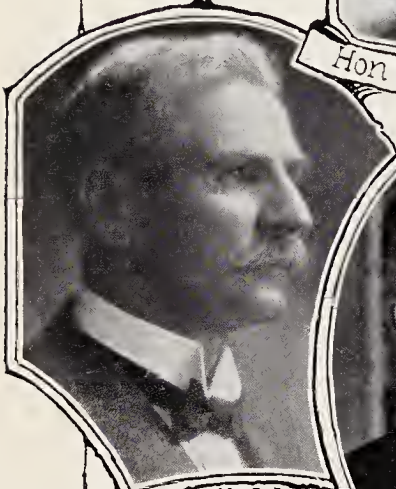




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THE
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ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOUNDED BY
J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L.

1924-25

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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PREFACE

The present volume of *The Canadian Annual Review* is given the date 1924-25, in order to mark the more complete and convenient record to date of certain outstanding events in the financial, commercial and public affairs of the Dominion, which, it is believed, will enhance the practical value of the volume. A large number of official and Parliamentary reports for 1924, not available until the current year, have also been dealt with.

This applies likewise to the records of Great Britain and the Empire generally; for instance, the inauguration of the Baldwin Ministry, which was not in office until the close of last year, with a statement of its policy, will be found in the following pages; mention might also be made of the record of Canada's trade relations with Australia to June, 1925. Of unusual interest will be found the addition, this year, of the Statistical Survey Section—a Summary of Economic and Social Conditions in Canada—by R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

My grateful thanks are given to the distinguished members of the Advisory Editorial Committee for the continued advice and assistance rendered by them. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the various well-known writers who have kept unimpaired the high standard of the REVIEW.

Great encouragement has been given by the support of the different Governments as well as by corporations, companies and individuals who have continued their patronage of the only work of the kind issued in the Dominion.

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THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS IN 1924

By

Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G.

**The World
Situation ;
Improved
Conditions ;
Inter-
national
Relations.**

The trend towards improvement in world conditions observable in 1923 continued during 1924 with two or three noticeable exceptions. Generally speaking, the betterment proceeded along the lines of the stabilization of currency and exchange, the equalization of budgets, the increase of production and consequent employment, the extension of commodity exchanges by trade treaties, and the amelioration of customs, transport and passport regulations. Relations between France and Germany, political and economic, had been practically revolutionized by the application of the Dawes plan and the changed attitude of the Government under M. Herriot, as compared with that of his predecessor. The menacing tension in the *Bonne Entente* between France and Great Britain had been happily relieved, and the agreement between the Allies and Germany effected at the London Conference, with regard to the Reparation plan, had resulted in greatly increased economic confidence and financial stability, and in a large measure, international co-operation. The resultant loan had enabled Germany to permanently effect the stabilization of her currency, towards which she had already made considerable advances, while the removal of the heavy French hand from the economic and commercial resources of the occupied territories had given Germany access to its old-time channels of production and trade, and restored its economic unity.

The foreign credit of Germany had been correspondingly improved whilst, at the same time, bettered conditions and prospects at home had the effect of recalling her foreign credits. The greater strength imparted to this suffering nerve centre of a distracted Europe had its reaction in every quarter of the world, and was by all odds the outstanding economic achievement of the year.

The small countries along the Baltic and the North Sea—Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark had continued their efforts to balance budgets, maintain their

currency and improve their neighbourly relations, and had made considerable progress therein. The solution of the vexed question between Poland and Lithuania regarding the port of Memel and the navigation of the Niemen River had been found by the League of Nations, and thus has disappeared the second of the two subjects of acrid contention as to frontiers which had subsisted since the Armistice—that of Vilna having been settled in 1923 by the decision of the Ambassadors' Conference.

Austria, under many difficulties, of which a season of mad speculation in French Francs and other securities was not the least, had persevered in maintaining the stability of her currency, in fairly balancing her budget—though more by increasing taxation than by enforcing economies of service, and had more than met the interest on her loan from the sources set apart therefor. She had not yet satisfied the League that control supervision could safely be removed. Adjustments, however, were in prospect between the city and country interests by which the outlook was brightened for complete emancipation in the near future. To this, the possibilities of assistance to needed economic improvements, of a productive character, from the large unused balance of the loan, made to her by the Allied Countries, added increased certainty.

