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No. 37.

ACREAGE UNDER CROP IS LESS THAN IN 1918

Estimate of Bureau of Statistics shows Decrease of 395,402 acres or about two per cent

CROP CONDITIONS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on June 17 the first or preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain and hay crops this spring, together with a report on their condition on May 31, as compiled from the returns of crop correspondents.

AREAS SOWN TO GRAIN.

Wheat shows for the whole of Canada an estimated total area of 16,958,500 acres, as compared with 17,353,902 acres in 1918, a decrease of 395,402 acres or 2 p.c. In 1918 the area sown was 1,477,150 acres, or 10 p.c. more than the area of 1917. Owing to the mildness of the winter of 1918-19 the area to be harvested of fall wheat is 797,750 acres, representing 381,135 acres, or 91 p.c. more than in 1918. The area sown to spring wheat is 16,160,750 acres, representing 776,537 acres, or 5 p.c. less than in 1918. Of oats the total area sown is 14,654,000 acres, which is 136,000 acres, or 1 p.c. less than in 1918. The acreage of the remaining crops is as follows: Barley 3,036,240 acres, as compared with 3,153,711 acres in 1918; rye, 575,585 acres, against 555,294 acres; peas, 208,250 acres, as against 235,976 acres; mixed grains, 877,240 acres, as against 921,826 acres; hay and clover, 10,472,700 acres, as against 10,544,625 acres; and alfalfa, 192,480 acres, as against 196,428 acres. This year reports on potato planting were asked for a month earlier than heretofore, and the replies indicate an area under potatoes of 692,900 acres, as compared with 735,192 acres last year, a decrease of 42,292 acres, or 6 p.c. Potato-planting had not made much progress in the Maritime provinces and in Quebec at the end of May; so that the estimate must be considered as of very tentative character.

ACREAGE OF PRAIRIE.

The area sown to wheat in the three Prairie Provinces totals 15,450,700 acres, as compared with 16,125,451 acres last year, to oats 9,614,000 acres, as compared with 9,354,941 acres; to barley, 2,162,000 acres, as compared with 2,272,334 acres; and to rye, 436,000 acres, as against 411,846 acres. By provinces the areas are: Wheat—Manitoba, 2,913,100 acres; Saskatchewan, 8,879,000 acres; Alberta, 3,658,600 acres. Oats—Manitoba, 1,715,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 5,088,000 acres; Alberta, 2,811,000 acres. Barley—Manitoba, 1,082,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 643,000 acres; Alberta, 437,000 acres. Rye—Manitoba, 249,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 137,000 acres; Alberta, 50,000 acres.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

In eastern Canada, especially Ontario and Quebec, the sowing season was

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SPARE INDIAN SECTIONS FOR SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

Co-operation between Department of Indian Affairs and Soldier Settlement Board with view to Utilization of unused land bearing Fruit

There are many extensive tracts of valuable land on Indian reserves, particularly in the Western Provinces, which heretofore have lain idle. It became apparent to the Minister that a policy should be formulated whereby these lands might be utilized, and in consequence last spring the necessary legislation was introduced to enable the Government to lease such lands for farming or grazing purposes or to cultivate them with or without the consent of the Indians.

As a result of this legislation, says a statement by the Department of Indian Affairs, in many cases where

the reserves are too large to be cultivated by the number of Indians located on them, or where for other reasons the Indians neglected or refused to use their land, the surplus area has been leased to white farmers and ranchers, and thus much good land that would otherwise be neglected is now being made productive.

Indian reserve lands are one of the sources of provision for soldiers' settlement. The Department of Indian Affairs lost no time in inaugurating prompt and comprehensive measures in collaboration with

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CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL

Construction of Breakwater at Mission Channel Entrance Fort William

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

Cobourg, Ont.—Dredging. Contractors: Ottawa Contractors, Limited, of Ottawa, at 27 cents per cubic yard, scow measurement (approximate quantity of material, 57,000 cubic yards). Order in Council dated June 18, 1919.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Repairs to temporary pile protection breakwater. Contractors: The Barnett-McQueen Company, Limited, of Port Arthur, at \$8,319 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 18, 1919.

Burlington, Ont.—Grading and roadwork at Military Hospital. Contractor: Geo. Fitzgerald, of Burlington, at \$4,015. Order in Council dated June 16, 1919.

Fort William, Ont.—Construction of breakwater in Mission Channel entrance. Contractors: Port Arthur Construction Company, Limited, of Toronto, at \$381,000 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 14, 1919.

Richmond, Que.—Ice-breakers. Contractor: Thos. P. Charleson, of Ottawa, at \$10,407 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 12, 1919.

St. John, N.B.—Immigration Detention Building at Partridge Island Quarantine Station.—Contractor: W. A. Munro, of St. John, N.B., at \$27,800. Order in Council dated June 12, 1919.

Toronto.—Grading and roadwork at Military Orthopedic Hospital. Contractors: Britnell Contracting Company, Limited, of Toronto, at \$20,597. Order in Council dated June 12, 1919.

TRADE WITH NORTH EUROPE RESUMED

Export Licenses for Canada to Denmark and Sweden now granted

Export licenses for Canadian shipments of restricted goods to Denmark and Sweden will now be granted without prior production of importer's guarantee against re-export. Obtaining foreign import guarantees for shipments to the northern neutral countries has for several months been the source of difficulty, owing to complex regulations on the other side, but these are being greatly simplified. Guarantees are now waived in respect of all goods to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, as well as all foodstuffs and a large number of manufactured articles to Holland or Switzerland. Shipments of controlled commodities for Holland or Switzerland should, the Canadian Trade Commission advises, be consigned as follows: For Holland, the Netherlands Overseas Trust; for Switzerland, the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique. Canadian exporters are reminded, however, that shipments of flour to European countries can be made only through the Wheat Export Company, Winnipeg. Arms and ammunition or other implements of war are excluded from these concessions in respect of any of the northern neutrals or Switzerland.

—Canadian Trade Commission.

Saskatchewan Wool.

It is expected that fully 500,000 pounds of wool will be shipped this year to the Co-operative Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Contracts have already been sent in for 45,000 fleeces, an increase of 25 per cent over last year, according to the Winnipeg office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

CROP CONDITIONS AND MOVEMENT OUT OF GRAIN

Reports to Winnipeg Office of Department of Immigration sums up general situation in West

WEATHER AIDS GROWTH

The following summary of the grain and crop situation in Western Canada has been received from the Winnipeg office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the week ending June 14:—

Grain in store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 816,181 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,090,033 bushels; Calgary, 745,310 bushels.

In store at C.P. interior elevators, 4,256,575 bushels; 1917, 3,451,803 bushels.

In store at all elevators at lake front, 9,285,755 bushels.

Grain shipped by rail since September 1, 1918: C.P. tracks, 6,959,305 bushels; lake front, 8,469,645 bushels.

Grain shipped by boat and rail since September 1, 1918: C.P. tracks, 65,711,038 bushels; lake front, 99,607,153 bushels.

Grain shipped by boat since opening of navigation, April 15, 1919: C.P. tracks, 21,750,055 bushels; lake front, 40,881,556 bushels.

Cars grain unloaded at Fort William since September 1: 1918, 52,753; 1917, 70,485; 1916, 83,996.

During the week 516 cars of flour were shipped from various mills in the Prairie Provinces, against 553 cars last year.

CROP SITUATION.

Manitoba.—General rain throughout province, especially benefiting the later-sown crop and pastures. Considerable anxiety is manifest among farmers in grasshopper plague. Some damage is grasshopper plague. Some damage is being done, but extent of it has not yet been ascertained. Districts affected are between Melita, Deloraine, Pierson, Waskada, and Lyleton.

Saskatchewan.—Early in June the weather continued severely dry, with high winds in some localities. All crops sown to middle of May were in splendid condition, but later-sown grains require the rain, which has now come. Grasshopper damage is somewhat serious in southeast, but is confined to territory between Gainsboro and Frobisher, Manor to Arcola, and around Alida. Provincial and municipal authorities are taking active measures to fight the pest and to prevent its spread.

Alberta.—There is adequate supply of moisture in most parts of the province for present needs. Weather during the week has been cool, and consequently growth was not as rapid as might be, but root development benefited on this account. Cutworms caused some small damage in various parts of province, and many patches in fields had to be reseeded because of this. Recent moisture has checked spread of cutworms and it is unlikely there will be any more trouble from this source.

AVERAGE UNDER CROP IS LESS THAN IN 1918

Estimate of Bureau of Statistics shows Decrease of 395,402 acres or about two per cent.

CROP CONDITIONS

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delayed by cold and wet weather. In the west favourable weather succeeding late seeding induced rapid growth. In Manitoba all sowing was late, owing to cold, wet weather during April; but warm rains and excessive heat during the early part of May caused rapid growth, and all grains are reported as in excellent condition. In some parts of northern Saskatchewan high winds during May, with dry weather, caused drifting and proved detrimental to spring crops. In other districts grain is in excellent condition. In the southern part of the province conditions for seeding were ideal and all crops are doing well. In Alberta heavy snow early in May supplied much needed moisture and crops came on rapidly, though in some sections frost damaged spring crops considerably. Expressed numerically, in percentage of the average yield of the past ten years, the average condition for all Canada for each crop was on May 31 as follows: Fall wheat 101 (75); spring wheat 98 (96); all wheat 98 (96); oats 95 (100); barley 95 (98); rye 101 (94); peas 91 (101); mixed grains 92 (102); hay and clover 101 (99); alfalfa 95 (97); pasture 102 (100). The figures within brackets represent the condition on May 31, 1918. On the whole, therefore, fall wheat, rye, hay and clover and pasture show a condition above average; spring wheat is somewhat better than last year, though two points below average. The other crops are below average and below the condition of last year.

TENDERS

Wharf at Half-Moon Bay, B.C.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Half-Moon Bay, B.C.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, July 23, 1919, for the construction of a wharf at Half-Moon Bay, Comox-Atlin 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 New Westminster, B.C., and at the Post Office, Half-Moon Bay, 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 19, 1919.

Thessalon Wharf.

SECOND CALL FOR TENDERS.

This work is being readvertised for tenders owing to the fact that the bids

SPARE INDIAN SECTIONS FOR SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

Co-operation between Department of Indian Affairs and Soldier Settlement Board with view to Utilization of unused land bearing fruit

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the Soldier Settlement Board with a view to having such lands placed at the disposal of that body as soon as possible.

Practically all the unsold surrendered Indian land has been turned over to the Board, and arrangements are being made to have further surrenders given by the Indians of lands which are considered suitable for soldiers' settlement. These lands are now being valued by representatives of the Board and the Department, who are acting in conjunction. The interests of the Indians in connection with these transactions are of course being thoroughly safeguarded, and they are in all cases receiving adequate compensation for their lands.

GREATER PRODUCTION.

In the Prairie Provinces a particularly vigorous "greater production" campaign has been conducted by the Department. An outstanding feature of this campaign was the establishment of Government greater production farms at the Blood, Blackfoot, Muscowpetung, Crooked Lakes, and Assiniboine Reserves. These farms comprise in all an area of 20,448 acres, and are equipped with the most modern machinery.

In the Prairie Provinces also the Department was enabled by special authority to grant farming and grazing leases, and the number of these issued has been very large. The area thus leased comprises in all some 255,000 acres.

received on the first call were considered too high.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Reconstruction of Wharf at Thessalon, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, July 11, 1919, for the reconstruction of the wharf of Thessalon, district of Algoma, 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, Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.; and at the Post Office, Thessalon, 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 19, 1919.

For Hunter Building.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Electric Fixtures and Lamps, Hunter Building, Ottawa, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, July 2, 1919, for electric fixtures and lamps, Hunter Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal; the Super-

intendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto; and the Caretaker, Public Building, Hamilton, Ont.

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

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

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 16, 1919.

For Nurses' Home.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Nurses' Home, Sir Oliver Mowat Sanatorium, Kingston, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, July 2, 1919, for the construction of nurses' home, Sir Oliver Mowat Sanatorium, Kingston, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; Power & Son, Architects, Kingston; the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto; and the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal, 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.

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

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

ATHLETICS IN CANADIAN ARMY

Sport an Important Part of
Life and Training of
Soldier Overseas

Athletics in the Canadian Overseas Military Forces is referred to in the report of the Overseas Ministry, as follows:—

"Since its formation the Canadian General Staff has regarded athletics as an important branch of military training. The Canadian army gymnastic staff was therefore utilized to promote athletic sports throughout the various training areas in England. The policy followed was to foster these forms of sport which enabled the largest number of men to participate, rather than to encourage those forms of athletics which appealed to the highly trained and specialized few. It was to further this end that the Canadian Military Athletic Association in the British Isles was established under the direction of the General Staff and that championship contests were arranged between the different areas. These championship meetings, which have aroused the greatest interest and enthusiasm throughout the Canadian Forces in England, and have done so much to advance the physical fitness of the men, included Association football, boxing, cross-country running, wrestling, tennis, swimming, athletics, and baseball."

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN MIDDLE WEST

During period ended June 10 there were 237 homesteads entered, including 87 soldier grants. Last year there were 66 entries. The nationality of those who made entry were: British, 73; Canadian, 75; American, 37; French, 5; Scandinavian, 15; other Europeans, 6; not stated, 26.

Homestead and soldier grant entries reported by Dominion land agents for the week ending June 3 were 271; same period last year, 150 entries. Increase 121, including 95 soldier grants.—Winnipeg Office, Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Hamilton Postal Station.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Postal Station 'B,' Hamilton, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, July 2, 1919, for the construction of Postal Station "B," Hamilton, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto; the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.; and the Caretaker, Public Building, Hamilton.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by Department and according to 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 14, 1919.

118,500,000 Bushels of Wheat.

