville).—Rainfall during June sufficient to meet need of all crops; weather warm and bright, favouring rapid vegetation; all crops up to the average; average acreage of grains and roots planted, with lessened areas in potatoes. Apples good.

New Brunswick (Fredericton).—June very favourable for all crops excepting on very dry soils; grass and grain better than average; pastures excellent; early potatoes suffering from flea beetles, necessitating early spraying; large apple crop promised a full average crop. Acreage has been well seeded and planted and showing is good. Hay-ing will be early; clover luxuriant.

QUEBEC.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—Last three weeks of June excessively dry and intermittent very warm days; all crops need more rain; hay crop below average; prospect for other crops only fair; European plums very poor; apples promising to date; potatoes better than last year. Rain would greatly help.

Lennoxville.—Weather throughout month has been favourable for all crops, especially clover, which looks very promising. The temperature dropped the evening of the 29th to 30, causing considerable damage in many sections to beans, corn, and garden vegetables.

Quebec.—Hay only medium crop; pastures fair. Potatoes, grain, corn look fine; roots were delayed by drought, but are promising; condition of vegetables, apples, currants, gooseberries is very good; of strawberries, raspberries, good; of plums, medium; of cherries, poor; of animals, medium.

ONTARIO.

From the Ontario Department of Agriculture.—Fall wheat nearly ready

[Continued on page 8.]

RESCIND ORDER REGARDING ORIGIN OF BELGIAN GOODS.

Following the example of the Imperial Government, the Canadian Government has decided not to require certificates of origin in respect to Belgian goods imported into the Dominion. An Order in Council bearing on the matter was passed on July 1, as follows:—

Whereas His Majesty's Government have decided not to require certificates of origin in respect of Belgian goods imported into the United Kingdom and it is considered advisable that the Canadian Government should adopt a similar policy;

Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of 6th January, 1919 (P.C. 4), requiring the production of certificate of origin and interest for the importation into Canada of goods from Belgium, shall and the same is hereby rescinded.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SETTLERS ENTERING CANADA IN MAY.

Department figures show increase over same month of last year.

According to the figures given out by the Winnipeg Branch of the Department of Immigration, during the month of May, 1919, there entered Canada from the United States 2,102 persons, with total wealth of \$1,026,021; effects, \$171,312. Figures for 1918: 2,070 persons; wealth, \$966,279; effects, \$143,645.

Nationality: British, 74; Canadian, 84; American, 1,710; French, 3; Russian, 12; Scandinavian, 154; others, 65.

Occupation: Farmers, 644; farm and other labourers, 169; mechanics, 112; railroaders, 64; clerks, 59; domestics, 43; miners, 16; professional, 50; women and children, 853; not classified, 70.

During the period ended June 17 there were 242 homesteads entered, including 72 soldier grants; last year, 78. Nationality of those who made entry: British, 60; Canadian, 72; American, 38; French, 6; Scandinavian, 5; other Europeans, 10; not stated, 51.

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Investigation into Prices Charged for Foodstuffs, Clothing, Fuel and Other Necessaries of Life and Profits Made by Producers and Distributors.

The report of the special committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring as to the prices charged throughout Canada for foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, and other necessaries of life, and as to the rates of profit made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution, and sale, also as to rentals of dwelling houses in industrial centres of Canada and rates of return of capital invested therein, etc., was presented to the House of Commons on Saturday last.

The committee, since the 26th day of June, have held twelve sessions and have heard and considered evidence given under oath by several persons representing milling, elevator and cold storage companies, grain producers and dealers, retail coal dealers, woollen manufacturers, wholesale jobbers in provisions, groceries and fruit, and others who are responsible in commercial transactions as to spread of profits, distribution and sale of staple commodities pertaining to foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessaries of life, and from whom further records were requested which the committee have not yet received.

Throughout the forty-eight sessions which the committee have held witnesses were examined under oath upon a wide range of general commodities, beginning with what in their judgment was most important, namely, such necessaries as meat and meat products, butter, eggs, flour, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, and fuel; tracing these up through the process of production, manufacture and distribution, in order that they might establish the spread between the cost of production and the cost to the consumer, determining if possible whether this was too great or not.

The investigations of the committee have not covered as wide a range as would have been possible had it had more time at its disposal. The committee have, however, reached certain conclusions which they believe will assist in establishing a correct understanding of these matters, and that may be of material

[Continued on page 10.]

AIRSHIP BROUGHT MESSAGE FROM KING TO CANADIANS.

The first British airship to cross the Atlantic brought a message of good wishes from His Majesty the King to the people of Canada. The message was addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, and reads as follows:—

"Buckingham Palace,
June 28, 1919.

"To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada:—

"I take this opportunity of sending by the first British airship (R-34) to cross the Atlantic a message of good wishes to the people of Canada from the Old Country.

(Sgd.) "GEORGE, R.I."

PEACE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY ON JULY 19

The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General has been issued making Saturday, July 19, a public holiday and day of thanksgiving:—

"Whereas it seems to Us fitting that a day should be set apart as a Public Holiday and a Day of General Thanksgiving for the Victories that have been won by the Allied Armies, in the War against the Central Powers of Europe, and for the Treaty of Peace signed by the contending Nations, involving a general surrender by the Enemy.

"Now know ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, have thought fit to appoint and do appoint Saturday the nineteenth day of July, in this present year, to be observed throughout Our Dominion of Canada as a Public Holiday and a Day of General Thanksgiving for the Victories won by the Allied Armies in the War against the Central Powers of Europe and for the Treaty of Peace signed by the contending Nations, involving a general surrender by the Enemy.

"And we do invite all Our Loving Subjects throughout Canada to set apart the said day for this purpose."

TEXT OF SPEECH FROM THRONE AT SESSION'S CLOSE

Mentions Status of Nation Given Canada at Peace Conference and Dominion's Participation in Signing Treaty.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

The Second Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Canada was prorogued on Monday, July 7.

When the House of Commons met at three o'clock in the afternoon they were summoned without delay to the Senate Chamber, where the Duke of Devonshire read the Speech from the Throne, as follows:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Peace Conference at Paris is approaching the conclusion of its labours, which have already resulted in the acceptance by Germany of the treaty signed at Versailles on the 28th June last. Terms of peace have been presented to the plenipotentiaries of Austria and are in course of preparation for presentation to the representatives of the other nations with which we have been at war.

Authentic copies of all these treaties will be received by my advisers in due course, after which they will be presented to both Houses of Parliament at a session specially convened for the purpose.

The status of the British dominions at the Peace Conference was adequately recognized in the place accorded to their representatives in its proceedings. The Peace Conference was attended by the Prime Minister and others of my advisers, and the treaty of peace with Germany was signed by two Canadian plenipotentiaries to whom, in accordance with recent developments in constitutional relations, powers necessary for that purpose were issued by His Majesty upon the recommendation of my advisers.

The effects of the terrible and disastrous conflict in which the world has been involved during the past five years are manifest in the disturbance of normal conditions and in the widespread unrest which have been so marked in many countries. While our own Dominion has not been wholly free from those tendencies, we are fortunate in finding them less serious than in any other country. It is hoped that the final conclusion of peace will do much to quiet unrest and to lead the people of the world once more into the path of orderly pursuits and peaceful purpose.

Having regard to the necessity of avoiding industrial disturbance and with a view to ensuring more stable relations and a better understanding between employers and employed, my advisers intend to summon in the early future a representative conference for friendly and intimate discussion of such questions, and for the consideration of the report of the industrial relations committee and of the proposals therein set forth.

Almost the entire Canadian Expeditionary Force has now returned to our shores, and the task of demobilization has proceeded with much greater expedition than was at first believed to be possible. The work of assisting the returned men in vocational training and in settling upon the land has made rapid advances, and it is believed that in this respect Canada stands second to no country in the world.

The volume of legislation enacted at the present session has been both com-

FORMATION OF HUGE TRADE POOL CREDIT IS FAVOURED

Chairman of Canadian Trade Mission Thinks Banking and Financial Interests of Dominion Should Assist in Getting Foreign Business.

The Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa issues the following regarding trade with European countries which are now undergoing periods of reconstruction:—

"Canadian banks and financial interests should now undertake to finance those European countries which have heavy reconstruction problems, and the Canadian public should give whole-hearted support to this new enterprise. That is the message of Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, on his departure for England at the close of his six-week visit.

"I have had a strenuous time," he said in an interview, "in which I have been more and more convinced that our public requires educating in the tremendous possibilities of trade with Europe. I am not in favour of granting further Government credits, as I think our banking or financial interests with Government co-operation could do the work more efficiently. These have the machinery and need only employ. I believe a central organization could be formed which would make the necessary advances for rebuilding these countries. They would take in return the securities from foreign

Governments. In this way the public would participate. Such a matter of procedure would have the direct effect of stimulating Canadian exports through the natural interest which would be aroused there, and, secondly, through interesting our producers in markets to which our banks had extended credits. Such a union of banking and financial interests is being formed on a huge scale in the United States.

"I consider that a capital of \$300,000,000, if raised in this manner in Canada, would enable us to do trade up to perhaps five times this amount, if it were used as a kind of circulating credit. Some of these European countries are bare of the necessities of life and must have credit. It is for the bankers, producers and manufacturers to get together. There are other things which Canada must do, especially the keeping up of the war-time standard, if possible, in export of raw materials and foodstuffs, and I want to urge on the Canadian people non-Government credit as the most urgent thing to be taken in hand, if we are to retain our facilities for international trade on which the Dominion's future prosperity must largely depend."

prehensive and important. The measures, respecting soldiers' settlement, pensions, combines and monopolies, technical education, construction and improvement of highways and public health are especially noteworthy. Equally important are the Bankruptcy Act, the measure authorizing the establishment of an air board for the control of aeronautics and the Act providing for the operation of the Canadian National Railways. I trust that these and other important measures which you have considered and approved will be attended with marked advantage to the public interest.

Gentlemen of the House:

In the name of His Majesty I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the needs of the public service and for demobilization and other necessary purposes connected with the war.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

From the terrible struggle in which our country has borne so notable a part, Canada emerges with the proud consciousness that in fulfilling her duty to civilization and humanity she has taken a high place among the world's nations. The burdens imposed by her effort in the war are serious, but not overwhelming. Indeed, they are insignificant compared with her enormous and varied resources. Endowed with a vast heritage, we face the future with just confidence, firm in our determination to upbuild within our borders a great and prosperous nation.

Homesteads in June.

During the period ending June 24 there were 272 homesteads entered in the West, including 110 soldier grants, against 94 last year. The nationality of those who made entry was: British, 73; Canadian, 62; American, 30; French, 2; Scandinavian, 14; other European, 6; not stated, 85.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES NEEDED IN SIBERIA

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok, Siberia, writes that Lt.-Col. MacFeat, the British representative on the Inter-Allied Purchasing Committee recently formed for the purpose of obtaining the supplies required for the Siberian railway systems now under control of the Inter-Allied Railway Committee, has requested that Canadian manufacturers of railway materials send catalogues.

Canadian manufacturers in a position to supply rolling stock, rails or other railway supplies should send catalogues addressed to Lt.-Col. MacFeat, care L. D. Wilgress, Esq., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Suifunskaya street 10, Vladivostok, Siberia.

Waterton Lake Park.

Waterton Lake Park, Alberta, is the smallest of the Canadian scenic reservations, comprising an area of 16 square miles. It is situated in southern Alberta, and originally extended to the international boundary, but was reduced by the Forest Reserves and Parks Act of 1911 to a little less than one-third its former area. The chief feature is the chain of lakes that give their name to the park. The mountains which surround the lakes rise in picturesque formation to over 8,000 feet in height. The slopes are covered with pine, spruce, balsam, and Douglas fir. Black- and white-tailed deer, the Rocky Mountain sheep, or Bighorn, and black and grizzly bear are comparatively plentiful. The fishing is exceptionally good. Several varieties of trout are found in the lakes and streams, including namaycush, specimens of which weighing 30 pounds have been taken. Pike and grayling are numerous, as stated in the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, issued by the Parks Branch, Department of the Interior.

LUMBER TRADE OF B.C. SHOULD BE 250 000,000

Only Sustained Effort Required to Keep Market Up to Record.

During the year 1918 the fluctuating demand caused by the emergency nature of all business was reflected in the lumber business of British Columbia; but the province during the last two or three years has obtained a footing which requires only sustained effort to secure for British Columbia timber a market for at least 250,000,000 feet a year. The year 1918 saw the province most prominent in connection with the war, the total shipment and production of aeroplane spruce and fir from January to November, 1918, totalling 26,124,000 and 9,224,000 feet respectively. The aggregate estimated value of timber production for 1918 was \$54,162,523, against \$48,300,469 in 1917 and \$29,150,000 in 1915.