Hungary, to which, at the end of 1923, the League plan of financial readjustment had been made possible through the assent of the Little *Entente*, the Allied powers and the Reparations Commissions, set herself energetically to adapt the scheme to her somewhat explosive political and racial conditions. Under the skilful management of the League Commissioner, Jeremiah Smith, of Boston, U.S.A., and the cordial co-operation of Premier Bethlen, she had the satisfaction of seeing the machinery of control working smoothly within three months of its inception, and, within six months, the international loan had been successfully floated and much over-subscribed in eight different countries, the National Bank firmly established, inflation stopped and the exchange completely stabilized.

Following upon the financial reorganization the economic situation improved gradually, but at a much slower pace. Racial hatreds, dissatisfaction with the peace terms, and wild anticipations of their alteration, had raised barriers of suspicion and menace that brought about practical non-intercourse between Hungary and her neighbours which yielded slowly to treatment, however skilful. Yet, in spite of all, by the end of the year, receipts and expenditures had been brought within the limits laid down in the reconstructive scheme, the revenues pledged for interest on the loan had far exceeded the sums required, several favoured-nation agreements with neighbouring powers had been completed, and others were under negotiation. Friendly co-operation had succeeded in ameliorating the old restrictions and prohibitions in trade, and many outstanding differences had been successfully solved.

Greece was occupied in the early part of the year in trying to evolve a settled form of government between rival Royalist and Republican factions, which taxed her energies and delayed co-operation in the more vital interests of pacification and home development. The elections of Dec. 16, 1923, had been carried by the Venizelists with an overwhelming majority which, however, was split into two factions, the larger favouring the retention of the monarchical dynasty under parliamentary control, and the smaller faction, which included the military and naval officers and forces, demanding the immediate departure of the Royal family so as to leave the people free to decide the question by plebiscite. This faction was powerful enough to enforce its demand and, on the 19th of December, 1923, the King and Queen retired to Roumania.

The Constituent Assembly met on Jan. 1st and an invitation signed by nearly all the delegates was sent to Venizelos pledging him their support in the event of his acceptance. He returned on Jan. 4, was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the people and elected President of the Assembly with full dictatorial powers to act in emergency. The military faction, however, refused recognition, and Venizelos resigned the Presidency and undertook the formation of a cabinet in which the co-operation of the military officers was sought. He failed in this and was ordered to leave Greece within 48 hours. On March 10, broken in health and discouraged in spirit, he left his native country, which thus lost its greatest statesman and most loyal friend.

On March 16 the designation "Kingdom of Hellas" was changed to "Hellenic States" and on March 25, the 103rd anniversary of Greek independence, the Constituent Assembly, backed by the Military league, deposed King George and declared Greece a republic—the action to be submitted to a plebiscite on April 13. The vote on that day stood, yeas, 758,742 to nays, 325,322, and thus passed the dynasty of the Glucksburg family. From that time order was fairly well maintained, the country apparently settling down to a Republican form of government, and turning its attention to the questions of domestic policy and better relations with their neighbours. Prominent among these was the settlement of the million refugees thrown suddenly upon the sparse population of the country. Thanks to the help of the League of Nations, and the co-operation of the Government, the plan of the former was worked out in a practical way, and the nation's resources not over duly taxed. The Treaty of Lausanne had left various vexed questions for adjustment, which were being handled with reasonable success, largely due to the helpful influence of the League of Nations.