On March 31, 1919, the quantity of wheat and wheat flour expressed as wheat in Canada was, in round figures, 118,500,000 bushels, as compared with 77,000,000 bushels last year, 126,000,000 bushels in 1917, and 197,000,000 bushels in 1916, according to the Dominion Statistician.

Are you buying W.S. Stamps?

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTED HOPS

Produce of 1916 or later crop will be licensed freely

The Department of Trade and Commerce has been advised by the Canadian High Commissioner in London that the Board of Trade has announced that it is prepared to issue licenses for the importation of hops subject to the following conditions:—

1. Parcels grown in and exported from any part of the Dominions being the produce of 1916 or later crop will be licensed freely on application.

2. Hops of 1916 or later crop will as a rule be licensed freely from Belgium or France.

3. Hops from elsewhere will be licensed immediately to the extent of one-half of amounts provisionally allotted by the Hop Controller to be purchased in the country specified by him.

The issue of licenses for any additional quantities of foreign hops will depend upon the supply of suitable hops otherwise available in a reasonable time, and importers are required to show to the satisfaction of the Controller of Import Restrictions that their requirements cannot be met by the importation of hops from the British Empire. Applications for licenses should be made not later than June 25 to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, London.

PRODUCE REMAINING IN FARMERS' HANDS

The Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for April, issued by the Dominion Statistician, publishes the following estimate of the stocks of agricultural produce remaining in the farmers' hands on March 31, 1919: The reports of crop correspondents show that of the total wheat production of 1918, 17 p.c., or 32,315,000 bushels, remained in farmers' hands on March 31, 1919. Last year the proportion was 14 p.c., representing nearly 32 million bushels, and in 1917 it was 21 p.c., representing nearly 55 million bushels. Of the other field crops the proportions and quantities estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31, 1919, are as follows: oats 33 p.c., or 141,694,000 bushels; barley 26 p.c., or 20 million bushels; rye 21 p.c., or 1,784,000 bushels; buckwheat 23 p.c., or 2½ million bushels; corn for husking 12 p.c., or 3 million bushels; flaxseed 17 p.c., or 1 million bushels; potatoes 31 p.c., or 32,836,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 18 p.c., or 22,295,000 bushels; hay and clover 18 p.c., or 2,701,000 tons. The stock of potatoes, viz., 32,836,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 18 p.c., or 22,295,000 bushels; hay and clover 18 p.c., or 2,701,000 tons. The stock of potatoes, viz., 32,836,000 bushels, compares with 24,130,500 bushels last year, 16,770,000 bushels in 1917, 16,285,000 bushels in 1916 and 32,310,000 bushels in 1915.

NO DIRECT MAIL TO GERMANY YET

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received the following cable from the Canadian High Commissioner in London:—

"With reference to general license authorizing on certain conditions supply and negotiations for supply foodstuffs to Germany, the Board of Trade announce that although license covers direct negotiations with firms in Germany, there is at present no direct postal communication between this country and the parts of Germany that are not in the occupation of the armies of the Associated Governments. Traders should therefore send correspondence for those territories on matters covered by general license through an intermediary in neutral country."

Join a W.S. Society.

STOCKS OF WHEAT IN CANADA ON MARCH 31, 1917, 1918 AND 1919.

The total quantities of grain (wheat, oats, barley, and flaxseed) in Canada at the end of March, 1917-1919, are shown in the following table prepared by the Dominion Statistician:—

| Wheat in— | March 31, 1917. | March 30, 1918. | March 31, 1919. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | bush. | bush. | Bush. |
| Terminal elevators..... | 24,441,799 | 4,149,357 | 31,243,073 |
| Winter storage in vessels..... | 89,245 | 2,882,141 | 242,605 |
| Interior terminal elevators..... | 5,168,242 | 1,098,610 | 2,447,371 |
| Country elevators..... | 30,549,209 | 10,459,466 | 16,514,133 |
| Public elevators..... | 2,516,461 | 1,935,639 | 19,536,882 |
| Flour mills..... | 4,884,825 | 4,802,236 | 5,390,066 |
| Transit by rail..... | 12,862,356 | 20,011,179 | 10,854,840 |
| Farmers' hands..... | 45,638,000 | 31,684,700 | 32,315,000 |
| Totals..... | 126,150,137 | 77,023,328 | 118,542,970 |

URGE SALE WOOD BY MEASUREMENT

The Committee on Forests of the Commission of Conservation, in its annual report for 1919, has recommended that the sale of wood fuel should be by the measured cord instead of by the load, now the prevailing practice in Canadian cities. The section of the committee's report dealing with the question of wood fuel is as follows:—

Last winter the Commission, with other agencies, urged vigorously a greatly increased production and consumption of wood fuel as a measure of insurance against an unexpected shortage of coal for domestic heating. As a result of both municipal and private action there was a materially increased production of wood, which aided measurably in tiding over the extreme shortage of anthracite coal.

In preparation for the current winter a number of municipalities, particularly in Ontario, went definitely into the wood business, primarily as a matter of insurance. The Ontario Government undertook to relieve the demand for coal to some extent by providing wood from Algonquin Park for the heating of public institutions; it offered, also, free stumpage to any Ontario municipality desiring to secure wood fuel from that park.

The Dominion Fuel Controller urged the increased use of wood fuel, and issued instructions to the provincial fuel administrators and their local representatives which made attention to the possibilities of wood fuel equally a part of their official duties along with the handling of the coal situation.

A very large amount of wood fuel has been produced and consumed, notwithstanding the difficulties due to labour shortage, high wages, freight congestion and high freight rates. Had the war continued, and had the present winter compared in severity with last winter, the wood fuel campaign would have aided very considerably in lessening distress due to the fuel shortage.

As it is, the experience of the two winters has shown that wood fuel has legitimately a larger place in domestic economy than it had previously enjoyed, and that in case of emergency the hardwood forests of Eastern Canada constitute a valuable bulwark against possible fuel shortages in the future.

The general practice of local dealers selling wood only by the load, rather than by the cord, has placed wood fuel at a material disadvantage, since purchasers could have no practical means of knowing what quantity of fuel they were getting for their money. This practice naturally favours short measure where the seller is so inclined. It would be greatly in the public interest were the Dominion Government to require wood fuel to be sold only by the standard cord of 128 cubic feet, or fraction thereof.

SUPREME COURT

In the Supreme Court on June 17 judgments were rendered in the following appeals:—

Ontario.

Dominion Reduction Company v. Peterson Lake Silver Cobalt.—Appeal dismissed.

McCaffrey v. Richardson.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Canada S.S. Lines, Limited, v. Austin.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Rychman v. Bakanawski.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Campbell v. Palmer.—Appeal allowed and judgment of Mr. Justice Rose restored with the following modification: a declaration to be inserted that Sarah Ellen Palmer should be paid \$50 per month out of the income of the Charlotte Zimmerman property in the hands of her trustees, costs of both parties to be paid out of the fund.

City of Toronto v. Toronto Terminals.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Quebec.

Canadian Light and Power Company v. Nova Scotia Construction Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Rawlings v. Galibert.—A majority of the court is of the opinion that this appeal should be reheard on the following point or question: whether upon the facts in evidence it was within the authority as to the use to be made of his note given by Galibert to Lubin to so use it that he (Galibert) should be liable to indemnify any endorser for Starfilms in respect of his endorsement of that company's note to the extent of \$10,000?

McCormick and Union Lumber Company v. Sincennes-McNaughton (two appeals).—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Pulos v. Kladis, Lerikos v. Kladis (two appeals).—Appeals dismissed with costs, Duff and Brodeur JJ. dissenting.

Lefebvre v. Westbourne Land Company.—Appeal dismissed without costs to either party in this court or in the Court of Review and the judgment of the Superior Court modified as stated in the reasons for judgment of Mr. Justice Mignault.

Nova Scotia.

McLean v. Ennos.—Judgment to be entered in accordance with agreement signed by counsel and solicitors for the parties. Costs being left in the court's discretion, we adjudge that there should be no costs of the appeal to this court and that we should not interfere with the disposition made of the costs by the courts below.

Alberta.

Calgary v. Janse Mitchell Construction Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington and Anglin JJ. dissenting.

Saskatchewan.

Mitchell v. Mortgage Land Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington and Brodeur JJ. dissenting.

AIRCRAFT IN FOREST PROTECTIVE WORK SUBJECT OF REPORT

Use of Flying Boat in Fire Patrol Advocated in Report of Committee on Forests

VALUE OF AERIAL PHOTO

The following comment on the use of airplanes in forestry service is contained in the annual report of the Committee on Forests, Commission of Conservation:—

A great deal of attention is being devoted throughout the world to the development of peace-time uses of aircraft. That there will be many such uses requires no argument.

Among the possibilities are forest fire patrol and aerial photography. It is now expected that fire patrols by flying boats will be established during the current year by the British Columbia Forest Branch and by one or more of the forest protective associations of Quebec, assisted by the Quebec Government. The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association is the leader in this respect in the East, as the British Columbia Forest Branch has already proved in the West. It is believed that there are large possibilities also in connection with aerial fire patrol on Dominion lands in the West, through the Dominion Forestry and Parks Branches. Many men whose experience in aviation overseas should qualify them to express thoroughly practical opinions state that, beyond question, these things are eminently feasible.

Similarly, there is undoubtedly a large field for developments along the line of aerial photography, both in conjunction with forest protection and independently. The recent address of Colonel Cull before the Geodetic Society of Ottawa showed some of the possibilities of aircraft in furthering the line of work with which the geodetic survey is particularly concerned.

The possibilities in connection with forestry work are also very great. There are vast areas of relatively inaccessible lands in all our provinces, where only fragmentary data are available as to drainage and topography, or as to the extent, composition, and volume of the forests. As a result of war developments, the importance of our forests in the national economy is now recognized as never before. An adequate knowledge of the character, location, and extent of the forests of Canada is essential to the proper administration and exploitation of this vital resource.

The Commission of Conservation made a survey of the forest resources of British Columbia and Saskatchewan, although the data available as to extensive areas were of the most fragmentary character. Similar work in other provinces is planned, as rapidly as the necessary funds can be secured. The prosecution of such projects would be enormously simplified, and the results would be much more accurate and valuable, if necessary work on the ground could be supplemented by systematic surveys made by means of aerial photography. Such surveys might, of course, serve other public purposes as well. This suggests the extreme desirability of co-operation between all agencies interested, Dominion and provincial, as well as private.

The public interest involved in all these questions is undoubtedly very great. If adequate developments along these lines are to be anticipated on a par with those planned in other countries, it would seem logical that the Dominion Government should take the lead in making the necessary plans and in providing the equipment and personnel required. Aside from purely Dominion projects, there is a very considerable field for co-operation with provincial agencies in lines of work more or less affecting the public interest as a whole.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

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 7 and 13, as follows:—

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Diet kitchen equipment | Tranquille | June 16 |
| Leather, yellow horsehide | Toronto | " 14 |
| Overalls | Montreal | " 16 |
| Harness supplies | Winnipeg | " 17 |
| Drawing supplies | Ottawa | " 18 |
| Mechanical exercisers | Guelph | " 13 |
| Milling machines, etc. | Hamilton | " 19 |
| Hardware, etc. | Halifax | " 9 |
| Shoe findings | Montreal | " 16 |
| Refrigerating plant | Ste. Agathe | " 14 |
| Kerosene tank | North Wiltshire | " 14 |
| Induction motor | Kentville | " 14 |
| Water tube boilers | Ste. Agathe | " 14 |
| D.C. vegetable parer | Balfour | " 14 |
| Bubbler fountain | Tranquille | " 23 |
| Japanese silk | Toronto | " 14 |
| Coal | Saskatoon | " 23 |

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)—

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| White wove envelopes, O.C. | Ottawa | June 19 |
| Typewriter ribbons | " | " 19 |
| White wove envelopes, O.S. | " | " 19 |
| Manila envelopes, 2 | " | " 16 |

MARINE—

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Wire | Prince Edward Island | June 20 |

PUBLIC WORKS—

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Gutta-percha cable | Halifax | June 16 |
| Lumber iron, etc. | Missenette | " 17 |
| Electric lamps | Ottawa | " 16 |

JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Lathe | Kingston | June 17 |
| Electric motor | " | " 17 |
| Sole leather | " | " 12 |
| Groceries | " | " 18 |
| Flour | Prince Albert | " 19 |
| Meat | Edmonton | " 26 |
| Fish | " | " 26 |
| Meat | Prince Albert | " 20 |
| Meat | Stony Mountain | " 23 |

MILITIA AND DEFENCE—

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Syringes, hypo. | Ottawa | June 17 |
| Surgical supplies | Winnipeg | " 17 |
| Ligatures | Toronto | " 16 |
| Ligatures | Ottawa | " 18 |
| Pins, safety | " | " 18 |
| Surgical supplies | Toronto | " 19 |
| Sterilizers | Victoria | " 20 |
| Surgical instruments | Ottawa | " 17 |
| Surgical instruments | " | " 16 |
| Tablets | " | " 13 |
| Drugs | " | " 16 |
| Medical supplies | " | " 12 |
| Hammers, punches, rasps, snips | " | " 13 |
| Floor wax | " | " 18 |
| Fire hose | Halifax | " 19 |
| Conservancy | " | " 20 |
| Removal manure | " | " 20 |
| Conservancy | Camperdown | " 20 |
| Special meats | Calgary | " 23 |
| Special groceries | " | " 23 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 23 |
| Milk, cream, etc. | " | " 23 |
| Aerated waters | " | " 23 |
| Fish | " | " 23 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 23 |
| Ice | Montreal | " 17 |
| Fresh beef | Revelstoke | " 17 |
| Emptying latrines | Rockcliffe | " 11 |
| Ice | Toronto | " 16 |
| Beef, lard, butter | Halifax | " 20 |
| Beef, bacon | London | " 18 |
| Beef, sugar, butter, bacon, cheese | Medicine Hat | " 23 |
| Horse-shoeing | Halifax | " 20 |
| Ice | " | " 20 |
| Sugar | Kingston | " 17 |
| Beef, bacon, butter | Brandon | " 25 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 25 |

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Continued.