The water-borne export of lumber from the province totalled 88,069,029 feet, or more than 100 per cent over 1917 or 1916; 17,024,536 feet went to China and 19,803,335 feet to Japan, as against 1,572,871 feet and 1,590,246 feet in 1917.—*Trade and Commerce Bulletin.*

FRANCE RESCINDS SOME IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The French *Journal Officiel* of Wednesday, June 18, contains a Presidential Decree, dated June 13, which abrogates, as from the 20th June, the existing prohibitions on imports into France and Algeria, except in respect of certain goods which are specified in a schedule annexed to the present decree. The goods specified in the schedule, which remain temporarily subject to import prohibition, are few in number, the most important classes being:—

- Coal tar products and dyes.
- Perfumery, other than soap.
- Yarns and thread.
- Tissues.
- Worked and made-up furs.
- Jewellery and watches, etc.
- Musical instruments.

It should be noted that the raising of the import prohibition referred to above does not apply to goods originating in or imported from European countries subject to the French "General" Tariff rates of duty.

Tenders for Coal.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Ontario and Quebec," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, July 25, 1919, for the supply of coal for the Dominion buildings throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion buildings.

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

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

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 3, 1919.

Gasolene Production.

The new gasolene absorption plant at Dingman Well, Calgary, is a complete success, and is now producing a high grade of gasolene at the rate of 13 to 15 barrels a day from only a portion of the wet gas in No. 1 well, says a report from the Immigration and Colonization Commissioner at Winnipeg.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AS RESULT OF ENQUIRY

Suggestions for Permanent Improvements in Relations between Employers and Employees embodied in Summary of Report

The Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, which started on tour of Canada April 30, 1919, and visited every province except Prince Edward Island, taking the evidence of nearly five hundred witnesses at seventy sessions in twenty-eight industrial centres, has just completed its report. The proceedings were conducted along unusually informal lines, any one being allowed to make a statement, without oath or other formality. The evidence taken would fill more than 2,000 printed pages.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report recommends legislation for a minimum work-day of eight hours, with weekly rest of not less than twenty-four hours; minimum wage, especially for women, girls, and unskilled labour; also Government action to relieve unemployment through public works, to help the building of workers' homes, to restore fullest liberty of speech and press, and to establish a bureau for promoting industrial councils to improve relations between employers and workers. Immediate inquiry by experts is suggested with a view to early legislation as to the system of proportional representation in parliamentary elections; also state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age. Other general recommendations are: Collective bargaining, payment of a living wage, right of workers to organize, recognition of unions, steps toward establishment of joint plant and industrial councils; to poorest worker's child extension of opportunity to reach highest educational institution; also that the Commission's findings be put into effect in all work controlled by Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied; that the report and evidence be printed for general distribution; and that if the Dominion Parliament has not power to legislate as proposed by the Commission, a conference of Premiers and other representative of Provincial Governments, also representative labour men and employers, be called in Ottawa to reach unanimity on such points, and also to unify present provincial and Dominion legislation bearing on relations between employers and employees.

NEW BASIS OF INDUSTRY.

The Commission was appointed chiefly to consider and make suggestions for securing permanent improvement in relations between employers and employees. It was deemed necessary to investigate the prevailing unrest, which they ascribe largely to upheavals in Europe and general disturbances owing to the war, giving rise to a desire on part of workers generally to reach quickly an objective which ordinarily would require a process of evolution covering a long period.

Many employers agree with the workers as to the need for an ultimate change in the basis of industry, but they do not agree with workers as to methods. Workers also differ among themselves, one group desiring complete possession of the machinery of production and the full product of their toil, another group simply asking larger purchasing power of their wages, while between these the more moderate, and as the Commission believe the majority, would welcome co-operation and industrial peace until gradually a system would be evolved by which workers would receive a more adequate share of what their labour produces. The

Commission holds that as we can see only a little way ahead, all changes should be made step by step, each step being based on experience as it is gained, but the general direction should be determined towards health, happiness, and prosperity of workers and the service of the community.

Workers are diligently studying economic questions, and while some of the literature they read may be unsound, or lack of mental training of some workers may prevent their thorough understanding of it, the Commissioners are convinced that the good sense and sound judgment of the majority enables them to discriminate, and hence extreme doctrines have been accepted only by a minority.

UNREST AND HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Unrest was greatest where there was most unemployment, which was found in several large urban centres, though there is little in smaller towns and rural districts, in spite of the number of discharged soldiers and munition workers released. In some manufacturing centres, such as Kitchener, Ont., there was an actual scarcity of labour. Returned soldiers have to a large extent been reabsorbed into civil life, generally in their old positions. The scarcity of farm help is very pronounced. At one point the Commission learned that the local Government employment officer has 1,500 calls from farms, but though 1,000 men on his list were asking work, none were willing to go on the land, because of the isolation, hard and long hours of work, seasonal employment, bringing wages insufficient to tide over the slack season. Many farmers claim that they cannot compete with the high wages paid by manufacturers. The Commissioners believe that if the unemployed of the cities who understand farming methods could be induced to go to the farms the existing unemployed problem would be largely solved. The Commission recommends state social insurance for those unable to work through lack of opportunity, sickness, invalidity or old age.

Owing to unsettled conditions, the Commission found everywhere a great reluctance to risk unemployed capital in new enterprises or the expansion of existing ones.

The high cost of living was assigned as one, if not the chief, cause of labour unrest, which would largely disappear if living expenses more nearly balanced wages. At present any advance in wages is invariably met by increases in price of prime necessities of life, which many people believe is due to profiteering, chiefly through cold-storage plants which intercept food supplies. They also blame the present expensive system of distribution, and declare there are too many middlemen. The Commission notes with pleasure that this matter is being investigated by a special committee of Parliament.

The Commission approves of the labour declaration in the Peace Treaty, that "labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or as an article of commerce."

If this basic principle were freely and frankly acknowledged by employers, and acted on in good faith, it would go far to improve their relations with employees. Without any extraordinary upheaval, policies may be adopted which will ensure to the worker a fairer reward for his toil, and a living wage, and insure him against want during temporary enforced idleness, from any cause, and during old age. The minimum wage law now administered by boards in Manitoba, British Columbia, Sas-

Save by the W.S.S. method.

katchewan, and Quebec should be extended to all the provinces, and should cover unskilled labour as well as women and girls.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

At the great majority of places visited the Commission found a demand by workers for a shorter working day, based on their desires for more leisure and energy to devote to the things of life other than work. The most common request was for an eight-hour day with the Saturday half-holiday where already established, and its further extension wherever possible, thus making the 44-hour week. General approval by employers in regard to the shorter working day was coupled with statements of difficulties such as the necessity for using all possible daylight in such industries as farming, fishing, logging, etc., which are subject to climatic conditions and limited season; the disadvantage of a section of an industry working shorter hours, yet competing with other sections within Canada working longer hours; also the fear that Canadian industry with its small home market might be unable to meet competition in foreign markets if conditions in Canada are advanced too far ahead of countries manufacturing similar products.

The Commission believes that a shorter day is most needed in industries that are fatiguing, monotonous or under trying conditions such as heat, dust, cramped position, etc., and that the number of work hours should be based scientifically upon the demands of industry and not upon mere ability to work such hours without undue fatigue. The eight-hour day has been recognized by the Peace Treaty and already adopted in many industries in Canada. The Commission recommends that it be established by law throughout Canada, with due regard for above considerations. Such legislation should provide for a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday whenever possible, and should not interfere where a shorter day is now worked, or with its extension.

WORKERS' RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

The Commission believe the day has passed when any employer should deny his employees the right to organize—a right claimed by employers themselves and not denied by workers. Employers gain nothing by opposition, because employees organize anyway, and refusal only leaves in their minds a rankling sense of injustice. The prudent employer will recognize such organization and deal with its duly accredited representatives. Distrust and lack of confidence have been sometimes caused because trade agreements have not been faithfully observed; charges were made on both sides to this effect. In some sections, also, local trade unions' representatives have advocated extreme measures—such men and measures being the logical outcome of unjustifiable opposition by some employers, and the sympathetic strike principle has been adopted because of the refusal of groups of employers to grant the claims of organized workers. These factors have been assigned as the chief causes of the non-observance of contracts entered into by workers in numerous cases, especially in western Canada. This policy is not recognized by the international trade unions, who believe in strict observance of agreements. It cannot be denied that trades unions generally have brought many solid advantages to workers in form of increased wages, shorter hours and improved conditions. When employers in one line of industry are organized and their employees have a central organization, a bargain between the two groups would have the advantage, from the point of view of competition, of equalizing wages, hours and other conditions affecting costs.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The Commission defines collective bargaining as the right of workers to group themselves for the purpose of selling their labour power collectively, instead of making individual agreements with the employer. For this purpose, men have organized themselves into Trade Unions, and many of these are

federated into central councils such as the Metal Trades' Council, etc. Employers, in like manner, sometimes control one factory, sometimes a chain of factories, and in some instances are organized into larger associations of their industry, which again sometimes become part of federations with local branches, such as the National Association of Building Contractors and Supply Men. Collective bargaining is negotiating for and reaching an agreement between employers or groups of employers, and employees or groups of employees, through the representatives chosen by the respective parties themselves.

In the case of larger organizations of workers—for example, where a building contractor employed 19 different classes of tradesmen, all organized into different trade unions, it has been found mutually satisfactory for workers to combine their demands and present them to the employer through the medium of a building-trade federation, and thus settle at one time the conditions for the entire industry.

Many trade unions keep in their employment trained men for the purpose of negotiating their different schedules. As the employer has the right to select any representative or bring in any assistance he may desire in carrying on such negotiations, the Commission think there is no logical reason why workers should be denied such right. The employer is justified in knowing that the schedule is presented to him with the concurrence of a fair proportion of his employees, but it does not matter whether it is put before him directly by a committee of his employees, or by a direct representative of the trade union to which they belong, or through the committee of a federation of trade unions, of which their particular union forms a part.

Entering into agreements and bargaining collectively with trade unions does not mean recognition of the "closed shop" unless the agreement so provides. Numerous cases came before the Commission where this method of collective bargaining was carried on when both union and non-union men were employed.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

In view of complaints at several places that legislation enacted at the request and for the benefit of labour was not adequately enforced, nor increased cost of commodities controlled by Governments, both local and federal, the Commissioners believe that the system of proportional representation from grouped constituencies which has operated in Belgium and Sweden for some years, would be well worth serious study by a committee of Parliament.

Some means should also be adopted to meet the difficulty in regard to housing accommodation for workers, which has been made impossible by the high price of building land and material.

Restrictions on freedom of speech or the press should not be imposed unless urgently demanded in the interest of the peace of the whole community, and such restrictions should not apply to prevent criticism of legislative or governmental action.

SHOP COMMITTEES AND INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

"There is urgent necessity," the Commissioners say, "for greater co-operation between employer and employee. The great obstacle to such co-operation is the suspicion and distrust with which in many cases each regards the other. It is only fair to say that in many cases the relations between particular employers and their employees were found to be harmonious. In all such cases the guiding principle was a frank recognition by each of the rights of the other. At present the worker has little or no knowledge of the difficulties which beset his employer, the cost of raw material, the working expenses, the competition which he has to meet, the risks of his capital, and the margin of profit which he received; and the employer is equally ignorant of the employee's difficulties and viewpoint. This ignorance gives rise to disputes as to rates of pay, hours of labour, and the

[Continued on next page.]

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AS RESULT OF ENQUIRY

Suggestions for Permanent Improvements in Relations between Employers and Employees embodied in Summary of Report

[Concluded from preceding page.]

hundred and one questions which could be largely solved if each side understood what the other had to contend with."

As a means of eliminating that suspicion and distrust, and "for securing a permanent improvement" in their relations and in the conditions of the worker, several forms of joint works committees or joint industrial councils have been adopted and are now in use in England, Canada, Australia, the United States, and elsewhere.

The Commission outlines and gives suggestions regarding various types of joint industrial councils. Full details of the British so-called "Whitley plan" were distributed by the Commission while on tour. It has been adopted in about forty large British industries. Its chief features are national and district councils, composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and also works (or plant) committees, which need not be equally divided, as decisions must be arrived at by agreement between the two parties. Under the Whitley plan the councils are workable only when both parties—employers and workers—in the particular industry are thoroughly organized, as the councils are composed of representatives nominated by the employers' association and the trade unions concerned. Each council arranges its own functions, machinery, and methods of working. In Toronto a joint council closely resembling a district joint council under the Whitley plan is in actual operation in the building trades, and similar councils for those trades are projected in Ottawa and Montreal. There is also in existence a workers' committee in the Coughlan Shipyards at Vancouver, and the formation of councils in other industries is under consideration.

The purpose of the Whitley works (or shop) committees is to establish and maintain co-operation in all workshop matters.

What is known as the "Colorado plan" has been adopted with modifications in many American plants, and in Canada by the Imperial Oil Company, International Harvester Company, Massey-Harris Company, Vancouver Dairy Company, and several others. Joint committees composed of equal numbers of representatives of workers and of the company are formed. The workers' representatives are elected by secret ballot in proportion to their numbers, no distinction being made between union and non-union men.

The "Leitch plan," called "Industrial democracy," is based on the constitution of the United States. The executive officers of the industry form the "Cabinet," which is primarily an executive body with veto powers. The "Senate" is elected, and made up of foremen, departmental heads and under-executives. The "House of Representatives" is elected by secret ballot by the whole body of workers. The business policy set before the workers is justice, economy, co-operation and service, and they benefit financially by receiving 50 per cent of the savings on the cost of production.