Turkey had a quiet and uneventful year. The British Parliament ratified the Treaty of Lausanne, and the question of the Iraq boundaries, on which the two Governments were unable to agree, was referred to the League of Nations, by whose decisions both Governments were to be bound. On June 11, the Treaty between

Great Britain and Iraq was ratified by the Iraq Parliament. On March 3, the Grand National Assembly, after a stormy debate, voted to abolish the Caliphate which had previously been vested in the Angora Parliament. The following day, Abdul Medjid, the late Caliph, with his family was expelled from Constantinople, and from his refuge in Switzerland appealed to the Moslem world and invited the General Council to discuss the sacrilegious act. On March 11, King Hussein of Arabia was proclaimed Caliph at Shuneh, in the presence of a vast crowd of Moslem Arabs and Christian delegations. On Oct. 5, King Hussein abdicated in favour of his eldest son, Emir Ali, who accepted the throne but not the Caliphate, and later resigned all claims to the latter owing to pressure from Ibn Saud, chief of the invading Wahabis. Such, at the end of 1924, was the acephalous condition of a title and potency first held by Abu Bek who, in 632, succeeded the Prophet Mahomet, and which thereafter led a nomadic existence until in 1516 Sultan Selim I. secured its cession from the Abassid Caliph in Egypt and assumed the title, the holy standard and the sword and mantle of the Prophet. The Turkish Government had devoted itself chiefly to domestic affairs, had cultivated peaceable relations with its neighbours, and promoted the settlement of the vexed question of the translation of populations provided for in the Treaty of Lausanne. An acute controversy as to what Greek-speaking citizens should be allowed permanent residence in Constantinople was settled in October by the League of Nations, as was also the dispute between Great Britain and Turkey regarding the Mosul frontier.

In Italy, the experiment of a democracy functioning through a virtual dictator continued to be tried out with doubtful ultimate success. Mussolini's Election Bill was adopted by an obedient vote of 268 to 19 in the Chamber of Deputies, and thus was assured the result of the electoral contest which took place in April, accompanied with much violence and irregularity. The Fascists received 70 per cent. of the votes cast and therefore were entitled to two-thirds of the seats, or 356 out of a total of 535. Fascist candidates for the electoral districts were authorized by a committee of five supervised by Mussolini himself. No others could offer. On June 10 Matteotti, a prominent member of the Opposition, was kidnapped and murdered under most brutal circumstances on the eve of his promised revelations in the Chamber of Fascisti methods. Suspicion pointed to prominent Fascisti high in the counsels of Mussolini and resulted in the resignation of one Minister and the arrest of other prominent co-workers with the Government. Intense excitement followed through all parts of the country; Mussolini disavowed all knowledge of the act, which he denounced in the strongest terms, and into which he promised immediate enquiry and condign punishment of the perpetrators. Up to the end of the year three arrests had been made, but no prosecutions had followed in the courts, and no results of the promised inquisitions had been made public. Meanwhile, excitement

and unrest had continued to increase. Press suppression and censorship reduced the voice of the Opposition to a minimum; dissensions among the Fascisti themselves developed, as well as differences between some of the leaders and Mussolini on the question of restraining government by force and a gradual return to constitutional methods. On June 27, a treaty was signed with Jugo Slavia, by which Fiume became Italian territory, with certain rights and privileges secured to the former, and an end was made of a long and menacing controversy between the two nationalities. A treaty between Italy and Great Britain settled a long standing dispute between these two nations as to the Jubaland frontier and added some 91,000 kilometres of not very productive territory to Italy's African possessions. Several treaties beneficially affecting trade, transport and customs relations with neighbouring countries were entered into. The immigration restrictions of the United States struck a severe blow to the large flow of Italian emigrants to that country, and caused Italy to seek, strenuously, other outlets for her surplus population, of whom France, Morocco, and the South American States have absorbed large numbers.

The Little Entente Nations and Poland had busied themselves along the lines of domestic improvements and the upbuilding of their financial and economic interests, with little of importance to chronicle in reference to their foreign relations. On the whole their domestic position was notably strengthened and their relations with their neighbours much improved.

Spain became involved in fresh trouble in Morocco, and after various reverses resolved to withdraw from the Riff Territory and evacuate hundreds of useless military posts therein. In doing so she met with severe losses in men and material, but in retiring to the Western Zone of 1917, after seven years of useless and costly expenditures, vastly improved her defensive position and, it is hoped, closed the last chapter of her perilous and futile adventure with the Riff tribesmen. At home, the military dictatorship of General de Rivera and his colleagues appeared to have preserved order in the Kingdom and good relations with the King.