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Potatoes and vegetables | Ottawa | " 16 |
| Removing ashes | Victoria | " 23 |
| Removing ashes | Esquimalt | " 23 |
| Ice | Hamilton | " 19 |
| Ice | Winnipeg | " 25 |
| Ice | Kingston | " 19 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | Halifax | " 20 |
| Beef, butter | Cobourg | " 17 |
| Special meats | Port Arthur | " 23 |
| Special groceries | " | " 23 |
| Fish | " | " 23 |
| Beef | " | " 23 |
| Bacon | " | " 23 |
| Butter | " | " 23 |
| Horse-shoeing | London | " 17 |
| Removing ashes | " | " 17 |
| Ice | " | " 17 |
| Beef, sugar, potatoes, vegetables | Quebec | " 16 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 18 |
| Eggs, fish | " | " 18 |
| Special meats | " | " 18 |
| Special groceries | " | " 18 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 18 |
| Aerated waters | " | " 18 |
| Milk, cream, etc. | " | " 18 |
| Fresh vegetables | Toronto | " 19 |
| Beef, bacon, butter | " | " 19 |
| Ice | Regina | " 19 |
| Beef, bacon | Ottawa | " 16 |
| Ice | " | " 16 |
| Removing ashes | " | " 16 |
| Shoeing horses | Regina | " 24 |
| Vegetables | London | " 18 |
| Sugar (white) | " | " 16 |
| Sugar (white) | Halifax | " 16 |
| Aerated waters | Toronto | " 17 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 17 |
| Eggs | " | " 17 |
| Fish | " | " 17 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 17 |
| Sugar | Vancouver | " 25 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 25 |
| Beef, bacon | Regina | " 24 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 24 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | St. John | " 20 |
| Removing ashes | " | " 20 |
| Fish | Edmonton | " 24 |
| Special meats | " | " 24 |
| Eggs | " | " 24 |
| Special groceries | " | " 24 |
| Milk, etc. | " | " 24 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 24 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | Fredericton | " 20 |
| Fish | " | " 20 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 20 |
| Special meats | " | " 20 |
| Special groceries | " | " 20 |
| Aerated waters | " | " 20 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 20 |
| Milk, etc. | " | " 20 |
| Aerated waters | Hamilton | " 17 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 17 |
| Special meats | " | " 17 |
| Special groceries | " | " 17 |
| Beef, bacon | Kingston | " 18 |
| Butter | " | " 18 |
| Lard, potatoes, vegetables | " | " 18 |
| Special meats | London | " 18 |
| Special groceries | " | " 18 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 18 |
| Milk, etc. | " | " 18 |
| Fish | " | " 18 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 18 |
| Special meats | Ottawa | " 18 |
| Special groceries | " | " 18 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 18 |
| Milk, etc. | " | " 18 |
| Aerated waters | " | " 18 |
| Fish | " | " 18 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 18 |
| Special meats | Montreal | " 18 |
| Special groceries | " | " 19 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 19 |
| Aerated waters | " | " 19 |
| Milk, etc. | " | " 19 |
| Eggs | " | " 19 |
| Fish | " | " 19 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 19 |
| Butter | London | " 19 |
| Toilet paper | Calgary | " 20 |
| Beef | Vancouver | " 25 |
| Butter | " | " 25 |
| Cheese | " | " 25 |
| Beef, sugar, butter, cheese | " | " 25 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 25 |
| Butter | Ottawa | " 25 |
| Bakers' flour | " | " 18 |
| Coal | Ste. Anne de Bellevue | " 16 |
| Bacon, beef, butter | Hamilton | " 18 |
| Ice | St. Catharines | " 18 |
| Forage and straw | Hamilton | " 18 |
| Fish | " | " 17 |
| Milk, etc. | " | " 17 |
| Aerated waters | Kingston | " 18 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 18 |
| Special meats | " | " 18 |
| Special groceries | " | " 18 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 18 |
| Fish | " | " 18 |

[Continued on next page.]

POSITIONS OPEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Post of Gas and Electricity Inspector for Toronto Advertised

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

An Assistant Gas and Electricity Inspector for Toronto, Department of Trade and Commerce; Salary \$1,200 per annum.

An Assistant Gas and Electricity Inspector for Toronto, Department of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of electricity and the testing of electrical instruments on both direct and alternating current circuits, also a knowledge of the testing of gas and gas meters. A qualifying examination in electricity will be held in connection with the filling of the position and applicants will be informed later of the conditions of the examination. Applicants must be residents of the province of Ontario.

An Indian Agent, Department of Indian Affairs; Salary \$900 per annum, plus allowances.

An Indian Agent, Department of Indian Affairs, at Cape Croker, Ont., at a salary of \$900 per annum with free house and office. Candidates should be married men with good business ability and a practical knowledge of office work and book-keeping, and particularly of farming and stock raising, as their duties will be to promote the farming industry on the reserve and to re-establish the returned Indian soldiers under the Soldier Settlement Act. They will be required to act in a magisterial capacity for the purpose of the Indian Act. Full documentary evidence must be furnished as to the qualifications of the candidate. Applicants must be residents of the province of Ontario.

A Seismologist for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory; Salary \$2,000 per annum.

A Seismologist for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Department of the Interior, at an initial salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Duties.—To perform research work in seismology under direction, in connection with the work of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory; to take readings of seismological instruments and maintain such instruments in efficient working condition; to record, compare, compute, and prepare such reading and the results of seismological research for publication; to correlate microseisms and weather conditions; to test seismological instruments; to carry on investigations with reference to the interior of the earth; and to perform other related work as required.

Qualifications.—Graduation from a university of recognized standing with specialization in mathematics and physics; at least three years of experience with physical apparatus and instruments; a knowledge of modern languages is desirable.

A Power Plant Superintendent; Salary \$200 to \$230 per month.

A Power Plant Superintendent for the power plant at the new Champlain Dry Dock at Lauzon, P.Q., Department of Public Works, at a salary of \$200 to \$230 per month; to have charge of a steam-electric generating plant; to supervise the employees engaged in operating the plant and the necessary maintenance and repair work, and to perform other related work as required; to supervise the operation, repair, and maintenance of steam boilers of different types, automatic stokers, feed pumps, valves, steam turbines, alternating and D.C. generators and motors, electrical controlling apparatus, centrifugal pumps, automatic high-pressure valves, and other mechanical and electrical equipment found in such plants.

Qualifications.—Education equivalent to high school graduation; either

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

[Continued from page 4.]

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Concluded.

| Article. | Point of delivery. | Date due. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Bacon, beef, butter, sugar | Winnipeg | " 24 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 24 |
| Beef, butter, bacon, sugar | Calgary | " 23 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 23 |
| Forage and straw | Edmonton | " 24 |
| Beef, butter, sugar | Montreal | " 19 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 19 |
| Beef, bacon | Saskatoon | " 24 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 24 |
| Onions | Hamilton | " 18 |
| Onions | Montreal | " 19 |
| Flour | London | " 20 |
| Potatoes | " | " 20 |
| Aerated waters | " | " 16 |
| Rice | " | " 20 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | Moosejaw | " 25 |
| Beef, bacon | " | " 25 |
| Rice | Quebec | " 20 |
| Conservancy | " | " 20 |
| Sweeping chimneys | " | " 20 |
| Conservancy | Levis | " 20 |
| Beef, butter, sugar | Montreal | " 19 |
| Potatoes and vegetables | " | " 19 |
| Special meats | Hallifax | " 24 |
| Special groceries | " | " 24 |
| Fruits, etc. | " | " 24 |
| Milk, cream, etc. | " | " 24 |
| Eggs | " | " 24 |
| Fish | " | " 24 |
| Forage and straw | " | " 24 |

SURPLUS STORES—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Peanut oil and soy sauce | June 16 |
| Canadian pattern boots | " 27 |
| Woolen socks | " 27 |
| Condemned material at Regina, Sask. | " 20 |

graduation in electrical or mechanical engineering from a school of applied science of recognized standing with three years of experience with large steam-electric power plants, two years of which shall have been in a position of professional responsibility; or five years of experience in large steam-electric power plants, two of which shall have been in a position of professional responsibility; a thorough knowledge of the production of electricity by steam power and of the various equipment used in such work; tact, good judgment, and ability to manage men. Applicants must be residents of the province of Quebec.

An Assistant Astronomer for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory; Salary \$1,800 per annum.

An Assistant Astronomer for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Department of the Interior, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum.

Duties.—To assist, under direction of an astronomer, in making telescopic observations for the determination of time, latitude, longitude, and star positions; to assist in research work in solar physics, spectroscopy, and other astronomical and astrophysical work; to make necessary computations in connection with such observations; to assist in comparing and regulating primary clocks of the time service; and to perform other related astronomical and mathematical work as required.

Qualifications.—Graduation from a university of recognized standing, with specialization in astronomy, mathematics and physics; at least three years of experience as an observer or as a post-graduate student in astronomical research; exactitude; steady nerves; good eyesight.

An Actuarial Clerk for the Department of Insurance; Salary \$1,200 per annum.

An Actuarial Clerk for the Department of Insurance, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

Qualifications.—Education equivalent to university graduation with specialization in mathematics and statistics, preferably some knowledge of modern office practice willingness to undertake the study of actuarial science. Candidates should not be more than 25 years of age.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies

which may occur in future may be made from applicants for these positions.

According to law, preference is given to returned soldier applicants possessing the minimum qualifications. Returned soldiers should furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificate, or, in case of commissioned officers, a certified statement of their military services.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than July 2. Application forms may be obtained from the Dominion-Provincial Employment Offices, or the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission.

WM. FORAN,

Secretary.

Ottawa, June 5, 1919.

Tenders for Dredging.

Scaled tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Kincardine," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 18, 1919, for dredging required at Kincardine, Ont.

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

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

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

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works for 5 per cent of the contract price, but no cheque to be for less than fifteen hundred dollars. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 5, 1919.

STATISTICS ON BREAD PRODUCTION AND COST

Bakers' Reports for Month of April show Slight Increase

The Cost of Living Branch, Department of Labour, has submitted the following report to the Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, showing the production and cost of bread in the chief cities of the Dominion, as shown by the bakers' reports for the month of April, 1919:—

Labour trouble existing in the West has prevented the receiving, in some instances, of usual statements for the costs of bread in that section of the country. Reports from other cities have come in as usual, and these records show that the bakers throughout the Dominion are making a careful study of the cost of production.

Taking representative districts from coast to coast, the report shows a slight increase of 1.23 per cent in the quantity of bread consumed during the month.

The average cost of the flour used was \$10.74 per barrel, a decrease of 10 cents per barrel from the figures for the previous month. The decrease has evidently been brought about by competition between the millers for Western business and also by the fact that the Maritime Provinces have procured, at a reduced figure, flour from lots destined for export but not shipped owing to lack of shipping space. This export flour was fully equal in quality to that for which the bakers have been paying higher prices.

The yield of bread per barrel of flour used averages 265.4 pounds.

Comparing these costs with those of the previous month, seventeen districts show a small decrease and eleven show a slight increase.

The average price per pound shown for the Dominion for April is 6.854 cents, while for March the figures were 6.842 cents. A slightly lower yield per barrel, together with increased costs of baking and delivery, may account for the increase per pound.

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

| | Per barrel. | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| | March. | April. |
| Flour | \$10.84 | \$10.74 |
| Ingredients | 1.47 | 1.41 |
| Baking | 1.65 | 1.75 |
| Delivery | 2.78 | 2.83 |
| Management and fixed | 1.48 | 1.46 |
| Total cost | \$18.22 | \$18.19 |

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL

Department of Public Works issues List of Minor Awards

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

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Grading and roadwork at Military Hospital. Contractors: I. Kert & Son, of Montreal, at \$22,882. Order in Council dated May 29, 1919.

Bayfield, Ont.—Construction of retaining wall. Contractor: James C. Bogle, of Goderich, Ont., at \$3,568.30 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 2, 1919.

Calgary, Alta.—Demolition of buildings and excavation work re proposed public building. Contractors: Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, at \$17,829. Order in Council dated May 26, 1919.

Magog, Que.—Wharf. Contractor: Thos. P. Charleson, of Ottawa, at \$19,924.75 (unit prices). Order in Council dated June 7, 1919.

Canadian Official Record.Published Weekly by the Director
of Public Information.Offices: Hope Chambers,
Sparks St., Ottawa.

Tel. Queen 4055 and Queen 7711.

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

Subscription Rates.

One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00

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

**EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL
No. 2206.**

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

**PURCHASING COMMISSION
PRICE ARRANGEMENTS**

The War Purchasing Commission has issued the following copy of War Purchasing Commission Minute No. 24-37 of June 9, 1919, regarding price arrangements:—

1. In certain cases prices have been established with manufacturers for different supplies, of which some include stationery, some furniture, and some other goods. These prices have been arranged for small purchases which may have to be made from time to time to save the trouble of perpetually asking for prices.

2. None of these arrangements contemplate any change in procedure as laid down by Acts of Parliament or Orders in Council, such as, for example, that all stationery must be ordered from the Dominion Government Stationery Office, or that furniture must be ordered from the Department of Public Works.

3. The minutes are distributed to all departments because some of the items may be goods which they are allowed to buy direct, and also to give them information as to prices in case they wish to ask for some particular make of goods.