The Commissioners make this comment on the various plans for joint councils: "The essential feature of all the proposals is that the human factor in industry is to be regarded as of first importance. They aim at improving the standard of comfort of the worker by securing a greater measure of close co-operation between him and his employer; of eliminating distrust and suspicion by full discussion of all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the industry. They tend to bring the employee and the employer closer together, and give each a better understanding of the difficulties which beset the other;

give the worker a greater sense of responsibility by giving him a greater voice in the government of the industry, and thus bring about a permanent improvement in their relations."

The Commission believes that in Canada a beginning should be made with joint plant councils and more extensive organizations of district and national councils evolved therefrom as necessity arises. They suggest the following as suitable subjects to be dealt with by the Council:—

(1) Wage rates; (2) hours of labour; (3) plant conditions, such as safety, ventilation, light, sanitation, provision for meals, dressing rooms, shelter, etc.; (4) child and women labour; (5) questions of discipline and conduct as between management and workpeople; (6) conditions surrounding the worker outside the plant, such as education, amusement, recreation, health, housing, apprenticeship or special training, libraries, etc.; (7) improvement in the plant or process to improve quality, increase production, decrease waste, etc., and rewards to those who suggest such improvements.

Every council, or by whatever name it may be known, must be the result of the unfettered choice of both the employees and the employer concerned. Any attempt to force a definite plan upon either would be foredoomed to failure. Some machinery could, however, be established to take the initiative and bring the parties together.

The Commission therefore recommends that the Dominion Government should interest itself in the development of these councils, and that a bureau should be established under the Minister of Labour which would compile all available information and statistics, undertake publication of developments in this and other countries, and maintain officers who would act as between employer and workers where desire is expressed to create such councils, and render such other assistance as may be required. The usefulness of councils would depend on the spirit in which they are adopted, but the Commission believe that nothing but good can result from their establishment in all industries where a considerable number of workpeople are employed.

The report is signed by Hon. Chief Justice Mathers, Winnipeg, Chairman; Mr. Charles Harrison, M.P., Mr. Carl Riordon, Mr. Tom Moore, Mr. John W. Bruce, and Mr. Thos. Bengough, Secretary. A minority report was filed by Hon. Senator White and Mr. Frank Pauze.

Tenders for Coal.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Maritime Provinces," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, July 29, 1919, for the supply of coal for the Dominion buildings throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion buildings.

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. RESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Ottawa, June 28, 1919.

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Report describes Curative Waters of Banff which are similar to Springs of Bath, England

AVAILABLE WHOLE YEAR

In the report on the mineral springs of Canada, prepared by R. T. Elworthy, B.Sc., and issued by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, the following description of the hot sulphur springs in the neighbourhood of Banff, Alberta, in the Rocky Mountain National Park, is given:—

THE UPPER HOT SPRING.

"The Upper Hot Spring rises in the northeast side of Sulphur mountain at an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level, and about 500 feet above the valley of the Bow river. This spring was the first to be used by invalids, who bathed in a hole dug in the ground, close to the source of the water. In the early days many a discarded crutch was to be found in the vicinity, bearing eloquent testimony to the healing powers of the hot sulphur waters.

"The Hot Springs Hotel, which is open all the year round, and Grand View Villa, a summer hotel, are both situated close to the Upper Hot Spring. The view from the site of the spring, looking down the valley of the Bow river, is magnificent.

"The spring itself rises in a bricked well about three feet square. The main volume of the water is carried by a pipe for about fifty feet down hill where it runs into the swimming pool of the Upper Hot Spring bath-house. The temperature of the swimming pool is 95.98 degrees, F., almost as hot as one can bear. The spring has a flow of 120 gallons per minute. Its radio-activity is as follows: Emanation, 221 units; dissolved radium, 8.5 units.

THE KIDNEY SPRING.

"The Kidney Spring rises about 200 yards below the Upper Hot Spring, only a short distance from the road up the mountain side. The channel, white with precipitated lime and sulphur, can be seen on the right bank of the road just before the Upper Hot Spring is reached. In cold weather, its situation is especially made evident by the cloud of steam which ascends, and by the trees in the vicinity, white with rime.

"No use is made of the water from this spring, which is almost identical in composition and properties with the Upper Hot Spring.

THE MIDDLE SPRINGS.

"The Middle Springs are untouched, and still in their natural state. In fact, they are little known, and seldom seen by visitors to Banff, notwithstanding their interest and magnificent situation. Considerable possibilities of their utilization exist on account of the large flow of water and the terraced nature of the ground in the vicinity.

"They are about two miles from the Bow bridge, and are reached by a good road which branches to the right, about one mile above the bridge from Mountain avenue. The flora and fauna of the neighbourhood are of great interest. In the winter months, deer may be seen almost daily near the springs.

"The waters issue from two sources; one, in a cave, rising in a pool, the surface of which is constantly agitated by rising bubbles of gas; the other, even more voluminous, from under a large rock at the mouth of the cave. The streams join, tumbling in a steep descent, till they run a more leisurely course over the slopes of the lower mountain to the river. Varieties of algae, vegetable growths that especially abound in the waters of hot sulphur springs, coat the sides of the channels and adorn the rock with vari-coloured filaments. The Middle Spring has a

flow of 50 gallons per minute, and its radio-activity is as follows: Emanation, 294 units; dissolved radium, 8.6 units; emanation in gas evolved, 1910 units. The temperature of this spring is 92 degrees, F.

CAVE AND BASIN SPRINGS.

"The Cave and Basin springs, within easy access of the town, are the best known and most popular of all the hot springs of Banff. They lie, not far apart, on the lower slope, overlooking the Bow valley and Vermilion lake. The cave was discovered in the fall of 1880 by surveyors locating the track of the Canadian Pacific railway. The cave is nearly circular in shape, about 40 feet in diameter and 20 feet high. A pool of bubbling, seething water 4 to 5 feet deep forms the greater part of the floor. Entrance to the cave is through the southeast belvedere of the new bath-house, by means of a well-lit tunnel 30 feet long. A hole in the roof of the cave affords a dim illumination as well as an outlet for the steam and gases arising from the pool. It is said that the walls of the cave were originally covered with stalactites of several feet in length, the icicle-like crystals formed by the drip of water depositing calcium carbonate, but these have long since been carried away. At present the walls are coated with a crystalline deposit, chiefly composed of calcium sulphate or gypsum formed by the constant evaporation of water containing calcium sulphate in solution, on the walls and roof of the cave. The flow from the pool is about 300 gallons per minute. The water runs off from the pool down the tunnel, constantly renewing the water of the swimming bath just outside. The temperature of the water is 85 degrees F. Its radio-activity is as follows: Emanation, 470 units; dissolved radium, 8.5 units; emanation in gas evolved, 3,340 units. Taste, flat with trace of hydrogen sulphide.

THE BASIN SPRING.

"At the opposite end of the swimming pool from the Cave is the Basin a pool of water about 25 feet wide and 40 feet long, overhung on one side by a wall of rock and on the other enclosed by the old bathing pavilion. The overflow, nearly as great as that from the Cave Spring, flows into the new swimming pool and old bath at the opposite end of the basin that was used previous to the completion of the present magnificent bath.

"The water is at a temperature of 94 degrees F., warm enough to be comfortable on the coldest day. Bathing is enjoyed in the Basin the year round, even when there is snow to the depth of several feet.

"The water of the Basin Spring was found to contain a larger proportion of constituents than the other springs and approximates, closely, to the water of the King's Spring, Bath, England, in its composition. The flow of the Basin Spring is 150 gallons per minute. Its radio-activity is as follows: Emanation, 232 units; dissolved radium, 8.5 units; emanation in gas evolved, 2,370 units.

ALPINE CLUB SPRING.

"This spring rises about fifty yards up the mountain side at the back of the club house of the Alpine Club of Canada. The flow is about 150 gallons per hour."

\$5,000,000 IN SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTED.

The Seed Grain Commissioner for Western Canada announces that seed wheat and seed oats to approximately \$5,000,000 in value were purchased and resold by the Federal Seed Grain Department for the relief of farmers in the Western Provinces who experienced shortage of seed. It is estimated this means that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels of seed grain have been distributed since last fall. The entire business is conducted on a cash basis, large amounts being purchased by provincial governments and municipalities for redistribution.—Winnipeg Office, Department of Immigration and Colonization.

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between June 21 and 27, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—

Articles.	Point of delivery.	Date due.
Electric generators	Prescott	July 5

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—

Reed	Toronto	July 5
Yellow horsehide glove leather	"	" 5
Mahogany brown kips	"	June 30
Black box kips	"	July 2
Sole leather, shoulder	"	" 2
Sole leather, sides	"	" 2
Leather cowhide, sides	"	" 2
M.T. lathe	Hamilton	" 2
Universal double C. saws	"	" 2
Band saws	"	" 2
Flexible belt sander	"	" 2
Coats for wards' aides	Ottawa	June 30
Linoleum	"	" 30
Shellac	Toronto	July 3
Surgical supplies	Windsor	" 5
Glass bases	Toronto	" 4

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)—

Manila envelopes	Ottawa	July 3
Carbon paper	"	June 30
Kraft envelopes	"	July 7
White wove envelopes, No. 11	"	" 7
White wove envelopes, No. 8	"	" 7

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—

R.R. ties	St. Vincent de Paul	July 2
Shoe leather	Prince Albert	" 2
Lumber	St. Vincent de Paul	June 28
Groceries	Edmonton	" 30

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—

Top pins (telegraph lines)	Quebec	July 3
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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—

Furniture	Winnipeg	July 4
Dishes	Ottawa	" 4
Birds (Badminton) indoor	Halifax	" 2
Cloths glass	Ottawa	" 2
Fire hose	Halifax	" 2
Boots, ankle	Ottawa	" 2
Bottles, tin, oil	"	June 30
Logs, horse, wood	"	" 30
Lumber	Quebec	July 2
Surgical instruments	Ottawa	" 4
Flannel	"	" 4
Drugs	"	" 4
Cresol, saponified	"	" 7
Chloroform	"	" 7
Drugs	"	" 8
Holders, sputum cup	"	" 8
Tablets	"	" 7
Tape	"	" 7
Aspirators	"	" 9
Wire, platinum	"	" 9
Sheeting, surgical	"	" 9
Laboratory supplies	"	" 9
Rubber goods	"	" 9
Covers dish, metal	"	" 4
Mirrors	Winnipeg	" 4
Jugs	Ottawa	" 4
Fruits	"	June 30
Fish	St. Catharines	" 27
Bread	"	" 27
Potatoes	Hamilton	" 27
Bacon	Quebec	" 30
Eggs	Calgary	" 30
Flour	"	" 30
Ice	Edmonton	" 30
Flour	"	" 30
Aerated waters	"	" 30
Flour	Medicine Hat	" 30
Fish	"	" 30
Potatoes and vegetables	"	" 30
Sweeping chimneys	Vancouver	" 30
Cheese	Calgary	" 30
Rice	"	" 30
Sugar	Toronto	" 30
Conservancy	Charlottetown	July 7
Conservancy	Sydney Mines	" 3
Conservancy	Table Head	" 3
Horse shoeing	St. John, N.B.	" 3
Sweeping chimneys	Fredericton	" 3

ENEMY GUNS, AIRCRAFT, ETC., COMING TO CANADA

It is stated in the Overseas Minister of Militia's report, in connection with the allocation of war trophies captured by the Canadian troops, to the Dominion, that the Canadian war trophies may be classified under three heads:—
Guns, machine guns, tanks, etc.

Smaller articles of interest to war museums, such as German equipment, armour, shells, shell cases, munitions, etc.

War aeroplanes and aeronautical equipment.

These trophies which will be shipped to Canada, include 107 field guns, 19 trench mortars, 248 machine guns; a large number of German aeroplanes, including 21 Fokkers, 39 various other types enemy aircraft, and 5 Gothas; many thousands German rifles, bayonets, grenades, uniforms, insignia, equipment of all kinds. All war trophies captured by Canadian troops become the property of Canadian Government.

Rocky Mountain Park.

The Rocky Mountains Park is the oldest as well as the largest of the Dominion National Parks. It was established by Act of Parliament in 1887, two years after the last spike in the Canadian Pacific railway was driven at Craigellachie. It originally covered 26 by 10 miles and included the whole of the valley lying between the Bourgeau and Sulphur mountains. In 1910 this area was enlarged to about 5,000 square miles, but, was reduced under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act of 1911 to 1,800 square miles. Banff and Laggan are the chief headquarters for the tourist. The hot sulphur springs of Banff have marked curative qualities. The water in these pools is warm even in the depth of winter. The park has hundreds of miles of well-kept roads and trails, which are constantly being extended. The game in the park include buffalo, elk, deer, big-horn sheep, mountain goat, bear, and many other species of Rocky Mountain fauna, as stated in the report of the Commissioner for Dominion Parks, issued by the Department of the Interior.