The outstanding feature in British politics in 1924 was the defeat of the Labour Government on Oct. 9 in the House of Commons, and the overwhelming reversal of public opinion in Great Britain shown by the results of the succeeding General Election on Oct. 29. The Conservatives under Stanley Baldwin came back from the polls with 412 seats, while the Labour party carried only 152, the Liberal party 40 and the Independents 7. Whilst the Foreign policy of Ramsay MacDonald had been generally approved, his handling of the Russian treaty negotiations and negotiators, and of the Campbell case; the failure of the Labour party to make satisfactory headway with the non-employment and Housing situation, and its inability to adapt remedies to the pressing economic and trade problems, together with the general uncertainty of policy and

tenure of office due to their anomalous minority position in the House of Commons, were the chief factors which influenced the British voters in the verdict they rendered.

The Baldwin Government assumed office on Nov. 5, and included in its number Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and Winston Churchill, outstanding members of the Coalition Government of Lloyd George, and who had declined to enter the first Government of Mr. Baldwin and his predecessor, Mr. Bonar Law. To Mr. Churchill was assigned the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Russia has led a troubled existence in which domestic changes, political and economic, world revolution propaganda, and persistent attempts for foreign recognition, with possible treaty arrangements and loans to follow, were the dominating features.

On Jan. 21, Lenin died at a small village near Moscow after a long illness, and was buried with signal honours. His body lay in state for days in the House of Unions, draped in red flags, visited by vast and deeply moved crowds of citizens of all classes, and after many fervid eulogies had been pronounced was laid away in the Mausoleum beside the Kremlin Wall. Thus passed one of the most remarkable men of the age, while a dazed and deeply sorrowing Russia awaited the opening of the next chapter in her tragic experience. Trotzky was ill and absent from the funeral ceremonies, and Rykoff, a man of rather neutral qualities, was selected as President.

The Labour Government of Great Britain resumed negotiations with a Russian mission sent to London in April, which, however, seemed more intent on propaganda and securing a loan than in coming to terms about the matter of the payment of pre-war debts and the assumption of obligations and security for credits given. Finally, after hectic discussions and alternate suspensions, the negotiations ended in the signing of two treaties on Aug. 8, by which a guaranteed loan was to be given to Russia conditioned upon a precedent satisfactory settlement of pre-war debts and claims, the proceeds of which were to be largely spent in Great Britain, and the purpose of which was to be defined in a further future treaty. Russian trade delegates were to enjoy the privileges and immunity usually accorded to diplomats, and extra-territorial rights as regards buildings occupied by them in Great Britain.

These treaties were submitted to and passed by Parliament. In the October election, in which they played a prominent part, the Labour Government was defeated and the succeeding Conservative Government on Nov. 21 denounced them both. Recognitions of the Soviet Government were made by Spain, Italy, France and several other governments, but in no degree do these seem to have resulted in any very great increase in trade, and in none in securing loans. Russia's persistence in her repudiation of pre-war debts, and in refusing satisfactory guarantees of security for new loans, and her limitations and restrictions upon business operations by foreign

nationals had effectively prevented capital or trade activities from abroad.

The situation in Egypt was unsettled during the earlier part of the year and culminated in the tragic assassination of Sir Lee Stack, the Commissioner of the Soudan, in the streets of Cairo on Nov. 22, and in outbreaks among the Egyptian soldiers in garrison in the Soudan, which, however, were speedily overcome. The basis of these troubles lay in the persistent and violent agitation of Premier Zaghlul and his majority following for the complete independence of Egypt and absolute control of the Soudan, contrary to the terms of the agreement under which Egypt was granted self-government in 1922.

The condominium arranged on Jan. 13, 1899, had constituted the Soudan a joint possession of Great Britain and Egypt, with the British in actual control under a Governor-General, a British Governor in each of its fifteen provinces and a British Commissioner in each provincial district, with an Egyptian Police under British direction. Under this form of administration the Soudan has been greatly developed, a vast system of irrigation constructed, large areas of excellent cotton growing land brought under cultivation, order established and general prosperity and contentment experienced. To any change in these conditions the British Government was decidedly opposed.