4. It is also to be noted that none of these price arrangements is a recommendation that the goods should be purchased or that any special consideration beyond fair and just treatment should be given to any of the firms with whom they are made.

**PROVINCIAL REVENUE
AND EXPENDITURES**

The total revenue of the nine provinces of Canada amounted in 1916-17 to \$57,962,979, and the total expenditure for the same period \$59,710,666. The largest revenue is that of Ontario, \$18,269,597; Quebec comes next with \$10,441,114, and British Columbia third with \$6,906,784. Per capita, the largest revenue is that of Alberta, \$11.99; British Columbia is second with \$11.21, and Manitoba third with \$11. These provinces also have the highest expenditure per capita, being British Columbia \$14.74, Alberta \$12.94, and Manitoba \$11.99, according to the Canada Year Book for 1918.

**INCREASED AMOUNT OF
EMPLOYMENT IN MAY****Coal Mining Industry showed most Depression during
May but is offset by Activity in Lumbering.
Wholesale Prices Rise**

During May industrial conditions were more or less disturbed throughout the whole country, particularly in the West, by strikes in Winnipeg and other Western cities and in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Amherst, Halifax, etc. Disregarding this, there was an improvement in the labour market during May, as, notwithstanding the increased number of returned soldiers, the actual amount of unemployment during the month was slightly less than during April, says the general review on labour conditions supplied by the *Labour Gazette*. The depression in the coal mining industry continued, but there was some increase in activity in the lumber industry. The demand for farm labourers was not so pronounced as in the previous month.

In the metals and machinery group there was some reduction in employment in the Sydney steel plants, but otherwise conditions were fairly well maintained, except where affected by strikes. Shipyards in the East were active, but on the West coast generally they were quite and a number of men were laid off. In the food group employment was very active. In textiles employment was steady, with activity among tent, awning, and sail makers. In the clothing group there was a good demand for help, mostly female. Pulp and paper workers were well employed. Printers were active and there was some demand for help, though in some districts the industrial situation caused a reduction in advertising work. In the wood-working group there was an improvement in activity in the sash, door, and planing mills corresponding with the increased activity in building. There was some demand for furniture workers.

TANNERIES ACTIVE.

Tanneries and rubber factories were active and there was a demand for shoe workers. In the clay, glass, and stone group there was activity in the cement plants and a considerable improvement in employment in the brick yards. In the paint, oil, and chemical plants there was some improvement. The steam railways were active in transporting returned soldiers and the repair shops continued to be busy. Street railways were active with increased summer traffic. Garages were busy. Ship labourers and longshoremen were well employed, although inland navigation lines were not quite so active as in former years. In metal mining there was practically no change from the previous month. In coal mining the depression of the previous month was accentuated by the general strike in District 18. There was a considerable improvement in employment in the building trades, although the activity was mainly confined to dwelling houses and repair work. There was some increase in railway construction

work. The lumber industry was very active, particularly in the Fernie district, where difficulty was being experienced in filling the orders received. Considerable fishing was reported, and several canneries were preparing to start operations.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during May was very much greater than during either April, 1919, or May, 1918. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 84 strikes, involving 77,688 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 893,816 working days, as compared with 37 strikes, 12,415 workpeople and 111,083 working days in April, 1919, and 39 strikes, 15,169 workpeople and 112,231 working days in May, 1918. On May 1 there were on record 15 strikes, affecting 2,600 workpeople. Sixty-nine strikes were reported as having commenced during May, compared with 27 in April. Eight of the strikes commenced prior to May and 23 of those commencing during May were reported terminated, leaving 49 strikes, affecting approximately 63,972 workpeople, on record at the end of May.

FOOD PRICES UPWARD.

The general movement in prices was again slightly upward, partly due to the seasonal changes and partly to recoveries in some lines from the decreases which have occurred between November, 1918, and April, 1919. The wholesale prices index number rose to 284.1, as compared with 279.6 in April, 275.8 in May, 1918, and 136.3 in May, 1914. The general level was thus still somewhat lower than in November, 1918, when the highest point was reached at 290.9. Increases appeared in grains, fodder, animals and meat, vegetables, textiles, hides and leather, but there were decreases in dairy products, fish, cottons, iron and steel, fuel, and a number of other lines.

In retail prices the average cost of a family budget of food rose to \$13.53, as compared with \$13.35 in April and \$13.05 in March, which was the low point resulting from decreases in February and March. In January the same list cost \$13.78; in May, 1918, \$12.66; and May, 1914, \$7.42. The chief increases for May were in meats and in potatoes, and there were slight increases in eggs, with some increases also in milk and butter. In fuel, anthracite coal averaged slightly lower, but wood was higher. There was also a considerable increase in rent in many cities throughout the country.

Traffic on Canals.

For the calendar year 1917 the total traffic through the Canadian canals amounted to 22,238,935 tons, as compared with 23,583,491 tons in 1916, according to the Canada Year Book for 1918.

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

**SEEK DATA ON
NATURAL TREE
REPRODUCTION**

*Commission of Conservation
places Survey Parties in
Field to Study Growth of
Pulpwood Species*

HIGHLY USEFUL WORK.

The work of the forest regeneration surveys placed in the field by the Commission of Conservation for the purpose of securing much-needed data on the subject of the rate of forest growth and natural reproduction of tree species used for pulpwood on cut-over limits is made more clear by the report of similar work done last season. The parties now in the field, under the direction of Dr. C. D. Howe, of the Forestry Branch of the Commission, are continuing the work of last summer. The report of their activities last year indicates the value of this work. The work was begun in 1917 and considerably extended in the summer of 1918, when a much larger area was covered. The following is taken from the report of the work done then:—

"Two parties were in the field. One of the parties continued the work on the limits of the Laurentide Company and the other worked on the limits of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company.

HOW WORK WAS DONE.

"The survey was conducted like an ordinary timber cruise, except that the seedlings were counted on plots 16½ feet or one rod, square, at frequent intervals, and all the balsam and spruce trees 6 inches and over in diameter at breast height were calipered. A 5 per cent cruise of 2,600 acres was made on the Riordon limits and a 10 per cent cruise 800 acres on the Laurentide Company limits, or 3,400 acres in all. Thus the amount of young growth on five square miles of cut-over pulpwood lands may be estimated with considerable accuracy.

"During the summer growth studies were made upon some 400 balsam and spruce trees. In addition, the age, diameter, and height of more than 20,000 seedlings were determined. As yet not enough growth studies have been made, especially of the larger-sized trees, to predict the rate of growth and the future yield of the balsam and spruce on the cut-over limits. The studies of the past summer, however, corroborate the results of the previous summer, namely that the young balsam and spruce under the cover of the hardwoods grow very slowly. For example, the average 4-inch balsam was found to be 55 years old, the average 8-inch tree 70 years old, and it was 80 years old at 10 inches in diameter breast high. This statement is based on the growth analysis of about 300 trees. The spruce grows even more slowly. At 4 inches in diameter breast high the average tree was found to be 80 years old; at 6 inches in diameter, 100 years old; and at 12 inches in diameter, 165 years old. This statement is based on growth studies of 100 trees. The species is not the slow-growing black spruce of the swamps, but the red spruce of the well-drained upland soils as it is found associated with the hardwoods.

"It will be seen from the above that it takes about 40 years for a spruce tree to pass from the 4-inch to the 6-inch diameter class, and about the same number of years for a 6-inch tree to become a 12-inch tree, the minimum diameter limit at which a spruce may be cut in Quebec."

NORTHWEST GAME ACT AND MIGRATORY BIRDS TREATY ORGANIZED

Statement refers also to Important Matters having to do with Northern Game Animals and Dominion Parks

NEW GAME COMMISSION

A statement made by the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, relating to the North-West Game Act, shows the efficacy of the Act, in placing the fur trapping and trading industry under control, in the interest of game conservation.

The statement refers to the organization of the Act, and also to the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of developing the reindeer herds of the far Northwest as a possible meat supply, and to consider the domestication of the musk-ox in the same region, as a future food supply and also as a source of wool.

Details of the organization of the Migratory Birds Treaty, are also given, together with reports on the subjects of the conference on wild life preservation held February 1919, in Ottawa, and important matters in connection with the Dominion Parks. The statement is as follows:

Organization in connection with the new Northwest Game Act passed in 1917 has taken place under the present government. The most notable and important feature in this connection is the fact that for the first time in the history of the Northland the fur trapping and trading industry has been placed under adequate control. Under the new Act all white trappers and traders are under license. The license system provides:

1. A considerable revenue.
2. Greatly improved facilities for the protection of wild life during the closed season thus ensuring conservation of the fur industry which is at present the only existing industry of the north.
3. The system also enables the collection of reliable statistics with relation to the fur industry, a condition which has never existed before.

In connection with the Northern hinterland the Government has also taken a very important step by the organization of a commission for the purpose of first, ascertaining the feasibility of the development of reindeer herds for the purpose of providing a meat supply for the Dominion, and, second, ascertaining the feasibility of the domestication of musk-ox in the north not only for the purpose of a meat supply but also for the purpose of a wool supply.

With respect to both these matters the situation is as follows: It is estimated that there is an area of about one million square miles in the north eminently suitable for the development of reindeer and musk-ox herds. Throughout the world there is a constant invasion of the areas used for cattle grazing through the lands being taken up for the production of fruits and cereals and the meat situation of the world is therefore gradually becoming more and more acute. Northern Canada is not suitable for the production of ordinary farm products but from the fact that millions of Barren land caribou, which physiologically are practically identical with domestic caribou, are known to thrive there at present; and from the fact that musk-oxen also thrive in the North there appears to be good reason for the expectation that with the development of reindeer and musk-ox herds the north may take the place of the more southerly portions of Canada in the matter of meat production.

MIGRATORY BIRDS TREATY.

While this treaty was consummated prior to the advent of Union Government organization has taken place since.

This treaty with the United States provides for the protection both in the United States and Canada of practically all the beneficial migratory birds. Arrangements have been made with most of the provinces by which they have amended their game laws to harmonize with the terms of the treaty and by which the provincial game authorities enforce these laws. While the provincial laws have not all been satisfactorily amended, e.g. (Maritime provinces) a staff of wardens has been appointed in these provinces and active steps have been carried on not only for the enforcement of law but for the education of the public as to the necessity of adequate protection of beneficial bird life.

In furtherance of the policy of bird conservation some twenty-eight suggested locations in the West for breeding sanctuaries have been inspected. In addition the Dominion has created Point Pelee, the most important bird area in Ontario, into a Dominion Park in order that it may be maintained as a sanctuary. The Dominion has also established as bird sanctuaries Bird Rocks, Bonaventure and Perce Rock, (all in Quebec) under the terms of the treaty and at the request of the Dominion the province of Quebec has passed provincial legislation on similar lines.

In addition the department has been issuing special bulletins and otherwise carrying on an educational campaign throughout Canada with the object of enlisting the sympathetic support of the public for bird protection.

WILD LIFE—GENERAL.

Through the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection which operates under the authority of the Department of the Interior, the first thoroughly national conference on wild life protection which operates under the authority of the Department of the Interior, the first thoroughly national conference on wild life protection was held in Ottawa in February, 1919. Representatives of all the provinces and leaders in wild life protection took part in the conference. The purpose was to bring together everyone in the Dominion specially concerned in the protection of the important wild life natural resources of the country and by the exchange of ideas to develop co-operation and efficiency throughout the country in the conservation of wild life.

NATIONAL PARKS.

The work in connection with National Parks has on account of the war chiefly concerned maintenance. Two important problems in relation to parks have been settled during the past year. For years there has been a conflict of jurisdiction with respect to parks in British Columbia, as between the province and the Dominion. An agreement satisfactorily adjusting this matter has been made with the province of British Columbia. Under this agreement the province withdraws from its position of hostility and undertakes to recognize the precedence of national parks laws. This arrangement is a very satisfactory one. In connection with this agreement the Dominion has undertaken to complete the construction of about fifty miles of automobile highway which is the last link in a 500-mile automobile route through the most scenic areas in the Rocky Mountains. It is anticipated that the completion of this route will result in an annual expenditure of millions of dollars by touring automobile parties from the United States and other countries. In return for this work the province has granted to the Dominion for parks purposes an area on the west slope of the main Rockies of about 350 thousand acres. Somewhat similar conflicts of jurisdiction developed as between the province of Alberta and the Dominion authorities and a contract has also been made with the Alberta authorities satisfactorily adjusting these matters.

While little more than maintenance work has been possible in connection with National Parks a great deal of publicity work has been carried on through newspaper articles, lecture and moving picture films with the object of attracting tourists to the Canadian mountain resorts. A large number of exceptionally attractive films have been given very extensive circulation throughout the United States.

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

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

Pte. Lionel C. King, 1st Sask. Depot Bn. (109188).

Dvr. Donat Martin, No. 4 D.D., formerly 5th Fld. Co. (5283G).

Pte. William Davis, 30th Bn., formerly 7th Bn. (2983).

Gnr. Thos. Callon, No. 3 D.D., (12507).

Pte. Francis A. Rinder, 27th Bn., formerly 45th Bn. (18753).

Pte. G. E. McManus, 25th Bn. (110403).

Pte. E. I. Rowlands, 23rd Res. Bn. (108464) (6245).

Pte. Laurence A. Johnson, 1st Dep. Bn., 2nd C.O.R., (38161).

Pte. Philip J. Antick, Special Service Bn. (20491).

Pte. James Collins, Royal Can. Dragoons, (3521).

Pte. Chas. Houston, No 2 D.D., late 138th Bn. (63018).

Pte. M. J. Ryan, 1st Depot Bn. (107863).

Pte. William Sawrey, 4th Bn. (3536).

Sgt. R. A. Potter, 59th Battalion, formerly 20th Battalion (30832).

Pte. G. W. Roberts, No. 4 D.D. (117178).