British Graves in France.

As stated by Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia, in reference to the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission, "there are 160,000 isolated graves on the battlefields of France and Belgium, and the total number of graves of British soldiers in those areas is comprised as follows: United Kingdom, 452,730; Canada, 43,631; Australia, 35,131; New Zealand, 11,393; South Africa, 4,450; South Africa Native Labour Corps, 535; Newfoundland, 888; India, natives, 5,665; and British West Indies, 956. This represents a total of British soldiers' graves in France and Belgium of 555,379."

How Coal Enters Canada.

Approximately 42 per cent of the coal imported into Canada is brought in by water routes, 46 per cent all rail, and 12 per cent by ferry, according to the final report of the Fuel Controller.

Overseas Estates Branch.

The Estates Branch of the Overseas Ministry of Militia, in charge of Lt.-Col. G. S. Robertson, has had to do up with about 300,000 wills of soldiers, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister.

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

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

- Pte. William Reed, 111th Battalion (111594).
- Pte. Homer Corey, 2nd C.I.W.B. (120070).
- Pte. John Paterson, 73rd and 80th Battalions (36980).
- Pte. Charles Brown, 69th and 19th Battalions (37203).
- Pte. J. B. Courval, 96th Regiment (57378).
- Pte. A. A. Lindsay, 212th Battalion (100424).
- Pte. Geo. Keith, 12th D.D., late 46th Battalion (103401).
- Lieut. Howard R. Barton, 159th Battalion (105433).
- Pte. Harry Whitworth, 1st Battalion, C.O.M.F., and No. 1 D.D. (58798).
- P.O. Saul Baker, A.P.S. *Hochelaga* and H.M.C.S. *Nobe* (28362).
- Pte. John Barry, 190th Battalion (106293).
- Pte. Cornelius Daly, M.R.D. (114198).
- Pte. Geo. Welsh, 1st C.C. Bn. (49375).
- Pte. Fred. Lafleur, 66th Battalion (112586).
- Pte. Charles P. Buckland, "F" Unit, M.H.C.C., and 87th Battalion (56419).
- Pte. Joseph V. Grinsven, 49th and 138th Battalions (53328).
- Pte. F. Reid, 18th and 119th Battalions (117173).
- Pte. V. H. Edwards, 68th Battalion (109057).
- Pte. Z. Rlopel, 4th, formerly 12th Battalion (3499).
- Pte. Geo. G. Coomb, E.M.G. (114434).
- Pte. Alex. MacDougall, No. 1 D.D. (102521).
- Pte. Hyman Goldstein, 4th Battalion (517).
- Pte. George H. Cook, P.P.C.L.I. (121105).
- Pte. Albert R. Smith, 4th C.M.R. (36593).
- Pte. Frank Gilhooly, 138th and 31st Battalions (104143).
- Pte. Nicholas Neville, 4th C.G.R. (112825).
- Pte. William Green, 22nd Battalion (105397).
- Pte. William A. Myatt, C.A.S.C. (120469).
- Pte. Dominique Brunet, 41st Battalion (105696).
- Pte. James O'Dowds, 34th Battalion (59238).
- Pte. Edgar McBain, 50th and 138th Battalions (34764).
- Pte. James H. Hayes, 172nd Battalion (56318).
- Sylvester Jennings, 214th Battalion (119197).
- Pte. J. William Tyson, 2nd Casualty Unit, formerly 169th Battalion (33771).
- Cpl. Geo. L. Gardon, 50th Battalion (22652).
- Pte. Stanley J. Wilson, 14th and 199th Battalions (40311).
- L.-Cpl. Alfred Rowley, C.M.P. Force (118040).
- Pte. John Brown, 1st Depot Battalion (57471).
- Pte. Arsene Huard, 187th Battalion (61528).
- Pte. George E. Boyle, 55th Battalion (110366).
- Pte. Harry Grosco, C.F.C. (110986).
- Pte. Edward Lofgren, C.F.C. (101320-63557).
- Cpl. John Hughes, C.E.S. Corps and No. 4 D.D. (47258).
- Sgt. Albert E. Renton, 238th Battalion (102137).
- Spr. James Frame, C.O.R. (106484).

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Concluded.

Ice	Victoria	June 30
Sweeping chimneys	Qualicum Hospital	" 30
Forage and straw	Niagara Camp	" 30
Conservancy	Toronto	" 30
Scavenging	"	" 30
Bacon	Victoria	" 30
Bacon	Vancouver	" 30
Canned tomatoes	Montreal	July 2
Canned tomatoes	Toronto	" 3
Removal manure	Kingston	" 2

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 Par-
liament, members of the Pro-
vincial Legislatures, mem-
bers of the Judiciary, daily
and weekly newspapers,
army officers, mayors and
postmasters of cities and
towns, and to all public offi-
cials and institutions who are in a pos-
ition to disseminate official news.**Subscription Rates.**One year. \$2.00
Six months 1.00Cheques, money orders and drafts
should be made payable to the
CANADIAN OFFICIAL RECORD.**EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL
No. 2206.**

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

**\$250,000 IS VOTED
FOR THE AIR BOARD****For Equipment, Maintenance,
Salaries and Other
Expenses of New Body.**

An appropriation of \$250,000 to provide for the maintenance of equipment, salaries, and other expenses of the Air Board was included in the Supplementary Estimates by an Order in Council of July 1 and was passed by the House of Commons on July 5. The Order in Council is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorandum from the Vice-Chairman of the Air Board respecting an appropriation to provide for the maintenance of equipment, salaries, and other expenses of the Board.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, advise that the request of the Air Board be complied with and that the following item be included in the Supplementary Estimates to be submitted to Parliament at the present session:—

"To provide for the maintenance of present equipment, salaries, and other expenses to be incurred by the Air Board, in accordance with the Act passed at the present session of Parliament, all expenses under the vote to be regulated by the Governor in Council—\$250,000."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The vote was subsequently passed by the House of Commons Committee on July 5.

Prince Rupert Dry Dock.

The drydock constructed by the G.T.P. at Prince Rupert is expected to be in operation shortly. This was completed in 1916. Prince Rupert Drydock and Engineering Company, Limited, has recently leased the drydock for the purpose of establishing a shipbuilding plant with large repair plant as an auxiliary.—Department of Immigration and Colonization, Western Branch.

Are you buying W.S. Stamps?**FISHING RESULTS
FOR MAY WERE
UP TO AVERAGE***Department of Naval Service
Report sums up Conditions
for month on Atlantic and
Pacific.***CATCHES USUALLY GOOD**

Weather conditions were favourable for fishing operations on the Atlantic coast during May, with the exception of the last week of the month, when a severe northeast storm resulted in the destruction of a great many lobster traps and herring nets all over the coast, but more especially in those parts of Cape Breton that are exposed to the north and east.

A bulletin by the Department of Naval Service states the fishing results for the month, however, taken all over, were excellent and exceeded very greatly those for May last year, both in quantity and value.

The quantity of cod and haddock landed amounted to 238,874 cwt., against 91,750 cwt. for the same period last year. Lunenburg, N.S., contributed a large part of this increase. Guysborough and Digby counties, N.S., also produced considerably greater quantities of these fish; while the traps at Ingonish, Victoria county, N.S., took more than 20,000 cwt. of haddock, against none for May last year.

The spring herring fishery resulted in a very large increase, amounting to 167,700 cwt., due mainly to a great abundance of fish at the Magdalen Islands.

The mackerel catch for May amounted to 3,764 cwt., against 4,545 cwt. for the same month last year.

The lobster fishery was prosecuted with much success. The catch for the month amounted to 143,300 cwt., against 111,600 cwt. Lobsters seemed to be abundant on all the fishing grounds, and a greater quantity would have been landed but for the severe storm towards the end of the month. Since the beginning of the canning season on March 1, 69,150 cases have been packed. The pack up to the end of May last year was 52,686 cases. It should be noted, however, that canning commenced two and a half months earlier last year.

Owing to the somewhat stagnant condition of the market for canned sardines, the sardine fishermen did not push this fishery during the month. Consequently not more than 1,860 barrels were taken, as against 38,376 for May last year.

Rather unfavourable weather prevailed on the Pacific coast throughout the month, and interfered considerably with fishing operations. In the northern part of the Pacific province boats trolling for salmon were unable to operate continuously. The catch of salmon, therefore, was slightly less than that for the preceding month of May. The catch of

halibut, on the other hand, was 4,000 cwt. greater.

The total value of sea fish, at the point of landing on both coasts, was \$3,085,050. For the same month last year the value amounted to \$2,229,877, an increase of over \$800,000.

**NEW HEADS OF
BIG ORGANIZATION****Important changes made in
the Department of
Agriculture**

Under the heading "Important Changes in the Department," the following announcement is made in the current number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Department of Agriculture:—

Three important changes affecting the Department of Agriculture have recently taken place. The Hon. Mr. Crerar has resigned the portfolio of agriculture, Dr. J. H. Grisdale has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. E. S. Archibald has been established in the position of Director of Experimental Farms.

The Hon. Mr. Crerar is succeeded by the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, as the acting Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Crerar was Minister of Agriculture from October 12, 1917, to June 4, 1919.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale has been holding the Dual Position of Director of Experimental Farms and Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture since June of last year. He is succeeded as Director of Experimental Farms by Mr. E. S. Archibald, who has been acting Director since Dr. Grisdale assumed temporarily the office to which he has now been definitely appointed. Dr. Grisdale's career was recorded in The Agricultural Gazette of July last year.

Mr. Archibald has been associated with the Experimental Farms since 1912, when he was appointed Dominion Animal Husbandman. For the three years immediately previous he had been Farm Superintendent and Professor of Agriculture at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, and was lecturer in Agriculture during the previous year. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Acadia University.

**CANADIAN WHEAT HAS
FINE REPUTATION**

Canadian wheat enjoys an excellent reputation in the English market. Colour, hardness, and baking strength are the principal factors that commend Canadian wheats to the English millers. This reputation is due partly to the natural superiority of our wheats, owing to being grown under very favourable climatic conditions for the production of hard grain, and also to the fact that Canada perhaps leads all other countries in the uniformity of the wheat exported. This uniformity is partly due to the excellent grading system directed by the Canadian Government, as stated in a recent report by C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists.

**DOMINION IS FIFTH
IN GOLD PRODUCTION**

In 1916 the total production of gold in the world amounted to 22,107,769 fine ounces, of the value of \$457,006,045. In production the South African dominions lead with a total production of 9,296,848 ounces, the United States second with 4,479,057 ounces, Australia third with 1,662,154 ounces, Russia fourth with 1,273,362 ounces, Canada fifth with 930,492 ounces, and Rhodesia sixth with 930,356 ounces. The gold production of the British Empire in 1916 was 14,229,844 ounces, or 64 per cent of the world's total, as given in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

**AFFECTS LIQUOR IN
BOND THROUGH CANADA****New Regulation Requires
Guarantee of Delivery
at Foreign Port.**

A new regulation affecting intoxicating liquor in transit under bond through Canada was passed by Order in Council on July 1, as follows:—

The Deputy Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of the Customs Act, is pleased to make the following regulation respecting intoxicating liquors arriving in Canada destined for exportation from Canada, and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

REGULATION.

Respecting shipments of intoxicating liquors arriving in Canada destined for a place outside of Canada, the Minister of Customs may grant permission to hold the shipments in transitu in bond and to export the same under guarantee for their delivery at the port of destination, and to require from the carriers the production of foreign customs landing certificates.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.**SMALL TOOLS FOR
DEVASTATED DISTRICTS**

As a result of the appeal to the agricultural organizations of Canada by the Canadian branch of the British Empire Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund, a sum amounting to \$23,500 has been secured. The money will be used in the purchase of garden sets and other small tools, to be distributed to farmers whose homes have been devastated and property destroyed in Serbia, Belgium, Rumania, and France. After learning from manufacturers the particular style of tools exported to these countries, it was decided to make up one thousand sets for each of the four countries named. These, which comprise hay forks, manure forks, hoes, garden rakes, spades, sickles, etc., have been shipped to the headquarters of the British Empire Relief Committee to be distributed, as stated in the Agricultural Gazette of Canada.

**GRAIN STORED IN
PRAIRIE ELEVATORS.**

The Department of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg Branch, issues the following grain figures:—

In store Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 752,790 bushels; Saskatoon, 994,740 bushels; Calgary, 709,422 bushels.

In store C.P. interior elevators, 3,729,855 bushels; 1917, 3,465,780 bushels.

In store all elevators lake front, 7,425,219 bushels.

Inspected since September 1, 1918:—

Wheat. Other grains. Total.
1918—119,161,200 43,225,650 162,386,850
1917—160,050,400 74,920,700 224,971,100

Wood Heating Comparison.

In a pamphlet on the subject of wood fuel, prepared by Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation, the statement is made that a standard cord (4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet, or 128 cubic feet) of hardwood, such as birch, beech, or maple, equals in heating value one ton of anthracite coal.

Canada's Veterinary Corps.

The war establishments of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps in France were 72 officers and 756 other ranks, responsible for the health care of 24,000 horses employed in the various Canadian units in France, according to the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia, recently issued.