In June Zaghlul announced his intention of proceeding to England and forcing from the British Government the full recognition of his claims, and as a preliminary thereto sought and obtained a vote of confidence from both Egyptian Chambers. This action evoked a strong statement by the British Government that in no case would it abandon the Soudan to which it was pledged, and that in the meantime the *status quo* would be rigidly maintained. Zaghlul thereupon made a flaming speech in the Egyptian Chambers and tendered his resignation to King Fuad, who refused to accept it. Feeling in Cairo was tense. On July 13, an attempt upon the life of the Prime Minister barely missed its objective, and finally on the 25th of that month Zaghlul started for England amid the plaudits of immense crowds in Cairo and Alexandria. After loitering around France for weeks, he finally reached London late in September, where his interviews brought no favourable results. In these interviews Zaghlul insisted upon the withdrawal of all British troops from Egyptian territory, the recall of all British judicial and financial advisers, the cessation of all British control in Egypt's relations with foreign countries and of all participation by Great Britain in the protection of the Suez Canal and of foreign minorities in Egypt. It is needless to state that the British Government declined to accede to these demands and made it clear, whilst disclaiming any intention of interfering with Egyptian sovereignty or the functions of her Government, or her just share of the Nile waters for irrigation purposes, it would protect Empire connections, and preserve order and

tranquillity in the Soudan. Zaghlul at once returned to Egypt, where he was vociferously acclaimed, received a vote of confidence from the Chambers, resigned his office of Nov. 15 and immediately withdrew it. Then came the tragic assassination of the Soudan Commissioner, followed by the *ultimatum* of the British Government, which demanded:

1. An ample apology for the outrage and an indemnity of £500,000.
2. The immediate pursuit and punishment of the criminals.
3. The suppression of all political demonstrations.
4. The withdrawal of all Egyptian troops from the Soudan, and the acknowledgment of British authority therein.

Zaghlul agreed to the first three but refused to admit the surrender of the Soudan and placed his resignation in the hands of the King, who accepted it, and appointed Ziwar Pasha, Premier. Parliament was suspended for a month and on Dec. 22 was dissolved by the King and an election ordered for Feb. 24, 1925. The Egyptian troops were removed from the Soudan without creating any disturbance, and the situation remained peaceful in Egypt during the remainder of the year.

Japan's foreign relations were featured by one outstanding event. In April the United States Congress passed the new Immigration Act which applied the *quota* rule to immigrants of all nations except Mexico and Canada. In its passage through the Senate that body inserted therein Article 28 of U.S. Shipping Act, thereby excluding all aliens who were ineligible to citizenship in the United States. This nullified the Gentleman's agreement between that country and Japan which had been in operation since 1908 and under which a small and well regulated Japanese Emigration had been permitted. Against this discrimination the Japanese Ambassador at Washington made a courteous but earnest protest in a letter addressed to Secretary Hughes. Both President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes endeavoured to change the enactment or at least to delay the date of its coming into force, but the Senate, annoyed at the language used by the Ambassador, rallied to the support of the Bill and passed it by a vote of 71 to 4.

The President in signing the Bill said that had the exclusion clause stood by itself he would have vetoed it, but could not take the responsibility of vetoing the whole Bill, involving as it did very important and pressing necessary legislation. The excitement produced by this Act in Japan was intense and prolonged. The Japanese Government, however, treated the matter with great calmness and dignity in the correspondence that ensued and, whilst adhering to its protest against a national injustice, maintained a correct attitude of good will and hope for future adjustment.

The Reparations Problem. The outstanding features in the solution of this problem during 1924 were (a) the successful out-

come of the deliberations of the two Commissions instituted under the Reparations Commission at the end of 1923 and the agreement of the Allies and Germany as to its application happily achieved at the London Conference; (b) the reversal of the policy of the French Government under M. Poincaré consequent upon his defeat at the elections on May 12 and the succession to power of the Herriot administration, and (c) the stabilization of the German currency and the improvement of German credit, and the recovery in German production, largely due to the settlements made regarding reparations and the restoration of the occupied territory and its industries to Germany.