Pte. John Smith, 1st C.O.R., formerly 39th Battalion (23872).

Pte. J. H. Davis, 52nd Battalion (105212).

Pte. William Jarvis, 18th Battalion, late 142nd Battalion (117063).

Gunner Robert D. Rochelle, No. 3 D.D., formerly 71st Battery (61476).

Sgt. John P. Packer, 1st Can. Div. (41702).

Pte. Harold Baldwin, 5th Battalion (2462).

Sgt. James Douglas 44th Battalion (31870).

Pte. Thos. W. Earl, C.A.S.C. (31798).

Pte. James W. Foley, No. 3 District Depot (119,282).

Pte. Chas. Cooke, C.A.M.C. (116139/7253G).

Pte. James C. Leggett, C.M.R., R.D. (112583/6964G).

Pte. Frank Gagnon, No. 4 D.D., formerly 28th and 94th Battalions (53509).

Pte. Robert Penny, 8th Battalion (31998).

Mrs. Annie K. Soutter, widow of Pte. John Soutter, 12th Battalion (4135).

Spr. Lloyd R. Weese, No. 3 D.D. (103751/64719).

Pte. M. J. McCabe, 187th Battalion (107827).

Cpl. Arthur E. Rogers, 6th S.S. Company (21485).

Pte. Romulus Bourget, 22nd Battalion (103976/64772).

Pte. Angelo Verti, 60th Battalion (53646).

Dvr. Guy Sumner, No. 2 D.D., formerly 19th and 99th Battalions (48816).

Pte. Leon Racine, Special Service Unit (19548).

Pte. Harry W. Manuel, "H" Unit, M.H.C.C., formerly 109th Battalion (20700).

Pte. Charles McConnel, No. 1 D.D., formerly 1st Battalion (43954).

Pte. James F. Hall, Forestry Depot, 230th and 41st Battalions (56571).

Pte. Arthur De Steunder, 1st Depot Battalion, 1st C.O.R. (104287).

Pte. Wilfred Lachance, No. 3 D.D., formerly 41st Battalion (59929).

Pte. William T. Coulthard, 43rd Battalion, formerly 63rd Battalion (26432).

Cpl. Jos. Wilfred Burke, 13th Battalion (62557).

Pte. Edward L. Feeney, 257th Battalion (33815).

Building in 1917.

For the year 1917 the total value of the building permits issued by thirty-five cities in Canada was \$33,936,422, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

ARMED U.S. VESSEL ALLOWED ON LAKES

Canadian Government accedes to Request that Training Ship may make Trip

The Canadian Government has given consent for the United States schoolship *Newport*, armed for the purpose of drilling cadets, to pass through the St. Lawrence and Welland canals. The permission was granted after consideration by the Committee of the Privy Council, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th June, 1919, from the Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting that he has had under consideration a despatch from His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, dated the 22nd May, 1919, transmitting copy of a note from the State Department, inquiring whether the Canadian Government have any objection to the visit this summer of the schoolship *Newport* on a cruise up the St. Lawrence river. The schoolship *Newport* is lent to the New York National State Nautical School by the United States Government, is 168 feet long, of 1,010 tons displacement, and is armed, for the purpose of drilling the cadets, with two 3-inch and one 4-inch rifles.

The Minister, with the concurrence of the Ministers of Marine, Railways and Canals, and Militia and Defence, recommends that His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires be informed that there is no objection on the part of the Canadian Government to this cruise, nor to the passing of the *Newport* through the St. Lawrence and Welland canals; provided, however, that it is not proposed to retain this ship on the Great Lakes, but that she is to return to the Atlantic coast before the close of navigation.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to inform His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington in the sense of this minute accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Canada Repatriation.

A paragraph appearing in *Repatriation*, a monthly bulletin published in the interests of returned men in Australia, quotes the speech delivered in Sydney by Premier Holman of New South Wales in which he stated that that State had settled 1,100 men on the land. The premier claimed that this was a much larger number than had been settled in any of the other States.

New South Wales sent to the battlefields of Europe thirty-nine per cent of the total of the Australian Expeditionary Force. If the proportion of ex-service men settled on the land in the other States was equal to that of New South Wales the figures would be for the whole of Australia 2,820 men benefited by the Land Settlement Act up to the date of the premier's speech.

Up to the 17th of May, the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada had approved of 7,900 applications for the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act and a great many more applications were before the qualification committees in the various provinces. These figures which will be largely augmented by the returns for the last two weeks of May and for the present month show that Canada is well in advance of the sister commonwealth in providing suitable farms for her war heroes.

Trades Union Census.

The total trades union membership reported at the end of 1917 was 204,630 for the Dominion, being comprised in 1,974 local branches of trades union organizations of all types, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.

TEXT OF GERMANY'S REPLY TO PEACE TREATY

DECLARE ALLIED POWERS WANT PEACE OF MIGHT

Germany's Answer to Conditions laid down at Versailles consists of 60,000 words Protesting that Allies have "Forsaken Peace of Justice."

The following text of the German reply to the Peace Treaty was received in Ottawa by the Canadian Government on June 15, from Paris:

The German reply and counter proposals are to the conditions of peace laid down to them at Versailles on May 7.

The reply covers 119 pages and includes a covering letter by Brockdorff-Rantzau of May 29 which has already been published, and a second section of comments following the main outline of the original draft treaty. Two separate documents on legal and financial questions are included as part of the general reply. Both English and French translations have been furnished in pamphlet form, the former totalling about 60,000 words.

The Germans maintain that the Allied and Associated powers have forsaken the peace of justice which they solemnly pledged themselves in the armistice negotiations and concluded a peace of might in which all the principles quoted at length from speeches of the statesmen of Allied and Associated powers have been violated.

They protest against the proposed terms individually and collectively, demand a return to the original agreements, press for verbal negotiations and state that Germany expects justice on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

The reply begins with a detailed analysis of the legal basis of peace, alleges a flagrant series of contradictions to this basis, and points out that the results would be the complete enslavement of the German people and the betrayal of all the world's cherished hopes of peace. In the counter-proposals Germany demands immediate admission to the League of Nations as part of the spirit of the armistice agreement and as necessary for the acceptance of the proposed military, naval, and air terms. She then analyzed the territorial changes demanded, claiming that the right of self-determination has been wilfully violated throughout.

She bitterly assails the abolition of all German rights outside Europe as irreconcilable with the preliminary negotiations and as wholly impossible to a great people who not only have supreme needs for markets and supplies but who have shown themselves capable of sharing the world's task of colonization. WANTS GERMAN COMMISSION.

Germany is wholly unable to accept the repatriations committee set forth by the Allies as involving an infringement of her sovereignty, but proposes a co-operative German commission to work alongside it. She accepts responsibility only for civilian losses in occupied Belgium and France and agrees to

maximum payments of one hundred billion marks, provided the other terms as to colonies, overseas trade, and territories are accepted as she proposes. As to deliveries of ships, raw materials and machinery, she can meet the Allied claims only in part largely because of decreased production.

Germany demands that in the economic provisions she be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity and not in the one-sided way outlined. She agrees to freedom of traffic on German rivers and within Germany but always on condition that there be no interference with German sovereignty. Similarly with the original of treaties lapsed through the war, she expects reciprocal treatment rather than the assumption by the Allies of the right to say what engagements are or are not to become operative again.

The Germans refuse to accept the trial of the ex-kaiser or to sanction his extradition from Holland on the ground that no German subject can be brought before a foreign court without establish law or legal basis. Similarly she cannot agree to extradite other subjects accused of violations of the laws and customs of war. Instead, she proposes an international court of neutrals to judge the fact of crime, the punishment to remain with the national courts. The labour clauses are not satisfactory to Germany and as a result she again proposes an international conference to examine the Allied and Associated proposals, the German proposals, and the Berne resolutions. A bitter protest is entered against the occupation of the Rhine provinces and the demand made that all Allied troops be withdrawn within six months of peace. The occupation as proposed would break up German economic life and allow the prejudicing of German interests in favour of France and Belgium.

The summary herewith makes no attempt to criticize any statements of facts of or figures made in reply. The German delegation alone is responsible for them, but it may be stated that many of them, especially as to the eastern frontier are disputable if not absolutely incorrect and that facts bearing in the opposite direction have been omitted.

SECTION TWO, PART ONE.

The first part of the German comments contains general remarks.

CHAPTER ONE—The legal basis of peace.—The German delegates state that they entered upon their task with the conviction that the contents of the treaty of peace had in principle been outlined by the events preceding it.

They then recapitulate the interchange of communications with President Wilson between October 5, 1918, and the armistice on November 11. As a result of these they consider that

Germany as a basis of peace has expressly accepted President Wilson's fourteen points and nothing else. The acceptance of the terms of the armistice was to be evidence for the honest acceptance of these conditions by Germany. This evidence has been furnished. The Allies also have accepted President Wilson's fourteen points, and a solemn agreement as to the basis of peace therefore exists between the two contracting parties. Germany has a right to this basis, and the Allies, by forsaking it, would break an international legal agreement. But the practical application of the principles must be negotiated upon, and Germany has a right to discussion.

CHAPTER TWO—Contradictions.—Chapter two deals at length with alleged contradictions between the draft of the treaty and this agreed basis, taken in connection with previous assurances of the statesmen of the Entente. The delegates point out that their enemies have repeatedly professed that they were not making war against German people, but against an imperialistic and irresponsible Government. But the conditions of peace are an obvious contradiction to such assurances.

Speeches of Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Winston Churchill, and President Wilson are quoted as proving that the war was not intended to be against the German people. To-day, however, the Allied powers are facing not an irresponsible German Government, but the German people ruling its own future for itself. This has been utterly disregarded in the draft treaty, and it cannot be imagined what harder terms could have been imposed upon an imperialistic government.

Again, it was affirmed that the peace to be concluded with Germany was to be a peace of right and not of might. To this effect speeches of M. Painleve, M. Pichon, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George, and President Wilson are quoted.

But the peace treaty shows that none of these solemn assurances have been kept. The purely German territory of the Saar is to be separated from the German Empire for at least fifteen years. The line of demarcation for a plebiscite in Schleswig has been traced through purely German districts, and goes further than Denmark herself wished. In the east Upper Silesia is to be separated from Germany and conveyed to Poland, though it has had no political connection with Poland for 750 years. The province of Posen and most of West Prussia are to be separated from Germany, though millions of Germans are living there. The Mimet district is also to be separated in order to cut off Germany economically from Russia. East Prussia is to be isolated from the empire; the purely German city of Danzig is to become a free city. The settlement of the colonial question is equally unjust. Germany has natural claim to colonies from her culture and undeniable colonial accomplishments.

Further provisions are equally contrary to a peace of right, such as those insisting that Germany should recognize beforehand treaties of which may be entered into by her enemies with the states formerly part of the Russian Empire. The economic provisions for the liquidation of German property within the territories of the Allies, the claim that German citizens must be handed over to courts of the hostile powers, the insistence on Germany acknowledging her responsibility for all damage incurred by the German Government hostile to her, are all contrary to the innate rights of nations.

Again, as to the League of Nations, Germany has repeatedly been promised that the League of Nations would unite the belligerents, conquerors as well as to be conquered, to secure the world against future disasters. To this effect speeches are quoted by Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Grey, M. Ribot, and President Wilson.

All these utterances made it a matter of course that Germany would from the beginning take part in establishing the League of Nations; but the statute of the League has been established without German help and Germany is not even

invited to join the League. Germany's importance is independent of her temporary military or political position. If she is not admitted it is impossible to speak of a League of Nations.

The enemies of Germany have repeatedly assured the whole world that they do not aim at the destruction of Germany. Speeches to this effect by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, M. Pichon, and President Wilson are quoted.

But the proposed treaty of peace shows that Germany's position as a world power is to be destroyed in every possible manner. Economic provisions are cited to prove the intended destruction of German economic life, both at home and abroad, even to the detail of the confiscation of her cables.

During the war a new principle has been put forward, the right of self-determination of nations. Speeches proclaiming this principle by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Lord Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Signor Orlando, M. Pichon, and President Wilson are quoted or alluded to.

But the treatment of the inhabitants of the Saar region and of the districts of Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet does not comply with such a solemn recognition of this right. The same is true about Alsace-Lorraine, the cession of which without consulting the population would be a new wrong.

If two and a half million Germans are to be torn away from their native land against their own will, this cannot be considered compatible with self-determination. Statistics are given with regard to a number of districts in central and Upper Silesia and in Southeast Prussia to prove that the majority of the populations is German.

The cession of Danzig and Memel is claimed to be equally contrary to the principles laid down, as is the refusal to allow the German Austrians to unite with Germany, and the compulsion exercised on millions of Germans to remain part of the newly created Czechoslovak State. Even in Germany itself the right of self-determination is denied by the nomination of an alien commission to carry out the conditions of the treaty, surrender of independence which may not be inflicted upon any state.

CHAPTER THREE—Results.—A brief third chapter deals with the results of the draft period. The delegates claim that it involves the utter destruction of German economic life, and leaves the German people to a financial slavery of a kind unknown in history. The delegates point out that this would first make itself felt in the sphere of economics, for Germany's creditors could not obtain the immense sums required from a pauperized country. The elimination of Germany from the world's trade might get rid of a troublesome competitor, but the world would become infinitely poorer.

The world now requires an international community of labour, to which Germany agrees. But the proposed treaty is merely a celebration of the last triumph of imperialist and capitalist tendencies. The delegates appeal to the innate right of men and nations; the proposed treaty is incompatible with respect for this innate right; but in the resolve to fulfil her obligations Germany makes the counter-proposals which follow:—

SECTION THREE, PART TWO GERMAN PROPOSALS.