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

PENSIONS—Comparative Table, Rank and File in Allied Countries.

	1919 Canada (new scale with increases for children).	April, 1917, Dec., 1918, Canada (new scale).	June, 1914, March, 1917, Canada (old scale).	Statistics Nov., 1918, Great Britain.	Statistics June, 1918, Australia.	Statistics Oct., 1917, New Zealand.	Statistics 1917, † France.	Statistics Oct., 1917, United States.	Statistics 1918, South Africa.
	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rates.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.	Yearly rate.
Total disability.....	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$480.00	\$351.00	\$379.00	\$505.00	\$240.00	\$360.00	\$379.00
Allowance for wife of dis- ability pensioner.	96.00	96.00			189.50	253.00		180.00	126.30
Widows.....	480.00	480.00	384.00	Under 45, 175.50 Over 45, 191.75	253.00	379.00	112.60	300.00	253.00
Parents.....	Pension in ac- cordance with needs not to exceed \$480.00.	480.00	288.00	Not to exceed 191.75	Mother of unmarried son receives same pension as a widow. Parents without ade- quate means award- ed pension. (Amount not stated).	379.00		240.00 for widowed mother.	No information.
Children	\$144.00 first child, 120.00 second child, 96.00 subse- quent child- ren.	96.00	72.00	* 84.35 first child, 63.25 second child, 52.75 subse- quent child- ren.	\$130.00 to first child, 97.50 second child, 65.00 subsequent children.	130.00		120.00 first child, 150.00 second child, 60.00 each addi- tional child up to two.	94.90 first child, 84.20 sec'd child, 73.75 third child, 63.25 subsequent children.
Orphan children.....	\$288.00 first child, 240.00 second child, 192.00 subse- quent.	192.00	144.00	* 126.50 first child, 116.00 subse- quent child- ren.	\$130.00 to 10 years, 162.50 to 14 years, 195.00 14 to 16 years.	195.00	112.60 if wife was separa- ted from sol- dier and not entitled to pension.	240.00 first child, 120.00 second child, 120.00 third child, 60.00 each addi- tional child up to two.	No information.
Special allowance for help- lessness.	Not to exceed \$300.00.	Not to exceed \$300.00.	Not to exceed \$250.00.	Not to exceed \$253.00.	126.50	Not to exceed 130.00.	No special al- lowance.	Not to exceed 240.00. A total disability pensioner who is bed-ridden or who has lost both hands or both eyes, may be paid \$100 a month, but there shall then be no extra allowance for attendance.	Not to exceed 50 % of amount of disability pen- sion the pen- sioner is receiv- ing.
Number of classes of dis- ability.	20 classes and gratuity.	20 classes and gratuity.	5 classes and gratuity.	8 classes and gratuity.	No clearly defined classes.	No informa- tion.	6 classes ...	Compensation for partial disability is a percentage of total disability equal to the reduc- tion in earning capacity.	No information.

* An increase in pension for children and orphan children has been effected since previous statement was sent to P. C. † Pension bill being revised at the present time
‡ New decree passed last November increasing the above pension rates and enlarging the scope for paying pensions. § Incomplete. — pensions, but in most cases the informa-
tion has not been received yet.

VAST PEAT FUEL RESOURCES OF CANADA

Peat Bogs cover 37,000 sq. miles—contain over 9,000,000,000 tons

In the bulletin entitled: "Peat as a Source of Fuel," by Eugene Haanel, Director, Mines Branch, issued by the Commission of Conservation, the following account is given of the peat resources of Canada:—

"The total area of the Dominion of Canada overlain by peat bogs is estimated to be 37,000 square miles, and of this total area the known peat bogs of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick comprise 12,000 square miles with an average depth of 6 feet. This is probably but a portion of the actual amount of this valuable fuel asset in existence in these provinces.

"One square mile of peat bog with an average depth of six feet will produce 774,000 tons of peat fuel, with a moisture content of 25 per cent. The 12,000 square miles will therefore, contain about 9,300,000,000 tons of peat, having a fuel value of equivalent to about 5,400,000,000 tons of good coal. This calculation is made on the assumption that the total quantity of peat contained in the 12,000 square miles is suitable for fuel purposes. This assumption is not strictly correct, but is near enough to serve the purpose of illustrating the enormous potential energy stored in our vast peat deposits.

"Up to the present time the Mines Branch has located, delimited, mapped and investigated, as to depth, character, and quantity of peat available, for com-

mercial exploitation as fuel or litter, peat bogs comprising approximately 175,000 acres. Of this total amount, published reports treat in detail about 140,000 acres distributed as follows: Ontario, 25 bogs; Quebec, 12; Nova Scotia, 8; Prince Edward Island, 6; and 7 in Manitoba, making 58 in all. These bogs are estimated to be capable of producing 115,000,000 tons of fuel, and 10,500,000 tons of peat litter.

"Seven bogs within convenient shipping distance of Toronto are estimated to be capable of producing 26,500,000 tons of fuel, and seven bogs in the vicinity of Montreal could supply that city with 23,500,000 tons of fuel."

CANADIAN HOSPITAL CAPACITY IN ENGLAND

The medical units organized or re-organized by the Canadian Army Medical Services during the year 1917 in the United Kingdom were, as stated in the Progress Reports of the C.A.M.C., as follow:—

- Ten general hospitals.
- Eight special hospitals.
- Six convalescent hospitals.
- One ship hospital.
- Two laboratory units.
- Four sanitary sections.
- One central medical store.
- Two advance depot medical stores.
- One regimental depot and training school.

Two administrative units, D.M.S. branch and A.D.M.S., London area. In this reorganization hospital expansion was affected as follows:— Canadian Military Hospital, Basingstoke, 1,040 beds, projected to have 2,500 beds.

Canadian Special Pulmonary Tuberculosis Hospital, Denham, 150 beds.
Canadian Military Hospital, Kirkdale, 1,300 beds.

Canadian Special Hospital, Whitley, 600 beds.

Araguaya, ship hospital, 775 beds.

Canadian Nursing Sisters' Convalescent Hospital, Buxton, 35 beds.

Canadian Officers' Convalescent Hospital, Broadstairs, 200 beds.

The Yarrow, Canadian officers' hospital, Broadstairs, 100 beds.

Princess Patricia's Red Cross Hospital, Bexhill, 1,800 beds.

Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Buxton, expanded by 430 beds.

* Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, expanded by 1,040 beds.

Canadian Special Hospital, Etchinghill, expanded by 100 beds.

Military Convalescent Hospital, Epsom, 4,000 beds taken over from the Imperials.

Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Beechboro, 130 beds taken over from the Imperials.

The net total expansion above is 11,432 beds. The total Canadian hospital capacity is now (at the end of 1917) 19,950 beds.

Heating by Electricity.

It requires about 25 horse-power of electrical energy to heat a well-built eight-room house. To electrically heat 20,000 such houses for example, at the same time would entail a power plant and transmission installation of 500,000 horse-power, which is 25 more power than the total capacity of the three large power companies at Niagara Falls, Ont., as stated in the final report of the Fuel Controller.

COMPARATIVE COST OF ELECTRICITY AND STEAM

The comparative cost of steam and electricity for railroad traction is thus given in a bulletin on the subject of the electrification of railways, prepared by S. T. Dodd and issued by the Commission of Conservation.

"The cost of electricity for railway service compared with that of steam depends upon the price paid for coal and electric power. It is difficult to make a definite estimate because we must include not only the price paid for coal, but the cost of transportation and the expense of operating coal chutes, ash dumps, and other expenses involved in the handling of coal. Possibly \$4 per ton might represent a fair figure for the total expense due to coal, while electric power in large quantities might cost in the neighbourhood of ½ cent per k.w.h. During the last three months of 1915 approximately 50,000 tons of coal was used on the Rocky Mountain division of an American railroad, whereas on the same division when electrified the electric power for the corresponding three months of 1916 was 17,800,000 k.w.h. On the basis of costs suggested above, this would mean approximately \$200,000 for coal as compared with approximately \$88,000 for electricity. These figures may not be correct for the railroad referred to (the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul), but they give an idea of the order of difference. In some parts of the country electric power would cost more and coal would cost less."

Save by the W.S.S. method.

FAIR APPLE CROP IS PROMISED BY DEPARTMENT REPORTS

June Returns from Various Districts to Fruit Branch of Department of Agriculture Show Prospects.

BIG CROP IN B.C.

The Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report for July, issued by the Fruit Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, contains the following reports of apple crop prospects in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia:—

ONTARIO.

The weather during the month of June has been excessively hot and dry, but the situation was relieved by heavy rains about ten days ago. The following reports have been received from points in eastern Ontario:—

Brighton.—Early varieties a good crop. Snow, McIntosh, Wealthy, and Greening are about 75 per cent of an average crop; Winters 70 per cent, with Spies leading. Ben Davis vary from fair to very heavy. There is considerable apple scab evident on the leaves and fruit. There will probably be an increase of 25 per cent over the 1918 crop.

Trenton.—The set has been fair in spite of hot weather during bloom. Wealthy, Stark, Spy, and Ben Davis are best; Greening and Russet are light, due to heavy dropping; McIntosh and Snow are fair. The total crop will be 20 per cent more than 1918.

Oshawa.—The crop is about 10 per cent larger than last year, but there are very few clean orchards. Spies give the best promise. Apple scab is developing rapidly.

Newcastle.—Spy and Baldwin a fair crop; Russet, Stark, and Greening light. Total crop about 40 per cent of average.

Cobourg.—There are some good crops in well-cared-for orchards, but the crop is generally light to fair. Spies are a good crop; Russets light. Scab is developing.

Colborne.—About a medium crop. Spy and Ben Davis best; Russets light.

Bowmanville.—The crop is only fair. Very little spraying was done on account of excessive rains in the spring, so that the quality of fruit is poor. The effects of winter injury are also much in evidence throughout this district.

Prince Edward County.—The crop is disappointing except in a few districts. Even orchards in favoured localities and where spraying and pruning were thorough will have less than an average crop. Spies and Baldwins appear to be plentiful at Wellington and Waupoos. Present prospects for the county are about one-third of a normal crop. Many trees are still dying from the effects of winter injury. There are some good crops in well-cared-for orchards. At South Bay, Spy, Mann, Stark, and Ben Davis are best; Colvert, Russet, Powaukee light. Bloomfield reports all varieties extremely light. Wellington gives very favourable reports of a good set of clean fruit. There have also been excellent reports from Milford.

St. Lawrence Valley.—Weather conditions have been ideal, and although the set has not been as heavy as was expected, there is promise of a fair crop. There is no serious development of scab, and the crop on the whole promises to be fairly clean. The effects of the severe winter of 1917-18 are most noticeable on Fameuse, whole orchards of this variety having been wiped out. McIntosh Red, Wealthy, and St. Lawrence have also suffered to some extent. McIntosh trees give promise of 75 to 85 per cent of an average crop.

Prospects in western Ontario have decreased about 10 per cent since our last report was published, due to excessively dry weather and extreme heat. In well-

CANADA'S POTATO CROP SMALLER THAN IN 1918.			
The following is taken from the Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report for July, issued by the Department of Agriculture: The total acreage of potatoes planted in the various provinces of Canada is estimated at 692,900 acres, as compared with 735,192 acres in 1918, a decrease of 42,292 acres, or 6 per cent. By provinces the estimate is as follows:—			
Province—	1918. (Acres.)	Per cent of 1918.	1919. (Acres.)
Prince Edward Island	31,543	97	30,700
Nova Scotia	51,250	88	45,200
New Brunswick	57,272	94	54,000
Quebec	264,871	94	249,000
Ontario	166,203	92	153,000
Manitoba	45,000	97	44,000
Saskatchewan	59,793	99	59,000
Alberta	44,247	99	44,000
British Columbia	15,013	94	14,000
Total for Canada	735,192	94	692,900

sprayed orchards the fruit is apparently clean. Burford reports early and fall varieties the same as last year and winter varieties much better. Spy, Greening, Blenheim, Ribston, and Colvert are leading. Ingersoll: Fall varieties 50 per cent; winter varieties 75 per cent; Spy and Baldwin nearly a full crop; Greenings 30 per cent. Quality good. In the Burlington district all varieties are less than medium and the crop cannot exceed 40 per cent of normal.

In the Georgian Bay district there is promise of an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent over last year. Baldwins are 25 per cent less, but all other varieties show increases as follows: Gravenstein, Pewaukee, Cranberry, and fall varieties, 50 per cent; Russet, King, and Ben Davis, 25 per cent; early varieties, 60 per cent; Spys are equal to 1918. Fall and winter varieties will be from 60 to 75 per cent of an average crop.

British Columbia.—The output from the Okanagan Valley this year will probably exceed that of 1918 by 25 per cent. Wealthy, Jonathan, and McIntosh are best and Newtowns light. There is also a heavy crop on Vancouver Island. Duchess, Wealthy, King, Spy, Wagener, and Ontario give best promise; Gravenstein, Baldwin, and Cox's Orange are light to medium. The crop on the lower mainland is light. Reports received from the Kootenay Valley are extremely favourable. All varieties promise a good crop, the heaviest set being on King, Spy, Newton, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Wagener, and Ontario.