The Dawes and McKenna Commissions were formally installed in Paris on Jan. 14, continued their work in Berlin during February and thereafter in Paris, where they completed and handed in their joint report to the Reparations Commission on April 9. This Report was unanimously adopted by the Reparations Commission and recommended to their several governments for approval. Germany accepted the Report in principle on April 15. Great Britain promptly and unreservedly approved the plan as a whole, as did Italy and, by general assent, the rest of the world. M. Poincaré, though accepting the plan in principle, made several reservations. He would not leave the Ruhr until he had positive proofs that Germany would collaborate in good faith in operating the proposed plan; that the measure had already begun to work; that Germany had voted the necessary financial laws; nor until the Allies had agreed upon the sanctions which would be put into execution in the event of German failure to carry out the programme, would he agree to withdraw the French troops from the occupied territories. The elections of May 11, however, removed M. Poincaré from power and on June 1 he resigned. M. Herriot's Government approved the Report and set itself at once to carry out the provisions referring to the evacuation of the occupied territories, the removal of all troops therefrom, and the restoration therein of Germany's economic authority.

The following is a condensed summary of the Dawes plan:

"A partial *moratorium* is established for four years, during which, however, substantial payments on reparation account were to be made; 1,000,000,000 gold marks in 1924-5, 1,220,000,000 in 1925-6, 1,200,000,000 in 1926-7, and 2,500,000,000 in 1927-8. Thereafter, the sum of 2,500,000,000 gold marks was to be paid annually, with such additional amount as would be warranted by a prosperity index, the basis and mode of application of which was laid down in the plan.

"The German budget was not required to bear any part of the above payments for the first year, that period being required for balancing receipts and expenditures. For the second year the budget was to provide 250,000,000 gold marks towards reparation payments, 110,000,000 for the third year, 500,000,000 for the fourth year, and for succeeding years 1,250,000,000 annually. The sum necessary to complete the total payments on reparation account for the first year was to be provided by a loan to the extent of 800,000,000 gold marks and 200,000,000 of a transport tax, and the balance over and above the budget provision for succeeding years was to accrue from interest on railway and industrial bonds.

"The German railways were to be transferred to a joint stock company for fifty years, and capitalized at 26,000,000,000 gold marks. This was divided into 11,000,000,000 privileged bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund to be applied to reparation payments, which after 1926 would yield 660,000,000 gold marks annually; 2,000,000,000 preferred stock which was to be sold to the public, three-fourths of the proceeds of which must be applied to reparations and one-fourth to go to the German Government; and 13,000,000,000 common stock, all of which was to go to the German Government. The railways are to be managed by a board of eighteen directors—nine named by the German Government and holders of preference shares, and nine by trustees of the bonds. Fourteen of the board, the chairman and general manager, are to be Germans.

"Bonds secured by mortgage on German industries, to the amount of 5,000,000,000 gold marks, are to be handed to the Reparations Commission, to yield 300,000,000 gold marks for forty years, at 6 per cent. (5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund). The Commission can place these on international markets, and raise five billion gold marks thereon only when the Reparations Commission accepts or authorizes. There is also to be provided a transportation tax to yield, for reparation payments, 250 to 300 million gold marks yearly. Certain revenues, derived from customs, alcohol, tobacco, beer and sugar, are to be assigned and controlled by Germany's creditors as guarantees for budget reparation payments after 1925-6.

"The total yield of the controlled revenues are to be paid into the account of the agent for reparation payments; all amounts above those required to meet the budget charge for reparations each year will be released to the German Government. To supervise these controlled revenues there shall be a commissioner, and under him five sub-commissioners, one for each division.

"The reparation payments are to be deposited in a bank of issue, for the establishment of which the plan provides, whose headquarters are to be in Berlin. The distribution of the amount so deposited is entrusted to a transfer committee, consisting of a chairman and five members, experts in exchange problems—one American, one French, one English, one Italian and one Belgian—to be appointed by the Reparations Commission. The duty of this committee is to transfer these immense sums to foreign payees in such manner as to preserve the stability of the exchanges, and to insure the continuous working of the plan.