CHAPTER ONE—The League of Nations.—A lasting peace can only be obtained by way of a League of Nations which guarantees equal rights for the great and small powers. Germany has already submitted its own proposals for such a league, but the delegation is to negotiate on the basis of the Allied proposals if Germany is admitted on equal terms as soon as peace has been signed. At the same time clauses must be inserted, guaranteeing complete equality in trade conditions and free-preventing economic warfare and exclusion by boycott.

Germany is prepared to agree to the basic idea of army, navy, and air regu-

[Continued on next page.]

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[Continued from preceding page.]

lations, and especially to the abolition of compulsory military service, provided this is the beginning of a general reduction of armaments and abandonment of compulsory military service. Their own readiness to reduce armaments at once is a proof of their sincerity. But a period of transition must be allowed during which Germany may retain such forces as are required to preserve internal order before reducing her army to the hundred thousand limit. On condition that Germany enters the league at once she will dismantle the fortresses in the west, and establish a neutral zone, but no special supervision of the process of disarmament, except that of the league, can be admitted, and an extension of time must be granted after discussion on a basis of equality.

Under the provision of a financial arrangement, Germany is prepared (?) to surrender not only the surface warships demanded, but all ships of the line. Germany is also told to accept all general regulations of the league as regards aviation.

Immediate oral negotiations to settle details are proposed. Germany is prepared to do everything in her power to preserve humanity from another war, and, if the nations are disappointed in their hope of this it will not be her fault.

CHAPTER TWO—Deals with territorial questions.—The first section lays down the principle of the right of self-determination in accordance with President Wilson's four points in his speech of February 11, 1918, and the second point in his speech of July 14, 1918. The German delegations claim that on those principles the cession of Upper Silesia and the Saar district cannot be demanded at all, and that where territorial cession can be acquiesced in it must be preceded in every case by a plebiscite with universal suffrage under fair conditions administered by a neutral power after evacuation of foreign troops. Further proposals are made as to the exchange of enclaves and the fixing of frontiers.

This section also advocates the principle of protection of national minorities under the league, including such German minorities as may pass under alien sovereignty. These must be afforded the fullest possible cultural autonomy.

These conditions deal with Belgium. It claims that the contested territories of Moresnet and Prussian Moresnet have a german majority. Eupen again is purely German, and the Walloons are considerable in a minority in Malmody. Germany cannot consent in principle to the occasion of such indisputably German districts, and in these instances a real plebiscite is not provided for. Germany is prepared to supply wood from the Eupen forests in reparation to Belgium, but cannot consent to the bartering of human beings.

The brief third section on Luxemburg declares that the proposed economic and practical conditions are one sided and inadmissible.

The fourth section deals with considerable length with the Saar district. Germany declares that the frontiers have been drawn to include important industrial districts beyond the coal mines, but even the cession of mining district could not be admitted. A supply of coal can be guaranteed; but the total coal computed to exist in the Saar mines would represent a hundred times the maximum French demands.

The population of the Saar district is peculiarly uniform and has been attached to Germany for over a thousand years, during which period France has possessed it for not more than sixty-eight years. The people to-day are as

German as they were a hundred years ago when they demanded to be reunited with Germany, but on account of the coal mines they are put under an abnormal and unfavourable form of Government; and since the armistice they have begun to learn what they will have to suffer.

All this is to compensate France for the coal destroyed in the north; but such a question can only be settled on an economic basis, not by tearing away a nationality, undisputed territory and degrading the league of nations by involving it in the transaction. The German government declines to make any reparation in the form of punishment, and still more emphatically declines to pass on to individual parts of the population the punishment intended for the whole of the community. The annexation of the Saar district to France would mean the creation of another Alsace-Lorraine, and Germany claims that the whole question must be reconsidered.

The fifth section, dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, insists that for the most part this district is German, but admits that according to present conceptions of right an injustice was committed in 1871 when the people were not consulted. Germany has therefore promised reparation, but it would be no reparation to concede Alsace-Lorraine with its immensely increased economic wealth to France at once.

A vote must be taken allowing a choice between union with France, union with Germany as a free state, and complete independence. If the population should decide for France, the present conditions must be modified as to the dating back of the cession and the question of nationality; and if France is to take over the results of Germany's effort she must equally take over a proportionate share in the German debt.

A short sixth section declares that Germany has never intended to shift the frontier with Austria by force, but cannot pledge herself to oppose a possible desire of German Austria to be united with her.

A long and important seventh section deals with Germany's eastern frontiers. Germany has agreed to a creation of an independent Polish state, but the terms of the treaty include in it a number of totally German towns and extensive German tracts of land for military or economic reasons without regard to nationality or to history.

It is claimed that this particularly applies to Upper Silesia, which has had no connection with the Polish empire since 1163. The wishes of the inhabitants have been clearly expressed by the elections of the Reichstag in 1903 and 1907 when the majority voted for Germany rather than Polish deputies. In 1919, when the Poles proclaimed their abstention from voting, sixty per cent of possible voters voted for German candidates.

With regard to language, the parents of less than twenty-two per cent of the school children have declared themselves in favour of education in a non-German language under the new provisions, and the Polish dialect spoken by a considerable part of the Upper Silesians is really a mixed language, and does not repeat a mark of nationality.

Upper Silesia owes everything to Germany, and Germany cannot dispense with Upper Silesia, while Poland does not really need it. The Upper Silesian coal has supplied almost the whole industry of eastern Germany, and last year the output was forty-three million five hundred thousand metric tons. Poland at the same period used about ten millions five hundred thousand tons, and the Polish output was nearly seven million. Half the deficit came from Upper Silesia, the remainder from the mines now in Czechoslovakia but the new Poland could probably supply herself with all the coal she needs.

German conditions for working class life are incomparably better than those in Poland, and the cession of Upper Silesia, to which Germany cannot consent, would be as disadvantageous to its own population as to the rest of the mankind.

The province of Posen cannot be regarded as indisputably Polish. Germany is prepared to cede such parts as are truly Polish, but the proposed frontiers are based on obsolete strategic, not national, considerations.

As to West Prussia, the treaty gives almost the whole of it, and even a part of Pomerania, to Poland. West Prussia is claimed as old German territory on which the Polish dominion of 300 years has left little trace. In the district assigned directly or indirectly to Poland, it is claimed that the population includes about 744,000 Germans against 580,000 Poles and Cassubians who are not to be identified with the Poles, and the German population is of far greater economic and cultural importance.

Germany cannot consent to the severance of East Prussia, with the German population of a million and a half, from the German empire. A connecting bridge must absolutely be preserved, but Germany is ready to cede to Poland such West Prussian territories as are indisputably Polish.

The cession of Danzig, a purely German town, is claimed to be in direct opposition with President Wilson's principles. To make it a free city and to surrender certain of its rights to Poland would lead to violent opposition and a continuous state of war in the east. Danzig must remain with the German empire. But Germany is ready to make Memel, Königsberg and Danzig free ports in order to secure to Poland the promised access to the sea, and to grant special transit facilities under specified conditions reciprocally applied.

In the southern parts of East Prussia a plebiscite is demanded; but these districts are indisputably Polish, and the fact that a non-German language is spoken in certain regions is in itself of no importance.

SECTION FOUR.

With regard to Memel and the adjoining districts, even the Lighuanian-speaking inhabitants have never shown any desire to separate from Germany, and the delegates state that in the whole territory there are about 68,000 Germans, as against about 54,000 Lighuanian-speaking inhabitants, who generally also speak German. Memel in particular is claimed as a purely German town, and Germany therefore declined to cede this territory.

If any German territory is ultimately ceded to Poland, Germany must protect its former nationals. This is all the more necessary because the Poles have not so far shown themselves trustworthy protectors of the national and religious rights of minorities.

The Germans further protest against the regulations as to change of nationality, and against the lack of security for German interests in the districts affected; and they demand a commission to assess damages caused by recent Polish disturbances.

In the eighth section the German delegates agreed to the holding of a plebiscite in Sleswig, although this point was not mentioned by President Wilson. They protest, however, against the delimitation of the voting districts, and propose another boundary and a different system of voting and control for the plebiscite.

A short ninth section accepts the dismantling of Heligoland, but insists on any measure necessary for the protection of the coast and port in the interest of the population.

The tenth section deals with the colonies. The delegates maintain that the demand that Germany should relinquish all her rights and claims is an irreconcilable contradiction of Point 5 of President Wilson's address.

To U.S. Congress of the 8th January, 1918, which promised a free, sincere, and impartial settlement of colonial claims.

Germany's claim is based on the fact that she has acquired them lawfully and developed them laboriously. The pos-

session of them will be even more necessary to her in the future than in the past, as owing to the low rate of exchange, she must obtain raw material from her own colonies. She further requires her colonies as a market, and as settlements for a part of her surplus population.

As a great civilized nation, the German people have the right to co-operate in the joint task of mankind, in which they have already achieved great things. The interests of the coloured population of the colonies speak for Germany remaining in possession of them, for the German administration has abolished abuse and introduced peace, order, justice, health, education, and Christianity.

Germany has clearly looked after the interests of the natives. She has refrained from militarizing them, and has adhered to the principle of the open door. The demand that the colonies should be renounced is therefore considered unjustified.

Without modifying this position, the delegates further point out that the conditions under which the cession is demanded are unacceptable in detail, particularly as to state and private property and compensation; and they claim that any mandatory power should pay all expenses incurred by the German Empire, and that the territory should still be responsible for liabilities incurred.

They therefore make a counter proposal that an impartial hearing of the colonial question should take place before a special committee.

Germany claims that though justified in demanding the restoration of her colonies, she is ready to administer them, according to the principles of the League of Nations, if a league is formed which she can enter at once as a member with equal privileges.

The eleventh section agrees to the renunciation of German rights and privileges regarding Kiao Chow and Shantung, with certain stipulations as to compensation.

Section twelve deals with Russia and the Russian states. Germany does not claim or propose to interfere with any territory which belonged to the former Russian Empire. The peace of Brest-Litovsk has already been renounced in the armistice.

But Germany cannot recognize any right on the part of Russia to demand restitution and reparation, and it is only able to recognize the relevant treaties and agreements if their contents are known, and if they do not prove to be unacceptable.

CHAPTER THREE—Germans' rights outside Europe.—The German delegates complain that according to the draft treaty Germany is to have no rights whatever in Europe, outside her own frontiers.

If Germany is to continue to exist, the realization of these terms is impossible. Germany must have the use of shipping, but she is called upon to deliver up her entire overseas fleet with all tonnage which happened to be in enemies' harbour at the beginning of the war. Further, the Allies refuse to recognize the decisions of German prize courts, or to consider German claims for damages, while German seaports are deliberately weakened by a number of claims so that a reconstructed German mercantile fleet will encounter totally unfair conditions in traffic.

The German submarine cables are to be taken away. Germany's foreign trade is to be excluded from all kinds of activity. Germany is called upon to violate the Egyptian right to self-determination by recognizing the British Protectorate. All concessions and privileges acquired in Russia since August, 1914, are annulled, and many other foreign rights are left in jeopardy. The Allies have proposed economic and financial provisions which put Germany under a continued disadvantage, and they reserve themselves the right to take exceptional war measures in regard to German rights, properties and interests abroad, so that German citizens will be placed in an unbearable state of uncertainty.

[Continued on next page.]

TEXT OF GERMANY'S REPLY TO PEACE TREATY

DECLARE ALLIED POWERS WANT PEACE OF MIGHT

Germany's Answer to Conditions laid down at Versailles consists of 60,000 words Protesting that Allies have "Forsaken Peace of Justice."

[Continued from preceding page.]

The German delegates cannot reconcile such provisions with the principles of impartial justice. They may offer great advantages to rival merchants, but do nothing towards repairing the damage which Germany has undertaken to make good. It is only natural that the German people should now believe that the Allies intend to stamp out German commercial competition. The German delegates lay great stress on the necessity of granting full and reciprocal freedom of action whenever possible, and outline the proposals, repeated in the following chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR—Reparation.—Germany accepts the obligation to pay for all damages sustained by the civil populations in the occupied parts of Belgium and France, in as much as she has brought upon them the terrors of war by a breach of international law through the violation of Belgian neutrality. She opposes reparation to other occupied territories in Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania, and Poland, as no attack in contradiction to international law was involved. She voluntarily concedes responsibility for Belgian loans, but claims that the Allies have far exceeded in the categories of damages named in the draft treaty the agreements entered into at the Armistice, especially in holding Germany responsible for losses to civilians outside the occupied territories, to the states themselves, to military persons, and in losses caused by Germany's allies.

Germany contests certain specific responsibilities, particularly as to the costs of an army of occupation, which she considers both unnecessary and un-economic. She cannot accept the reparation commission as outlined as the giving of such dictatorial powers would mean a renunciation of sovereignty. The commission would be both party and judge, and the greater part of the reparations could only be collected by force. A German commission is therefore proposed for co-operation with this commission, any disagreement to be finally decided by a mixed court of arbitration under neutral presidency.

Germany is anxious to co-operate towards the restoration of France and Belgium, to which end proposals will shortly be made. She recognizes the principle that her taxation shall be not less heavy than any allied state, but predicates their whole attitude, as to reparation upon the acceptance of her general proposals, on the ground that she can bear the heavy burdens imposed only if her territory is not divided up, her industrial as well as her food basis not destroyed, and her overseas connections, colonies, and mercantile fleet retained. Also territories separated from her should pay their proportionate share of the war debt.

Germany agrees to issue, four weeks after peace, Government bonds for twenty billion marks gold, payable before the 1st May, 1926, and for the remainder of the reparations to draw up deeds for annual payments without interest, beginning the 1st May, 1927, the total not to exceed one hundred billion marks, including repayments to Belgium, deliveries of materials during the Armistice, and other concessions required. The annuity to be applied each year is to be fixed as a distinct percentage of Germany's revenues, that for the first ten years not to exceed a billion marks annually.