QUEBEC.

Hemmingford.—Fameuse and McIntosh are about 75 per cent of a normal crop; Duchess, Alexander, Wealthy, St. Lawrence, and Russet, 25 per cent. The total crop for this district will be about 50 per cent of last year.

Chateauguay.—Alexander, Duchess, and Transparent good. McIntosh, Fameuse, and Wealthy have fallen very badly, and the crop of these varieties is scattered. The effects of winter-killing are very serious, especially on Fameuse and McIntosh.

St. Hilaire and Rougemont.—Orchards in this district are in a lamentable condition. It is estimated that over 200 acres of full-bearing Fameuse orchards have died since the winter of 1917-18. The total loss cannot be estimated. Even trees which gave fair promise at blossom time are now showing little or no fruit. The total crop will be very light.

Abbotsford.—Fair prospects. Early varieties are light. Best promise is on St. Lawrence, Alexander, McIntosh, and Russet. Spraying has been more general than usual and the drop has not been too heavy. Fameuse are a light crop and the trees are in a weakened condition; many will die during the summer. Crop will exceed last year by 50 per cent after making allowance for losses from winter-killing.

Vimy's Artillery.

At the battle of Vimy the Canadian Corps Artillery had in operation against the enemy 848 guns; at Hill 70, 466 guns; at Passchendaele, 587 guns; and in the action of March-April, 1918, 564 guns, according to the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.

POTATO CROP OUTLOOK IS BELOW AVERAGE

Reports from Districts in Ontario Show how Weather Affected Prospects.

The following report of potato crop prospects from commercial potato districts of Ontario is issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

Whitby.—Twenty per cent decrease in acreage and 25 per cent decrease in yield. The crop was planted very late. Beetles are numerous.

St. Catharines.—Early potatoes only half a crop. There was considerable planting of late potatoes, following the heavy rain. These promise a good crop.

Bloomfield.—Small acreage on account of unfavourable weather.

Kingston (Catarqui).—Early potatoes on light soil likely to yield 200 to 300 bushels per acre, which is an average crop. On heavy soil the crop is very light. Late potatoes are only now being planted on account of prolonged drought in June.

Sarnia.—Twenty-five per cent decrease in acreage. All crops are backward on account of drought, and potatoes will be a light crop unless weather conditions improve.

Ottawa.—Heavy rains prevented the crop being planted as early as usual, but the acreage is about average. Potato beetles have been unusually severe.

Canada's War Pigeons.

The Canadian Corps Pigeon Service during the war employed 1,000 pigeons. In normal trench warfare about 100 pigeons were sent forward daily to the trenches. The men trained for duty with the pigeons were called Pigeoneers. This service was maintained as a part of the signal service, in addition to wireless telegraphy, visual signalling, and other means of communication, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.

Salvage Corps Work.

The Canadian Salvage Corps, an organization existing for the collection, shipment, and reissue of stores, equipment, engineer material, wire, ammunition, brass cartridge cases, etc., which become scattered about the country during a campaign, effected salvage during the year 1918 of the approximate cash value of \$8,737,775, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia for that year.

Wintering of Bees.

So much has been learned in recent years about wintering bees that it can now be stated definitely that the loss of colonies in winter is preventable. Information as to preparing bees for winter may be obtained free of cost in the publications of the Department of Agriculture which deal with the subject of bee-keeping.

CROP REPORT FOR MONTH OF JUNE IS FAVOURABLE

[Continued from page 1.]

to cut; well headed, straw long. Late-sown spring grains short straw, owing to June drought, but all crops helped by recent showers. Early potatoes promising; late poor; hot, dry season gave roots a poor start. Corn growing rapidly; clover and alfalfa cutting good yields.

MANITOBA.

From the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.—June weather warm and showery. Wheat 20 inches high; 60 per cent in head two weeks ahead of normal. Oats fair; barley promising; flax fair. Rye good; slight cutworm damage; grasshoppers ate some crops southwest corner of Manitoba; damage not general or serious. Hay promising; general outlook good.

Morden.—Crops well advanced for season; harvest promises to be very early; rainfall over 3 inches in two hours; no grasshoppers in Morden district, but wireworms and cutworms plentiful.

SASKATCHEWAN.

From the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.—Heavy rains have fallen in many districts throughout Saskatchewan during the past three days, although too late to materially affect the wheat crop, especially the southwest, where it is feared it is beyond recovery. It will greatly improve later sown grains. Reports show wheat heading out in consequence of drought from 6 to 8 inches high.

Indian Head.—Crop conditions about average. Straw will be short; 50 per cent of wheat headed. Hay crop 75 per cent of average; slight damage from hail on the 29th.

Rosthern.—Nearly 1 inch of rain on the 10th stopped soil drifting for few days; wind and dust continued doing damage till 27th. An inch of rain 27th to 29th.

ALBERTA.

From the Alberta Department of Agriculture.—Peace River, excellent rains and warm. Central Alberta fair; scant moisture in June looked like 15 per cent reduction of normal; coming back now. Southern Alberta, Red Deer south to Carstairs, fair; Carstairs south to boundary most of crops partially burned; fair on main C.P.R. Some crops on Aldersby-Crowsnest country practically failure. Pincher to Medicine Hat very hot and windy; 19th to 28th no rain and no reserve of moisture. East side of province dry. Medicine Hat to Vermilion hay crop light. Stockmen anxious.

Lacombe.—First ten days June cool and showery. Total precipitation one-half inch less than year ago. Latter part of month hot and dry; local showers in this district responsible for crops looking good; early cereals heading out at this station; hay crop light; northern and eastern sections province need rain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Invermere.—The forepart of the month was cool, frost being recorded three times and doing considerable damage to garden and field crops. Irrigation has been carried on to the limit. Only 0.5 inch of rain fell during the month. Haying has commenced, but is only a fair crop.

Summerland.—Weather turned warmer; very dry. Sweet cherry crop light; sour cherry crop good; apricots fair; peaches, apples, and pears good; a very heavy June drop cut apples heavily, but good crop remains.

Sidney.—Orchard and small fruit crops in excellent prospects and condition; forage crops and cereals in good condition. Haying is general; crop much above average. Pastures good; all live stock in good condition and in good demand.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

EXPLAINS AIMS OF THE BIRD TREATY

Pamphlet shows how all will benefit

"No Spring Shooting Means More Migratory Game" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior with a view to directing public attention toward more general practice of the principles of conservation and preservation, and with the purpose of making clearer the aims and objects of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the international law for bird life protection. The Commissioner of Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin, is the administrator of the Act, copies of which, and also copies of the pamphlet referred to, may be obtained from the Dominion Parks Branch, Ottawa.

SHOWS ADVANTAGE BY FIGURES.

The pamphlet says in part:—

"Jack Miner tried for years to attract Canada geese to his ponds with a few live Canada geese as decoys. There were not many geese passing, or they refused to accept his hospitality. The numbers visiting his premises were something like this per year: 0, 0, 0, 17, 30, 150, 500, 5 acres of geese. These geese, numbering over 1,000 per year, were not shot at in the spring. Now these flocks of geese come swarming to his place with the last member of the flock out of sight against the horizon.

"Why did the geese congregate in such multitudes? Because one man protected them on his few acres of sanctuary; yes, and fed them, and did not shoot them at all."

The pamphlet employs simple figures to show the destructive nature of spring shooting. Suppose spring shooting is allowed, it reasons. Sixty birds start south in a flock. Fall shooting, one-fourth are killed, which leaves forty-five. Starvation, accident, and death in winter reduce these to thirty-four. One-fourth of these are killed by spring shooting; twenty-six are left. During the spring migration one-fourth die, leaving twenty. Suppose ten pairs of birds raise four young each, which adds forty to the flock, bringing it back to its original number, so that next fall's flock will be just sixty birds, and the species is stationary, unless some catastrophe occurs to increase its losses. Another group of figures is given demonstrating that if spring shooting is not allowed, and all other losses are the same, next fall's flock will be 78, and the species is increasing.

TREATY EXPLAINED.

The pamphlet explains that in the Migratory Birds Treaty entered into by Canada and the United States the two countries agree to stop all spring shooting of migratory game birds. The pamphlet says:—

"Many other birds are protected by this treaty, some of which, such as certain shore birds, swans, cranes, wood ducks, and elder ducks are protected for a number of years. One of our two species of swans, a curlew, and a crane are in the gravest danger of extermination now, and other species will follow unless every one helps to keep our promise to protect these migratory birds.

"The agreement is not intended to stop the legitimate use of game birds for sport and food in fact, it is already proven that it will increase the supply which can be taken, without endangering the species, because the game birds which are about to nest in the spring will not be harassed or killed on their northern journey.

"Perhaps you enjoy watching the first light of dawn from your hide in the rushes as you wait for sunrise and the flock which will pitch on hovering wings towards your decoys. Whether the game bag is full or empty when you return to camp, you have lived, for one morning at least, in the open. Do not forget that curly-headed boy at home, for he may want to enjoy your favourite sport in years to come. Leave some game for him."

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.			
Dutiable goods.....	\$ 494,205,075	\$ 533,674,010	\$ 515,295,381
Free goods.....	426,846,951	403,795,752	361,450,438
Total imports, mdse.....	921,052,026	937,469,762	876,745,819
Duty collected.....	155,694,401	159,454,535	154,317,477
EXPORTS.			
Canadian.....	1,215,833,280	1,475,988,794	1,214,197,961
Foreign.....	30,879,984	44,528,284	55,897,682
Total exports, mdse.....	1,246,713,264	1,520,517,078	1,270,095,643
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.			
United Kingdom.....	104,886,532	76,019,554	74,042,458
Australia.....	744,294	2,348,324	4,927,552
British East Indies.....	6,935,106	17,491,007	14,364,436
British Guiana.....	7,477,189	6,379,910	6,957,196
British South Africa.....	236,221	777,822	1,085,773
British West Indies.....	14,082,916	9,938,407	8,250,518
Hong Kong.....	1,330,130	2,220,384	1,892,962
Newfoundland.....	2,163,598	3,027,758	3,055,898
New Zealand.....	1,986,644	3,653,649	8,170,679
Other British Empire.....	1,692,009	1,927,558	446,105
Argentine Republic.....	2,616,319	978,754	1,108,631
Brazil.....	1,127,368	858,935	1,173,811
China.....	1,190,204	1,881,450	1,415,454
Cuba.....	855,717	1,395,258	3,393,531
France.....	6,285,669	4,858,161	3,874,190
Italy.....	1,229,170	723,603	463,535
Japan.....	8,761,940	13,118,955	13,109,850
Netherlands.....	1,160,663	1,033,263	616,229
United States.....	740,497,811	771,955,500	706,162,189
Other Foreign Countries.....	15,792,526	16,881,510	22,234,822
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.			
United Kingdom.....	746,435,305	802,204,993	543,376,178
Australia.....	5,816,423	9,966,672	14,026,686
British East Indies.....	1,487,787	3,943,055	4,441,211
British Guiana.....	1,649,568	2,316,702	2,319,163
British South Africa.....	4,030,345	5,917,076	11,869,271
British West Indies.....	5,192,167	8,227,542	9,242,682
Hong Kong.....	497,739	948,773	1,063,704
Newfoundland.....	6,576,387	10,585,547	11,451,106
New Zealand.....	3,375,097	4,328,850	6,004,220
Other British Empire.....	4,083,387	1,902,656	3,639,694
Argentine Republic.....	1,733,714	1,230,466	4,912,631
Brazil.....	911,343	1,101,423	4,243,484
China.....	429,748	2,167,930	2,955,461
Cuba.....	3,309,364	3,796,733	5,465,965
France.....	93,482,110	181,608,757	86,673,981
Italy.....	8,094,342	4,550,137	16,388,698
Japan.....	1,192,781	5,666,423	12,322,527
Netherlands.....	1,476,546	2,283,387	1,732,097
United States.....	313,618,963	412,390,184	450,484,066
Other Foreign Countries.....	12,440,164	10,851,488	22,583,136

Port Essington Float.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Landing Float and Approach at Port Essington, B.C." will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, July 31, 1919, for the construction of a landing float and approach at Port Essington, Skeena district, 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 Prince Rupert, B.C.; and at the Post Office, Port Essington, 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, June 26, 1919.

At Three Rivers.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Concrete Sidewalks, Grading and Seeding, Public Building, Three Rivers, P.Q." will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, July 15, 1919, for the construction of concrete sidewalks, grading and seeding, Public Building, Three Rivers, P.Q.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central P.O., Montreal; and the District Engineer, Three Rivers, P.Q.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of

the amount of the tender. War Loan bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order.
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 26, 1919.

Illiterate Population.

Of the total population of the Prairie Provinces 10 years of age and over, 7.5 per cent are illiterate, of which the Canadian-born, including the Indians, comprise 33.5 per cent, the foreign-born 67.5 per cent, and the British-born 1 per cent, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

B.C. Land Settlement.