"The bank of issue referred to above is to have a capital of 400,000,000 gold marks, paid up in gold or foreign securities, the stock of which will be sold both in Germany and abroad. It alone can issue paper notes for current use, and must carry at least 33½ per cent. legal reserve. The president and the managing board must be German, as also the executive committee. The general board of directors shall be fourteen, of whom seven shall be Germans, and the seven others shall be, respectively, British, French, Italian, Belgian, American, Dutch and Swiss. Then the board, by a majority vote of not less than nine, shall elect a foreigner as commissioner, whose powers are extensive and to be exercised in seeing that all provisions of the law are enforced, in fully examining into the details of the operations of the bank, and in authorizing the issue of notes and maintaining the bank reserves.

"The plan also contemplates the issue of an external loan of 800,000,000 gold marks, for the purpose of establishing the bank and stabilizing the currency. This will be deposited in the Bank, and will, to that extent, strengthen its reserves and serve as a basis for note issues. It will also greatly facilitate necessary payments to the Allies to satisfy obligations which do not require the transfer of money to foreign countries."

**The League
of Nations ;
Canada's
Representa-
tion in 1924.**

The year 1924 was one of unabated and extended activity for the League of Nations. The Council held six sessions, four at Geneva, one at Brussels, and one in Rome, and dealt with a great variety of problems, political, financial, commercial and humanitarian, intimately affecting the interests and relations of nations, and the conditions of minority groups of people within national boundaries. A mere glance at the lists of subjects scheduled on its *agenda* shows the importance and far-reaching nature of the questions raised for solution and decision by the Council.

A scheme for the investigation and control of armaments in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria as contemplated in the Treaties of peace was drawn up and approved. Draft conventions, for the supervision of the traffic in arms, and for the regulation of the private manufacture of arms were completed for the consideration of the International Conference which was to meet in Geneva May, 1925.

The report of the Commission on the Memel territory including navigation of the Niemen River and which was submitted by the Chairman, Norman W. Davis, was examined and approved. The settlement of this vexed question removed a dangerous subject of dispute between Lithuania and Poland, and secured for both countries a reasonable economic and commercial arrangement.

A menacing boundary dispute between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland was settled to the satisfaction of both countries, after the legal questions involved had been referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice and an opinion obtained therefrom.

The British and Turkish governments, having failed to reach an agreement respecting the frontier boundary between Italy and Turkey as contemplated in the Treaty of Lausanne, agreed to refer the question to the Council and to abide by its decision. The Council despatched a commission to gather information as a basis for its decision, and in the meantime fixed a provisional boundary which both governments were enjoined to respect.

In the protection of minorities the Council made distinct progress. It negotiated an agreement with the Polish Government for an equitable settlement of the rights of the German settlers in Poland, and the acquisition of Polish nationality by certain classes of these settlers. The Treaties of Lausanne and Sèvres placed the protection of minorities in the countries affected under the guarantee of the League, and effective measures were taken accordingly.

The supervision of the administration of the Saar, of the Free City of Danzig, and the Polish corridor; of the financial reconstruction of Austria and Hungary; of the elaborate scheme for settlement of the million refugees from Anatolia and their rehabilitation in Greece; of the Mandate System in Africa, the Pacific Ocean, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia involved patient examination and

careful decision, and called for the exercise of the greatest tact and wisdom. Added to these were the weighty questions raised in the working out of the activities of the three great technical organizations on Economic and Financial organization, on Communications and Transit, and the Health organization; all of which were especially energetic and successful in their different spheres.

Humanitarian problems were zealously pursued in respect to the control and suppression of the production and sale of narcotic drugs, the investigation of the traffic in women and children and of obscene literature, the care and transfer of refugees, the examination of the existence of slavery in certain countries, and the extension of the operation of the Health organization.