Ton-or-tone replacement of shipping cannot be accepted, as this is entirely beyond Germany's reduced production power, and would destroy the German economic system. She agrees, nevertheless, to construct an even greater tonnage, and over a longer period than stipulated. The demand for the sur-

render of fishing vessels is impossible owing to their supreme value for the food supply of Germany, and especially as one hundred and forty-six of the two hundred and ten fishing boats are demanded. The surrender of the whole overseas merchant fleet is unacceptable, and not over ten per cent of the river tonnage can be given over.

Germany acknowledges the principle of giving her resources directly in the service of reparation, but only in so far as not to infringe on her economic sovereignty. To this end they propose a German commission parallel to the Reparations Commission, the two to work out details in co-operation. The requisition of materials shall be carried out, however, in such a way as to avoid the disorganization of German economic life; restitutions must be made first of all from free stocks; the time limits in certain instances must be increased.

SECTION FIVE.

Germany agrees, if her situation permits, to export to France, coal equal to the difference occasioned by the destruction of the French mines, the maximum to be twenty million tons for the first five years and five million tons thereafter. In order, however, to expedite the reconstruction of the French mines, Germany asks to be allowed to devote her skill to this work. She is unable to accord the options for coal demanded owing to decreased production, but is willing to agree to a priority on the surplus over the German inland requirements of the next ten years to meet the requirements of France and Belgium. In return, Germany expects adequate supplies of minerals for her smelting work from Lorraine and France. As to coal derivatives, decreased production makes it possible to deliver only a portion of that demanded.

Germany agrees to the option demanded as to dyestuff and chemical drugs, though refusing to accept price control by the commission as involving a surrender of business secrets wholly unwarranted. A continuing option until nineteen twenty-five is refused as impairing Germany's financial capacity.

In a final paragraph Germany states that shortage of time has made it impossible to give an exhaustive statement and therefore proposes oral negotiations, with the suggestion that she has in mind ways of reparation possible not considered by the Allies, especially the compensation or owners of destroyed industrial undertakings by the transference to them of proportional shares in similar undertakings in Germany.

CHAPTER FIVE—Regulations Concerning Commercial Policy.—Germany demands that the economic provisions of the Treaty be drawn up with full regard of the perfect equality of rights of Germany with those of other nations. She states that every creditor has the greatest interests in keeping his debtor solvent although her strength has already been greatly impaired through an illegal blockade, she can only bear her burdens and regain a position equal to that of other nations if economic freedom similar to that before the war be granted her. She therefore insists upon immediate admission to the League of Nations with the economic advantages proposed in her draft, and suggests an unrestricted grant for a certain number of years of mutual most favoured nation treatment instead of the one-sided rights provided in the treaty draft. Similarly, she proposed that all nations in the present unsettled state of the world retain full freedom as to tariffs, which would be especially desirable in her case, in order to facilitate reparation. Questions as to the certificates of vessels, navigation unfair competition, industrial, literary and artistic property, and the international law of traffic,

could be settled through the League of Nations, by special agreements or at an international conference. She agrees not to discriminate against Allied goods going by rail or vessel, but rejects interference with her international railways and traffic organizations.

CHAPTER SIX—Internal Navigation.—The control of Germany river systems by international commission, in which Germany in no case is to have a majority, gives an economically unlimited authority over Germany's internal waterways and indirectly over German railways. This would have a decisive influence on the internal regulation of Germany's whole economic life in compliance with Germany's sovereignty, and therefore impossible. Germany agrees, however, to revise existing conventions to meet new conditions and open up German rivers to the utmost extent to the traffic of all nations, subject to the principle that Riparian States alone are to participate in the administration. As to the Elbe, she agreed to take the utmost account of the deeds of Czecho-Slovakia; for the Rhine, she believes the control commission adequate, but is willing to accept negotiations for improvement; for the Danube, she demands representation on both commissions; for the Oder, a purely German river, she states that no commission is necessary; for the Vistula, she is willing to enter into negotiations with Poland, and for the Elemen with the other Riparian States. She is unwilling to accept, except after more details. Negotiations: The arrangements placing Strasburg and Kohl under a single administration, or those dealing with the Rhine bridges and works for producing water power. As to the use of Hamburg and Stettin by Czecho-Slovakia, she is willing to negotiate a separate treaty to this end, and also to enter into negotiations as to how interested states may obtain a proportional share of the river tonnage beyond that surrendered under reparations the Kiel canal can be open to the traffic of all nations under conditions of reciprocity, though the international commission proposal is acceptable only if other straits are similarly treated.

CHAPTER SEVEN—Treaties.—While unable in the short time available to check the completeness of the list of multilateral arrangements enumerated in the draft treaty as becoming of operative again, Germany believes it preferable in principle for all multilateral treaties in force at the outbreak of war to come into force again at the peace, a later examination to decide which of them should be altered or terminated. The provision to accept in advance future arrangements made by the Allies as to international postal, telegraphic, and wireless traffic is held incompatible with the dignity of an independent people. An energetic protest is raised against the provision giving the Allies the exclusive right to decide which of the bilateral treaties in force before the war shall be revised. Instead, each party should be free to inform the other of any provisions which have become in-operative, the settlement to be arrived at by special commissions. Germany notes that treaties with states not at war with her as Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Uruguay are not affected by the rupture of diplomatic relations; refuses to accept the general abrogation of engagements with her former Allies and Russia and Rumania, as threatening the ordered relations with those countries command declines to give the Allies certain advantage secured to her own allies and to neutrals until she has had time to examine them in full, after which special negotiations are proposed.

CHAPTER EIGHT—Prisoners of War and Graves.—Germany requests the release of prisoners of war and interned civilians convicted of a crime or offence committed during their confinement in a hostile state. She also demands a full reciprocity of treatment for such prisoners and for the care of graves, and consents to bear only such expense for prisoners of war and interned civilians as are incurred after

they have left the territory of the enemy power.

CHAPTER NINE—Penalties.—As to the trial of the Ex-Kaiser, Germany cannot recognize the justification of such criminal prosecution, which is not founded upon legal basis, or agree to the competence of the special tribunal proposed, or the admissibility of the surrender to be requested of the Netherlands. She cannot admit that a German be placed before a special foreign tribunal, to be convicted as a consequence of an exceptional law promulgated by foreign powers only against him, on principles, not of right, but of politics, and to be punished for an action which was not punishable at the time it was committed. Nor can she consent to a request being addressed to Holland to surrender a German to a foreign power for such unjust proceedings. As to the surrender of persons accused of violations of the laws and customs of war for trial by a military tribunal even when proceedings have already been begun by German courts, Germany is forbidden by her criminal code to make such extradition of German subjects to foreign governments. Germany again declares her preparedness to see that violations of international law are punished with full severity, and suggests that the preliminary questions as to whether such an offence has been committed be submitted to an international tribunal of competent neutrals to judge all violations by subjects of all the signatories, Germany to have her share in the formation of this tribunal, and the meeting out of punishment to be left to the national courts.

CHAPTER TEN—Labour.—The conditions of peace start from the standpoint that the interests of the working classes are not to be decided by the workers themselves, but are to remain the concern of their governments. Moreover, since Germany is not immediately accepted as a member of the League of Nations and the organization of labour, the German people are precluded (?) from (?) co-operation in determining the rights and duties upon which the health and welfare of the workers depend, although Germany's labour legislation has become a model for the entire world. The peace conditions destroy all the progress which the German workers have made, and submitted them to extreme distress and exploitation.

Such a peace would be concluded at the expense of the working classes in all countries. Consequently, the German workers can only agree to a peace which embodies the immediate aims of the international labour movement, and which does not sacrifice all their achievements, in favour of alien oppressors. A solemn protest is therefore made against even a temporary exclusion of Germany from the organization of labour. The Allies and Associated Governments possess no right to inflict damage upon German workers by the exercise of wilful and irresponsible powers. A peace which does not bestow equal rights upon working men would be based upon quicksand. The peace terms are lacking of the first essential for recognition of equal rights of workers of all lands. Germany once more proposes the summoning of a conference of labour organizations to discuss the Allied proposals, the German counter proposals, and the Berne Resolution of February, the resolution to be embodied in the Treaty of Peace and to attain thereby the force of international law. Any other settlement would signify a violation of fundamental human rights which the conscience of the world does not allow.

SECTION SIX.

CHAPTER TWO—Guarantees.—Even in the provisions for its execution the peace conditions do not renounce the principle of force. As a guarantee for the fulfilment of conditions which strike such a terrible blow at the life of the German people, an occupation of German territory extending over many years is demanded obviously to provide security against German aggression and as a guarantee against a refusal by

[Continued on next page.]

REPORT ON THE UTILIZATION OF TOBACCO WASTE

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research issues Bulletin on Nicotine and Tobacco Waste

VALUABLE INSECTICIDE

Report No. 4, of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, issued by the authority of the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, is on the subject of "Nicotine and Tobacco Waste," and has been prepared by A. D. Hone, M.A. It deals with the question of the manufacture of nicotine and nicotine sulphate for use as an insecticide from the tobacco waste or unused tobacco resulting from the manufacture of cigars, etc., not now utilized.

NICOTINE AS AN INSECTICIDE.

The report describes nicotine as a valuable insecticide. An account of its properties is given, as follows:—

"Nicotine is a colourless liquid alkaloid of specific gravity 1.01, and boiling point 246.7 degrees C. It is very soluble in water, forming a powerfully alkaline solution. It is a non-acid base, and may be titrated against standard acid using lacmoid or iodesin as indicator. It may be separated from a strong solution by the addition of solid caustic soda or potash, which causes the liquid to form two layers. The nicotine may be obtained from the upper layer by distillation in a current of hydrogen or coal gas. As thus obtained from a commercial 40 per cent solution, it is a colourless liquid, which turns yellow on exposure.

DEADLY INSECT POISON.

"Investigation shows that a solution of 1-1½ ounces of 95 per cent nicotine per 100 gallons of water has a deadly effect on many insect pests, such as aphids, thrips, apple-suckers, larvae of winter moths, and most young caterpillars. It does not injure the most tender foliage and may be mixed with other sprays, such as lead arsenate or Bordeaux mixture, without impairing its insecticidal value to any great extent. Mixed with these, or alone, a 0.05 per cent nicotine solution is sufficiently strong to kill plant lice.

"The same strength has also proved effective as a sheep dip. For this purpose it has no equal, destroying the sheep-scab and the mite, and also killing the tick and the louse. It does not affect the wool in any way, beyond a slight discoloration, easily removed by rain or by washing.

"In the proportion of one-fifth ounce of vapour to 2,000 cubic feet of air, free nicotine furnishes a strong fumigator for henhouses, etc.

"Comparative tests show that nicotine sulphate is nearly as effective as insecticide, as a solution of free nicotine of the same strength; but nicotine is cleaner to handle, and free from nauseous or injurious constituents.

"Nicotine is found in the tobacco plant, free and combined with malic and citric acids. Water dissolves both the free and combined nicotine. Though easily extracted, it is difficult to concentrate and purify, and is therefore expensive."

ORIGIN OF INVESTIGATION.

The bulletin explains the origin of the investigation as follows:

The present investigation originated in a recommendation of Dr. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, that the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research should take up with the tobacco manufacturers of Canada the question of the manufacture of nicotine sulphate from their tobacco waste. In this connection Dr. Hewitt says:—

"Nicotine sulphate has been found to be the most valuable insecticide for the destruction of sucking insects, such

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[Continued from preceding page.]

Germany to fulfil her obligations. No human being, however, could possibly consider that the German people, weakened as they are, could be seduced to the madness of an aggressive war which could only mean utter annihilation. Better guarantees of the fulfilment of the economic and financial obligations could be afforded. Whereas the occupation of the German Rhine territory strikes a particularly hard blow at Germany, it also renders the payment of reparations most difficult. Large sums would have to be spent by Germany for the upkeep of the army and the free economic life within Germany would be broken up. The occupation would deprive the German authorities of the control of the administration, economic life and ways of communication, including the Rhine, and permit the continuance of the right of requisition which is permissible only in war. Moreover an especial customs tariff could be introduced for the occupied territory which might cut off this territory economically from the Motherland and bring it under the influence of Belgium and France.

Germany, therefore, expects that the territory which has been occupied by the terms of the Armistice shall be evacuated not later than six months after the signing of the Peace Treaty, and that during this time the occupation shall be restricted and most exclusively neutral. Up to now the world has failed to give due consideration to the great transformation which has taken place in the national life of Germany. Through the will of her people Germany has become a democracy and a republic. The new Germany is convinced that it deserves the confidence of its neighbours and that it may therefore demand its place in the League of Nations, which in itself would constitute the most inviolable guarantee of good faith. However little Germany is in a position to exercise pressure in bringing about a peace which alone can be permanent, it would be remiss in its duty if it did not once more raise its voice in warning against the consequences of a peace of brute force. The fall of Russia, indeed, speaks in unmistakable terms. The utterly exhausted German people is struggling desperately to preserve the country from the final dissolution of all its constituent elements. The outcome of this battle, which is now being fought with its last remaining strength, will be determined almost exclusively by the form which the Treaty of Peace assumes. A permanent peace can never be established upon the oppression and enslavement of a great nation. Only a return to the immutable principles of morality and civilization and the sanctity of treaties would render it possible for mankind to continue to exist. In the very moment of founding a new com-

monwealth based upon liberty and labour the German people turns to those who have been its enemies and demands in the interests of all nations and of all human beings a peace to which it may give its assent in accordance with the dictates of its conscience.

LEGAL SUPPLEMENT.—A supplement contains comments on special legal questions. These are for the most part of a detailed and technical character and hardly lend themselves to summarizing.