The British Columbia Land Settlement Board has achieved considerable success in placing returned soldiers on farms on the mainland. Since the beginning of the work of the Board \$1,250,000 has been advanced to soldiers to assist them in this vocation, says a statement issued by the Western Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

FINAL REPORT OF SPECIAL H.C.L. COMMITTEE

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Investigation into Prices Charged for Foodstuffs, Clothing, Fuel and Other Necessaries of Life and Profits Made by Producers and Distributors.

[Continued from page 1.]

value in directing the attention of Parliament and the country to the real cause for the present abnormal cost of living as well as pointing out a way by which any existing abuses may be corrected. These conclusions are given in full as follows:—

1. That so far as your Committee are able to discern no material reduction in the cost of such commodities as above indicated can be expected, except by increasing the volume at a lower cost of production or by lowering the cost of distribution.

2. Your Committee do not presume to say that there are no cases of undue inflation of prices, or of profiteering, but in the main it was their opinion that, having in mind the service which the consuming public demand, the margin between the actual cost of production and what the consumer pays for such commodities is reasonably narrow.

3. In their investigations your Committee took the base cost paid to the farmer for such commodities as beef, cattle, hogs, lamb, dairy products, eggs, etc. Upon examining this phase of the subject your Committee had before them representatives of the Department of Labour, the Bureau of Statistics, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, the Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, a professor from the Agricultural College at Guelph, representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario, dairymen, packers, cold-storage men, millers, grain dealers, co-operative organizations, consumers, officials of stock yards and commission merchants; and, on the strength of the evidence received, your Committee desire to state that the production cost of these articles, namely, the price paid to the farmer, is from 100 per cent to 115 per cent greater than it was five years ago. The prices of hogs have increased by 125 per cent on an average; beef cattle, 110 to 125 per cent; dairy products on the butter fat basis and eggs from 100 to 110 per cent above normal. Your Committee have considered the possibility of effecting some relief at this point, either (a) by fixing a price or (b) by placing an embargo on the export of foodstuffs. After most careful consideration your Committee are of opinion that to do either of these things would result in most disastrous effects, because any effort on the part of the Government or Parliament at price fixing here or at attempting reductions in sale prices which the farmers are receiving would only intensify the present difficult situation for the reason that it would tend to dry up the source of supply by directing the productive energy of those now engaged in this industry into other channels; on the other hand, were the Government to place an embargo upon exports of any class of foodstuffs it would not only have the same effect, but the policy would be unsound on economic lines. It would have the effect of discouraging productive industries by restricting and limiting markets—and surely there is nothing more obvious than the necessity of encouraging to the greatest possible extent every class of production in order that through Canada's exports we may be enabled to meet our world obligations and pay for the commodities that we must import. Moreover, the inquiry of your Committee, supported by most reliable evidence, shows if one considers labour conditions and the cost of stock feed, that those engaged in the production of these lines of foodstuffs are not

PRESENT PRICE OF WHEAT.

4. One notable factor—in fact, the most notable factor in the opinion of your Committee—is the present price of

wheat, which has not been inquired into with sufficient thoroughness. For many years the Department of Agriculture has been pursuing inquiries as to the cost of grain production, and these will be found in certain annual reports from the illustration and demonstration stations and experimental farms. One witness alone, a practical farmer, upon being sworn and examined, stated that wheat production cost \$2 per bushel. An examination of Government results leaves the amount very much in doubt, indeed, but your Committee have felt obliged to accept the price fixed during the past two years as final, trusting that due inquiries were made when this price was fixed. If means existed for a precise finding on this point, your Committee feel that they should have exhausted this question, because all other food prices in a measure are determined by the price of wheat. Your Committee have to rest upon the authority stated, and do not attempt to say whether that price is fair and just, although they would add that the price as fixed was intended to be high enough to encourage production. While this level continues not only will the prices of bread and all cereals continue as they are but the base cost of all the other food products must continue to remain high, the reason being that wheat prices regulate, in a large degree, the prices of staple commodities.

5. Passing on to the spread between the base cost and what the consumer pays, your Committee finds that while there may have been isolated cases of undue profits and other cases where poor business methods have resulted in high prices, on the whole the business has been carried on a margin of profit reasonably close to actual cost.

6. In the abattoir and packing house business we find that without question the large companies are making a lot of money in the aggregate, they are doing this because of the efficiency of their methods and their large turnover, and not because of excessive profits on the commodities themselves.

7. In the milling industries the same conditions prevail. The gross margin covering cost of milling and the profits made is about four-fifths of one cent a pound of flour, while the net profit averages about one-tenth of one per cent. To illustrate what this means it has been shown that a reduction of ninety cents on a barrel of flour would make possible a reduction of one-half cent a loaf on one and one-half pound loaf of bread, so that if all profits in this business were wiped out the possible reduction would be less than one-tenth of one cent on a one and one-half pound loaf of bread.

7a. The same applies to dairy products and eggs. In the case of butter your Committee find that the creameries are taking cream from the farmers and manufacturing it into butter at a gross cost of 3½ to 6 cents a pound, varying according to locality and distance the cream has to be hauled. This cost covers transportation charges, manufacturing costs, boxes, marketing, and any possible loss in collection. In this respect the evidence shows that one creamery only made any profit at all, and that was a very narrow one.

7b. Your Committee also inquired into the question of cornering the market, and in this connection it was found that no such thing prevails. There is direct and keen competition, and any man having the money and wishing to do so can purchase direct from the producers any commodity he wishes, one case of eggs or one box of butter, etc., as the case may be. The same applies to meat products. Markets are wide open. Any butcher or retailer or consumer can compete in the open market with those who are engaged similarly.

CASE OF THE RETAILER.

8. In the case of the retailer your Committee have found the spread to be greater, with varying results, showing undue high prices in isolated cases only. But here again, as in the case of foodstuffs, the operations are carried on on a margin close to the actual cost. In this connection the consuming public have it in their power to reduce the cost from 5 to 15 per cent by using some of the cheaper grades of meat products or by being satisfied with a less expensive service. It has been shown that in many parts of Canada it is becoming difficult for retail merchants to dispose of any but the prime cuts of meat, the result being that the less choice lines must be sacrificed. Special attention in this connection has been given to the matter of bacon, which is sold in the English market in what is known as two Wiltshire sides, the Canadian market demands highly specialized grades, making necessary the curing of the same hog in eight or ten parts and in the most expensive way, and then it is only the choicest part that finds ready markets. These things naturally tend to a marked increase of the cost of the commodities actually in use.

9. The expensive and frequent deliveries at present called for add very materially to the cost of the goods. Whether this can be eliminated or not is a matter that can only be settled by the consuming public.

NO REAL HOARDING.

10. With reference to the question of hoarding, your Committee had the records of the Cost of Living Branch of the Department of Labour, together with the evidence given before the Committee, and it was found that there were no instances of anything that could be legitimately termed as hoarding. During the past six months, it is true, there was in storage in Canada a large quantity of frozen beef. This, however, was a product prepared for the British Food Commission, having been ordered by that Commission before the signing of the Armistice and being held in storage subject to shipping instructions and not being a commodity marketable in Canada to a limited degree.

11. In general groceries the inquiry of your Committee has not been sufficiently complete to enable us to deal in a comprehensive way with the subject either from the manufacturing or distributing standpoint. The same applies to fruits and fish. As far as your Committee were able to go, the evidence points to the same general condition, namely, high costs of distribution with narrow net profits. In the wider range of general commodities your Committee proceeded along the same lines as with foodstuffs, beginning with the manufacturer and ending with the consumer. Here it was found that greater variations and a wider spread existed in certain places, but again production and distribution costs seem to be the dominant factor in determining prices. Your Committee desire in this respect to direct the attention of the House to two specific lines, namely, boots and shoes and staple goods. In boots and shoes your Committee found the increase of manufacturers' costs to be about 100 per cent, with the tendency still up, due to the increased price of leather and the advance in cost of labour. In this line manufacturers' profits range from almost zero to a maximum of 17 per cent. In staple goods the same conditions were found. Raw material and labour have brought manufacturers' costs to a full 100 per cent increase in many cases, and on the whole the specific profit on the goods is a small factor in the cost to the ultimate consumer. Two cases, however, came to the notice of your Committee in these two lines of commodities where in their judgment excessive profits were taken.

MATTER OF DISTRIBUTION.

12. Coming to the matter of distribution in these lines your Committee found a greater spread, and the cost of doing

business under present conditions imposes a heavy burden on the consuming public. In the case of boots and shoes the goods go largely direct from the factory to the retail stores, where an average spread of from 30 to 50 per cent is made for staple lines and a much higher one in special lines. In this connection your Committee desire to point out that in all the evidence before them relating to manufacturers and retailers it was made abundantly clear that the special or exclusive style of footwear demanded by the public tends to increase the cost in a very marked degree. It was pointed out, for instance, by one retailer whose gross margin was the lowest that came under the review of your Committee that on thirty pairs of special ladies' boots in stock in 1918 only two pairs were sold in the regular way and the remaining twenty-eight pairs had to be sacrificed at a price less than cost. This instance might be multiplied many times in every retail store investigated.

13. In staple goods such as woollens, cottons, etc., the spread from the factory to the retailer is about 75 per cent, namely, 15 to 25 per cent to the wholesaler and an average of 50 per cent to the retailer. In the main the evidence shows that notwithstanding these high gross margins the net profit is small when computed either on capital or turnover. It does seem, however, that these costs of doing business are high. The elements entering into these high costs are rents, municipal taxes, and labour, and in investigating these your Committee found that in one place where rent counted for 5 per cent of the total turnover the gross rent value yielded on the property only produced 5 per cent on the assessed value.

14. In the case of fuel your Committee were able to investigate actual conditions in two cities only, but have closely checked the records in the Department of Labour and the Bureau of Statistics collected for the Fuel Controller, wherein it was found that a marked increase in the price of coal was due to (a) increased cost at the mines; (b) transportation; (c) distribution; and that the margin of profit in the cases investigated was very small.

15. In respect to leather, rubber goods, building materials, plumbers' supplies, general hardware, and house rents your Committee report that they had not time to inquire into these matters.

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT.

16. While before the war there was a steady rise in the price of commodities, during the war a greater advance in prices occurred, and the indications point to goods remaining for a considerable time, if not permanently, on a higher price level. Scarcity of material and destruction due to war have partly caused this rise in price, but even more, the expansion in currency and credit have caused a general money depreciation, and as values or prices are expressed in terms of money which is really a quantity of counters, the doubling of the number of counters and the lessening of the quantity of commodities give a resultant higher price. It must be remembered that the expansion of bank credit has been proportioned to the increase in the prices of production and that the banks were called upon to furnish immensely larger sums to facilitate trade than the period prior to the war. Huge dealings have been made possible to companies with comparatively small capital by a generous policy of credits on the part of the banks. The accumulation of reserves by the trading corporations of the country is a means of making us less dependent upon foreign borrowings and putting our business on a sounder basis, and no proper criticism may be directed to the policy of thus increasing the capital employed in business.

17. While corporations were required in peace times to make reports of their annual statements and these were open to public inspection, private partnership firms have only been required during war time to make these returns to the Cost of Living Commission and the Food Board. Prior to making any such returns satisfactory examination of the

Save by the W.S.S. method.

[Continued on next page.]

DEPLETION OF HERDS IN EUROPEAN LANDS OPENS OPPORTUNITY

*Live Stock Commissioner
Points out Advantageous
Conditions in Live Stock
Markets Overseas.*

SPLENDID MARKETS.

The following statement on the subject of the live stock export trade of Canada is taken from the Agricultural Gazette, published by the Department of Agriculture:—

The conditions that obtain in Great Britain and other European countries with regard to the need for live stock and live stock products, and the possibilities for Canada of trade in these commodities, were presented by Mr. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization of the House of Commons and the conference of live stock men held in Ottawa in May. Mr. Arkell dealt with the situation with regard to eggs and poultry, bacon, beef, horses, and sheep.

Prior to the war the United Kingdom imported 40 per cent of its consumption in eggs and 30 per cent of its consumption in poultry, more than half of which came from Russia, Rumania, Galicia, and the Balkan countries. These countries, Mr. Arkell pointed out, have a great shortage of these products and are likely to supply only very limited quantities for a considerable period of years. It is estimated that there are one hundred and eighty odd million fewer fowl on the continent of Europe than there were prior to the war. It was stated that it is the consensus of opinion amongst poultrymen overseas, and amongst those who are studying the trade here, that for a considerable period we should be able to develop the poultry and egg industry, which will secure to Canada a financial return that will compare favourably with the return from other lines of live stock.

The prospects for the continuance of our bacon trade on profitable lines were stated to be good. Denmark, that previous to the war had over two million hogs, has now something less than seven hundred thousand. Her exports to the United Kingdom have been reduced from over two million hundredweight in 1916 to twenty-one thousand hundredweight last year. The same situation is true of Holland. The exportable surplus of these countries is going forward to Central European countries. Owing to the shortage of feed, it is considered scarcely likely that hog production in European countries will reach a normal condition for a considerable time. Irish killings have been reduced to about one-quarter of the pre-war output. Mr. Arkell's observations led him to conclude that the safest course to follow would be to develop the trade with the United Kingdom in the special Wiltshire sides, a product which is now in very keen demand and was never before held in such high repute as at present.

Canadian beef must compete with that from Argentina and Australia, where production costs are less than in Canada. The advantage for the Canadian beef trade would seem to lie in a specialized trade in live cattle of lighter weight than South America and Australia supply. The change in labour and family conditions in the Mother Country, owing to the higher wages being paid, will increase the demand for beef of lighter weight than heretofore, at prices that will be profitable to the Canadian producer. There is a demand in all the European countries for cattle. Belgium, France, Rumania, Poland, and Italy require cattle, especially for breeding and feeding purposes. Ireland is not looked upon as likely to be able to provide as many store cattle as formerly. The demand for cattle in Europe, the United States, and possibly in the United Kingdom, is such as to justify the continuance of production at

the rate maintained during the period of the war.

Two lines of trade in horses are open to the breeders of Canada: first, a permanent trade in heavy horses with the Mother Country, and, secondly, a trade in horses weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds with the countries of Central Europe. In Great Britain draught horses are bringing from 150 to 170 guineas each. Rumania, Serbia, and the Balkan countries are now practically without horse power, or even oxen power, in many cases, to cultivate their land. The same is more or less true of Italy, France, and Belgium. These countries would be glad to get classes of horses of which Western Canada has a surplus, the lighter animals which are similar to those for which the Balkan countries are paying from 4,000 to 5,000 marks each (\$800 to \$1,000).

Sheep feeders, especially in Scotland, are particularly short of stock to finish for market. The supplies from Ireland have been reduced, while the demand for mutton was unusually strong owing to the shortage of other meats. These conditions would provide a profitable market for lambs, so many of which are killed in Canada without proper fattening.

After reviewing the trade in live stock products, and in going over the war area where the Canadians fought in 1917 and 1918, Mr. Arkell is firmly of the opinion that the farmers of Canada should organize themselves as the Canadian army did for its special task, with the idea of developing a trade that will make the country prosperous, and enable us to take our place nationally and commercially amongst the nations of the world and on a basis worthy of the services and sacrifices that have been given during the four years of the war.

TENDER FRUIT CROP CONDITIONS OUTLINED

*Reports from Districts Is-
sued by Department
of Agriculture.*

The July issue of the Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report, published by the Department of Agriculture, contains the following report of crop prospects for tender fruits throughout Canada:—

A decided change has taken place in the Niagara Peninsula since our last report was published. The excessive heat during the first three weeks of June and the exceptionally long spell of dry weather have had such a serious effect that prospects to-day are by no means bright when compared with the promise of four weeks ago. In the district east of Beamsville, where most of the commercial peach orchards are located, the crop will be far below average, many orchards having been seriously affected by leaf curl. There will be a good average crop in the Winona-Grimby district, but taking the peninsula as a whole the yield will not exceed 50 per cent of normal. Reports from St. Catharines claim that the crop will not be more than 30 per cent. Many of the older bearing orchards throughout the peninsula are in an unhealthy condition and severe losses of trees have occurred during recent years. There is great need for extensive replanting. Sweet cherries are a light crop, Richmonds less than medium, and Montmorency about medium. The plum crop will not exceed 30 per cent of normal; a few varieties such as Bradshaw and Yellow Egg give better promise. Grapes should be a full crop from present indications. Niagara and Concord are particularly promising. Pears are very light—about 30 per cent—with few exceptions.

In the Okanagan Valley there have been a heavy drop of cherries. The crop will be 25 per cent less than last year, or about 65 per cent of average. Plums and pears are a fair crop, about equal to 1918. Early peaches are medium and Elbertas and late varieties heavy. Apricots are an average crop, but scattered.

On Vancouver Island there is a fair crop of cherries. Plums, prunes, and pears are light to very light.

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Investigation into Prices Charged for Foodstuffs, Clothing, Fuel and Other Necessaries of Life and Profits Made by Producers and Distributors.

[Continued from page 10.]

internal trade of the country was impossible.

PRICES NOW UNSTABLE.

18. It cannot be said that the higher price level has become fixed. All the evidence is to the effect that under the present circumstances prices are unstable. Whether they will go higher, stand where they are, or fall, has not and apparently cannot be determined.

19. The truth is that the adjustment of the changed conditions has not yet been achieved, and any weighing of the factors affecting it in advance is impracticable. So many factors operating can only find their true adjustment in the actual operation of business.

20. While individual prices of the present as compared with 1914 appear extravagantly high, comparison of the price of any commodity to-day with prices of other commodities of to-day presents through all classes a uniformity of increase.

21. While the underlying conditions above referred to have increased prices, the close attention and control by Government agencies over the country's trade has been a large factor in preventing exceptional rises in some commodities, and in securing the uniformity referred to.

22. The Committee's investigation has shown that many of the companies engaged in trade have increased their capitalization during the past five or six years very largely. Before the war there had been many mergers, and very considerable stock-watering, and a steady increase in prices have enabled corporations to make large profits and bring inflated issues to the dividend-bearing stage. Some of the profiteering was inevitable through the increase in value of stocks held, and justifiable in view of subsequent expected depreciation of the value of stock when adjustment takes place. These companies which have built up reserves without capitalizing their earnings may justify upon the course they have followed. Yet with this allowance, the fact remains that in many businesses the profits have been very high, and required that the Government should take cognizance of the situation. Your Committee in their second report therefore recommend to the House the establishment of a Board of Commerce having powers of regulation and control of the present abnormal situation.

23. Individual cases of high profits have been discovered, but these are probably no more numerous or excessive than during ordinary times of peace. In some cases these are due to war orders, in other cases to speculation and efficiency, and again in other cases to a favoured condition and greed.

WASTEFUL BUYING.

24. The Committee desire to point out that some of the responsibility for higher living costs, in their opinion, rests upon the consumer's wasteful buying, as, for example, in the case of meats. The ordering of household supplies by telephone, where the usual habit is to order the best, may be mentioned as another case, and this has a distinct relationship to the third, namely, delivery costs. These are, no doubt, run up by an indiscriminate use of the telephone in making several orders to the retailer in the course of a day. During the period of high wages which has attended the increase in prices the public has been demanding a high class of goods of all descriptions, which is a matter entirely within the control of consumers. Lack of diligence in buying is also a factor in increasing living costs.

25. The Committee feel that the industrial expansion due to munition making in Canada is another cause of high prices. The big wages offered drew large numbers of people from the rural

districts to the cities. This movement in Canada had been in progress for some time before the war, but was then accelerated. The result has been a scarcity of labour on the farms, and some very considerable reduction in the production of the farms. Many of these people are loth to return to farming, and there is consequently labour congestion in the cities. There may be no way to correct this condition but the stern alternatives presented by a business depression.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

26. Your Committee in their interim report recommended the constitution of a Board of Commerce, which would continue and extend the work done not only by this Committee but by the various controls the Government have put in operation during the war. The publicity given to the investigations of such a board will have a steadying effect. Its powers of regulation applied to trade practices and agreements will speed reform, and large questions of policy where trade tends to combinations and restrictions may be submitted to the board for advisory action.

27. Your Committee also inquired into the question of co-operation and had before them representatives of several co-operative bodies, and in each case the evidence given was to the effect that great difficulty was experienced in securing goods direct from the manufacturers and wholesalers. While your Committee had not sufficient time to warrant definite conclusions, they are of the opinion that the whole question of co-operative buying and distribution should be carefully investigated, for the reason that in all lines investigated the greatest spread was found to have occurred in the distribution from the manufacturer to the consumer.

28. The specific remedy for these conditions can only be expressed in general terms: Get our men back into productive industry as rapidly as possible. Every war in the past has resulted in greatly increased prices of commodities, and the only way in which nations have been able to rehabilitate themselves in the post-war periods has been by intensive application to productive industry. Having said this, your Committee do not feel that they should leave the subject without strongly urging what they consider to be the paramount necessity at the present time, namely, the need of getting our people to see the situation as it is. Canada must get more men into productive activity if our people are going to cope with the conditions now confronting them. Your Committee desire to emphasize the need of united effort in order to restore the waste of the last five years so that Canada may be brought back to normal conditions. In the final analysis the solution of the whole problem rests in a willingness on the part of all the Canadian people to seize and make use of the splendid opportunities before them.

Sunflowers as Ensilage.

Russian sunflowers are reported to be a successful ensilage crop by American investigators. They are claimed to be more productive than corn. As yet no tests have been made by the Experimental Farms as to their value, but such a test is being made this year, as stated in a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Passchendaele Barrage.

During the battle of Passchendaele the Canadian Corps Artillery fired 2,100,000 shells of all kinds. If this amount of ammunition could be loaded on a train, the length of this train would be 17½ miles, it is stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.

TENDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Wharf at Berthier.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Wharf at Berthier (en bas), Que.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, July 24, 1919, for the construction of repairs to wharf at Berthier (en bas), county of Montmagny, Que.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the offices of the District Engineers at Montmagny, Que.; Post Office Building, Quebec, Que.; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Que.; and at the Post Office, Berthier (en bas), Que.

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

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

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted 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, June 25, 1919.

Addition to Wharf.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Addition to Wharf, and Dredging at Powell River, B.C.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, July 31, 1919, for the construction of an addition to the wharf, and dredging at Powell River, district of Comox-Alberni, B.C.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the offices of the District Engineers at Westminster, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; and at the Post Offices, Vancouver, B.C., and Powell River, 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, June 25, 1919.

Sale of Building.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Demolition, Removal, and Purchase of Temporary Post Office Building, Calgary, Alta.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, July 23, 1919, for the demolition, removal, and purchase of the temporary Post Office building at Calgary, situated on lots Nos. 17 to 20, both inclusive, in block No. 52, having a frontage of 100 feet on Seventh avenue and 130 feet on Second street east, according to the map of the city of Calgary on record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District and

Plan "A," Calgary; the whole of the material to be removed not later than thirty days from acceptance of tender.

A bill of quantities of material which it is estimated are contained in this building and forms of tender can be obtained on application to Leo Dowler, Resident Architect, 421 Loughheed building, Calgary.

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.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

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

Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf Repairs and Reconstruction at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Que.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, July 23, 1919, for the wharf repairs and reconstruction at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Montmorency county, Que.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department; at the offices of the District Engineers, Post Office Building, Quebec, P.Q.; Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, P.Q.; and at the Post Office, Ste. Anne de Beaupré, P.Q.

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

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

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

By order.

R. C. RESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 28, 1919.

Connaught Station Wharf.

SECOND CALL FOR TENDERS.

This work is being re-advertised for tenders owing to the fact that the bids received on the first call were considered too high.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Connaught Station, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, July 15, 1919, for the construction of a timber pile-work wharf at Connaught Station, district of Timiskaming, Ont.

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

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

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

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an ac-

cepted 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, June 20, 1919.

Wharf at Cornwall.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Cornwall, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, July 22, 1919, for the construction of a wharf at Cornwall, Stormont county, Ont.

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, Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, Que.; and at the Post Office, Cornwall, Ont.

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

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

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

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

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

Tenders for Coal.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, July 31, 1919, for the supply of coal for the Dominion buildings throughout the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion buildings.

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, June 28, 1919.

Okanagan Wharf.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Okanagan Centre, B.C.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 5, 1919, for the construction of a public wharf at Okanagan Centre, Yale district, 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 Chase, B.C.; and at the Post Office, Okanagan Centre, 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.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

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

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

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

Port Colborne, Ont.—Repairs to breakwater. Contractor: J. M. Hogan, of Port Colborne, at \$34,325 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 27, 1919.

Burlington Channel, Ont.—Repairs to South Pier. Contractors: Ottawa Contractors, Limited, of Ottawa, at \$27,940 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 27, 1919.

NOVA SCOTIA'S LARGE YIELD OF APPLES

The yield of apples in the province of Nova Scotia for the past nine years has been as follows:—

Year	Barrels.
1910	323,009
1911	1,734,876
1912	993,339
1913	650,901
1914	980,520
1915	613,882
1916	681,409
1917	744,730
1918	608,601

The above figures do not include apples used for home consumption or apples grown in some of the outlying districts of the province. An average crop for the province would probably not be far from a million barrels, as stated in the June issue of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Department of Agriculture.

TECHNICAL HELP IN SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

Arrangements have been made between the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada and the Department of Agriculture of Ontario whereby the agricultural representatives will act as agents in connection with the settling of soldiers on the land. Assistance will be given especially in placing settlers with farmers for training and also in assisting in the supervision of settlers after they are established on their own farms, as stated in the June issue of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada.

Salvage Savings.

During the year 1918 sales of part-worn clothing from the salvage department of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces realized £52,025 3s. 2d, as shown by the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia for 1918.

Paid for Corps Damage.

In 1917, 167,931.91 francs was paid by the Canadian Corps in France in settlement of claims from inhabitants received for damage to crops, damage to buildings, damage to civilian vehicles, occupation of buildings, etc., according to a statement in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.