The first section deals with the resumption of diplomatic and consular relations. The second section deals at great length with the treatment of private rights, which the delegates claim to be unfair owing to the lack of reciprocity. The German delegates have no fundamental objection to the proposed clearing-house system, but they insist that it must be applied reciprocally and that the private parties concerned should retain full powers of disposition.

A number of detailed criticisms and demands for fuller explanation are appended.

A protest is entered against the alleged anticipations of the signature of the Peace Treaty by the Allied Powers in France, Belgium, China, and elsewhere, and among the special criticisms which follow is claim that the difference between the property of former German sovereigns and that of any other German is unjustifiable.

Further protests deal in some detail with the articles in the treaty concerning contracts, mixed courts of arbitration, and the protection of industrial property, with regard to which its claim that the restrictions on German industrial property are unbearable owing to their weakening of German economic strength is one of the few fields in which reconstruction might be attempted.

The third section, which is much shorter, deals with the special provisions affecting maritime law and prize courts, which are claimed to be intolerable and unjustifiable.

The fourth and final section deals with criminal law. In this connection the German delegates propose that each power should grant the national of the other party immunity for all criminal acts committed in the course of the war for the benefit of their country, with the exception of acts infringing the laws and customs of war.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.—Another supplement contains the comments of the finance commission of the German delegation. These cover much the same ground as the corresponding section of the main comments, but at greater length.

Two further short notes have been issued by the German delegation, dealing with special points in Section Nine, finance, of the Peace Treaty, chiefly in reference to Turkey and Brazil.

as aphids or plant lice, and we are recommending its use on all occasions. As these insects are very prevalent and destructive in all parts of Canada and to all kinds of crops, there should be in time a large demand for this product, which has only been on the market for a comparatively few years; and it is only during the last three or four years that we have been recommending its use; but there is undoubtedly a great future for it, if people can only secure it. Its high price prohibits the extensive use it should have. About two years ago, in order to reduce its price to Canadian fruit-growers and others, we had the duty removed; but even when admitted on a duty-free basis its price is still high, being about \$2.50 per two-pound tin of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate. Although it has only been on the market a few years, the quantity of nicotine sulphate imported into Canada during the fiscal

year ending March 31, 1916, was 15,314 pounds, valued at \$13,618. All this came from the United States.

"At the present time thousands of pounds of unused tobacco resulting from the manufacture of cigars, etc., are wasted in Canada.

"I am strongly of the opinion that a very determined effort should be made to induce the tobacco manufacturers to take up the manufacture of nicotine sulphate as a by-product, in view of the growing need of this material in connection with the protection of our crops. Even if they sold it at the same price as the American product, we should at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it was being manufactured in Canada."

TO INTEREST COMPANIES.

Efforts were made to interest large tobacco companies and chemical companies, without definite result, and also

ISSUES BULLETIN ON FISH PRESERVATION

Council for Industrial and Scientific research finds cause of putrefaction

The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has issued Report No. 6, entitled "An investigation into the question of early putrefaction of eviscerated fish in which the gills have been left," by Louis Gross, M.D., Douglas Fellow in Pathology, McGill University (from the laboratories of the Atlantic Biological Station and the pathological laboratories of the Royal Victoria Hospital and McGill University). The bulletin contains an account of an investigation which showed that the moist gills left in fish through carelessness in "dressing down" were the seat of putrefaction.

"An investigation into the method of eviscerating fish by fishermen showed that the viscera are carelessly removed by hand, the intestinal contents are smeared over the gills, and the fish left for hours without proper cleaning before the dealers receive them," says the report.

The bulletin recommends the removal of the gills and a thorough washing of the eviscerated fish in order to prevent, at least some degree, early putrefaction.

APPRECIATION OF THE CHAPLAIN SERVICES

The following is an extract from Adjutant-General's Routine Order, dated June 9, 1919, under the caption "Appreciation of the chaplain services during the war and period of demobilization":—

"The Minister of Militia wishes to place on record his appreciation of the splendid work of the Chaplain Services during the whole of the war, and during the period of demobilization.

"During the latter tedious period, they have devoted their efforts, with great success, to keeping the men entertained and well informed, and to generally keeping them interested.

"The General Officer Commanding the Canadian Corps reports that during the war the Chaplain Services has been a very dependable and helpful organization; that it is difficult to estimate at its proper worth the true value of their services. In the line and out of the line; on the battlefields; in the rest areas; on the lines of communication; and at the rest camps, the Chaplains have at all times most unselfishly performed their duty."

Reference: H.Q. 203-1-57.

Canadian Cattle Breeds.

Among cattle in Canada the principal breed is the Shorthorn, which numbers 53 per cent of the total. Herefords come next, then Holsteins, with Aberdeen-Angus, Ayrshires, and Jerseys following in the order named, as shown by figures compiled by the Dominion Statistician.

to secure information concerning the nicotine contents of tobacco waste and the methods of extraction employed by American companies, which extract nicotine from stalks and waste, but these companies were unwilling to lay bare their processes. It was therefore decided to secure the desired information by investigation.

The bulletin gives an account of the investigation, which was very thorough and dealt with various aspects of the matter as, for example, "the preparation of nicotine extracts on the spot by fruit-growers and farmers who might grow their own crop of tobacco for this purpose," "various methods of nicotine from tobacco, namely, absorption from smoke, water extraction and concentration or removal from extract, extraction with hydrocarbon, steam distillation, etc.," and the value of tobacco waste as a fertilizer and as a source of potash.

The conclusions drawn from the investigation are that the utilization of stems and tobacco waste in the various ways mentioned is quite feasible commercially.

IMPORTANT WORK OF FOREST LABORATORIES AS INDUSTRIAL AID

Practical Research carried on Benefits all Branches of Wood, Pulp, Paper, and Allied Industries

OF PRIME IMPORTANCE

As in the other industries, scientific research work is of prime importance in connection with those industries using wood as a raw material. Such work furnishes accurate knowledge of the characteristics of the different kinds of wood, reveals new uses for them, shows how to reduce waste and decay, and brings to light by-products that can be secured from otherwise wasted materials.

This work in Canada is carried on in connection with the Forest Products Laboratories, conducted by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in co-operation with McGill University. The laboratories are laboratories of practical research. As the benefits of the work done will only be realized when the results are made use of in the industries, every effort is made to maintain a close co-operation with the industries. The laboratories are furnished with very complete and up-to-date equipment, particularly for testing the strength of timbers, for the manufacture of paper from wood, and for the preservative treatment of ties and posts. The semi-commercial experimental paper machine is the most complete in America.

USEFUL WORK DONE.

The work carried on includes the study of the physical and chemical structure of the different kinds of Canadian woods, the testing of their strength, the study of the agencies destructive to wood and the best means to preserve the wood from decay and to properly and quickly season it, the study of the methods of wood distillation and of the manufacture of paper from wood. The last line of work is particularly important at the present time on account of the fact that during the war the cutting off of European manufacture greatly increased the demand from the United States for Canadian wood pulp and paper. The existence in Canada of very large forests of spruce and balsam, which are the kinds of trees most used for paper manufacture, assures her an important place in this industry if she can develop methods to produce pulp and paper of sufficiently high quality and cheap enough to meet all competition.

The importance of the timber resources of the province of British Columbia and the necessity of investigation at close range problems in connection with the timbers peculiar to that province led last year to the establishment of a branch forest products laboratory in Vancouver. The establishment of this laboratory was especially urged by the Imperial Ministry of Munitions, who wished to secure information in regard to the properties of woods used in the construction of airplanes. Since the conclusion of hostilities this work has been proceeded with on account of the importance of complete knowledge of the woods suitable for airplanes in view of the probable development in the use of these in the near future for other than military uses.

MINIMUM AGE IN CIVIL SERVICE IS NOW 18

Order in Council alters Regulation Eliminating Sixteen Minimum

The report of the Civil Service Commission regarding the efficiency of persons under the age of eighteen shows that the continuance of the

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN TRADE FOR MAY

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

| | Month of May. | | | | Two months ending May. | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1918. | | 1919. | | 1918. | | 1919. | |
| | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. | Free. | Dutiable. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods | 4,097,134 | 6,462,286 | 3,003,474 | 8,212,832 | 8,151,645 | 12,221,221 | 4,832,382 | 13,315,422 |
| Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods | 5,368,279 | 1,040,004 | 4,033,915 | 1,518,996 | 8,504,020 | 2,023,512 | 5,361,174 | 2,540,824 |
| Animals and animal products | 1,291,423 | 2,832,332 | 1,825,962 | 3,876,791 | 3,209,262 | 5,819,839 | 3,250,853 | 6,165,746 |
| Fibres, textiles and textile products | 7,644,344 | 7,082,958 | 5,082,635 | 7,417,647 | 15,153,851 | 14,923,750 | 8,388,642 | 14,108,413 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 1,803,904 | 1,533,127 | 806,352 | 1,095,495 | 3,124,180 | 2,987,643 | 1,394,898 | 2,067,874 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof | 6,102,710 | 13,823,389 | 3,141,439 | 11,464,154 | 10,405,991 | 27,038,030 | 6,499,176 | 21,399,706 |
| Ores, metals and metal manufactures, other than iron and steel | 1,647,797 | 2,609,371 | 1,119,322 | 2,274,819 | 2,779,254 | 4,937,618 | 1,880,025 | 4,240,504 |
| Non-metallic minerals, and products | 4,345,801 | 8,345,002 | 3,477,425 | 5,599,104 | 7,770,777 | 14,494,155 | 5,318,901 | 9,417,613 |
| Wood, wood products, paper, and manufactures | 1,563,305 | 1,628,242 | 1,480,930 | 1,570,340 | 2,439,096 | 3,135,063 | 2,635,489 | 3,079,992 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,896,900 | 2,690,775 | 2,532,224 | 2,810,960 | 14,254,439 | 5,059,656 | 4,599,411 | 5,102,990 |
| Total | 41,761,597 | 48,047,486 | 25,503,678 | 45,841,138 | 75,792,515 | 92,640,507 | 44,160,951 | 81,439,084 |
| Duty collected | | 14,987,151 | | 13,964,643 | | 28,824,379 | | 25,097,399 |

EXPORTS.

| | Month of May. | | | | Two months ending May. | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | 1918. | | 1919. | | 1918. | | 1919. | |
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods | 23,415,384 | 171,801 | 41,469,189 | 817,666 | 52,832,163 | 314,506 | 62,735,352 | 1,203,357 |
| Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods | 1,607,976 | 60,279 | 1,829,622 | 191,528 | 3,371,597 | 77,666 | 3,567,583 | 494,784 |
| Animals and animal products | 9,029,457 | 289,797 | 16,826,227 | 880,607 | 17,388,630 | 385,045 | 32,664,924 | 1,904,135 |
| Fibres, textiles, and textile products | 2,238,816 | 56,290 | 1,803,005 | 456,111 | 4,634,627 | 87,255 | 4,055,767 | 1,014,063 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 3,023,197 | 325,227 | 2,634,962 | 372,300 | 6,216,649 | 376,716 | 3,689,833 | 398,496 |
| Iron and steel and manufactures thereof | 5,450,998 | 688,851 | 7,369,769 | 364,031 | 8,678,521 | 1,120,466 | 13,755,017 | 642,683 |
| Ores, metals and metal manufactures, other than iron and steel | 7,120,735 | 42,846 | 3,215,094 | 40,681 | 13,553,550 | 68,386 | 6,385,460 | 96,005 |
| Non-metallic minerals, and products | 1,981,149 | 412,291 | 1,689,302 | 81,230 | 3,248,295 | 429,936 | 2,842,639 | 95,770 |
| Wood, wood products, paper, and manufactures | 14,066,108 | 18,162 | 12,962,114 | 34,828 | 23,415,747 | 59,767 | 20,795,559 | 48,429 |
| Miscellaneous | 11,068,219 | 356,896 | 3,059,403 | 1,018,851 | 16,823,912 | 495,461 | 6,252,712 | 1,153,685 |
| Total | 79,002,039 | 2,428,440 | 92,358,687 | 4,207,833 | 150,163,691 | 3,415,204 | 156,747,846 | 6,991,407 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Month of May. | | Two months ending May. | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | 1918. | 1919. | 1918. | 1919. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Merchandise entered for consumption | 89,809,083 | 71,344,816 | 168,433,022 | 125,600,035 |
| Merchandise, domestic, exported | 79,002,039 | 92,258,687 | 150,163,691 | 156,747,846 |
| Total | 168,811,122 | 163,603,503 | 318,596,713 | 282,347,881 |
| Merchandise, foreign, exported | 2,428,440 | 4,207,833 | 3,415,204 | 6,991,407 |
| Grand total, Canadian trade | 171,239,562 | 167,811,336 | 322,011,917 | 289,339,288 |

minimum age limit of sixteen is not in the best interests of the service, and the following Order in Council, passed on June 12, amends the regulations to that effect:—

Whereas the Secretary of State has had under consideration a report from the Civil Service Commission, in which he concurs, stating that reports from the Departments, regarding the efficiency of persons under the age of eighteen employed under the provisions of Subsection (1) of Section 58 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission, show that a continuance of a minimum age limit of sixteen instead

of eighteen is not in the best interests of the service, and the Civil Service Commission submits that in its opinion the conditions which render this lower age limit advisable prevail no longer.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the aforementioned Subsection (1) of Section 58 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

“Except as otherwise specified in the Civil Service Act, 1918, and in the present regulations, no person shall be appointed to a clerical or lower grade position in the Civil Service or

be admitted to any general competitive examination qualifying to such positions unless he has attained the full age of eighteen years and is not over thirty-five years on the first day of the examination. The age limits in competitions for special professional, or technical positions shall be as advertised in the *Canada Gazette* for each competition.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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