A commission of expert jurists was instituted to enquire exhaustively into the principal legal systems of the world, and to prepare a provisional list of the subjects of international law which might be adaptable to regulation by international agreement. On this Germany and the United States were both represented.

The question of diminution of armaments and the securing of a practical basis therefor was especially prominent. From the passage of the resolution of the First Assembly and the formation of the mixed commission to enquire into the condition of armaments and the best method of achieving their diminution, the efforts of the League had been continuous and unremitting. The Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, approved by the Fourth Assembly, was the result of three years' consideration, but it secured the adhesion of only eighteen governments, and failed to commend itself to the Fifth Assembly which, by an unanimous resolution, directed its First and Third Committees to consider and evolve a scheme which "would strengthen the solidity and security of the nations of the world by settling by pacific means all disputes which might arise between states."

The functions of the Permanent Court of International Justice were exercised with increasing satisfaction and effect. Professor Max Huber of Switzerland was elected President *vice* Bernard C. J. Loder of Holland whose term of office had expired. Additional duties were assigned to the Court consequent upon the agreements upon reparations concluded at London between the Allies and Germany.

If and when the Reparations Commission failed to decide unanimously upon the appointment of a citizen of the United States to take part in discussions concerning an eventual German default such citizen was to be named by the President of the Court. The President was to appoint arbitrators to give the final decision in cases where unanimity failed to be reached by the normal authorities. Certain disputes between allied governments or an allied government and Germany were placed under the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Fifth Session of the Court was held June 16 to Sept. 4

and three cases were filed for hearing, one being an appeal by the Greek Government against the British Government as mandatory for Palestine; the second being for an advisory opinion on frontier disputes between Albania and Serbia; and the third involving an interpretation of the Treaty of Neuilly arising from a difference between Greece and Bulgaria.

An interesting point was raised by the registration at Geneva by the Government of the Irish Free State on July 11, 1924, of the Treaty of Dec. 6, 1921, between Great Britain and Ireland, and the Note of Nov. 27 of the British Government in which it was claimed that the terms of Article 18 of the Covenant were not applicable to that document on the ground that the Covenant was not intended "To govern the relations *inter se* of various parts of the British Commonwealth." To this view the Government of the Irish Free State expressed its dissent in a communication addressed to the Secretary-General of the League.

On the unanimous report of the First Committee the Dominican Republic was admitted to the membership of the League. This adhesion raised the number of member countries to fifty-five.

On the report of the Fourth Committee the Assembly gave its approval to the erection of a suitable conference hall for the League of Nations to be erected on a site donated by the Canton of Geneva, and ordered the widest publicity to be given to the conditions of the competition in connection with its erection.

In July 1924 the French Government, through its Minister of Education and Fine Arts conveyed to the League Committee of Intellectual Co-operation its willingness to set up in Paris an International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and to offer, through the intermediary of the League of Nations, the funds and premises necessary for the foundation and working of this organization. It desired in this way "to prove its deep attachment to the principles of the League and its fervent desire to contribute with and through the League to the peace of the world."

The Fifth Assembly approved the acceptance by the Council of the generous gifts of the French Government and laid down the general conditions under which the proposed Institute should function, so as to fully preserve its autonomous and international character. The institution was to be administered by the League Committee on Intellectual Co-operation acting as a governing body, which should, with the approval of the Council, appoint five persons of different nationalities as a Committee of Directors, whose terms of office under a system of rotation should be determined by the governing body. The budgets and accounts were to be submitted to the Council and Assembly of the League and to be audited yearly by the Chief Auditor of the League. The French Government was to supply the necessary premises, bear the cost of installation, and grant to the Institute a minimum annual subsidy of 2,000,000 French francs. Gifts, legacies and subsidies, free from taxation, could be

received by the Institute, and the League was to assume no financial or other burden in connection therewith.

An offer was made by the Italian Government to found at Rome an international Institute for the Unification of Private Law and to pay a million lire yearly for its maintenance. The Assembly accepted the offer with gratitude and referred the details to Council to be worked out on the same principles as the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

On December 12 the German Government addressed to the Secretary-General of the League a letter intimating that political developments of the past year had rendered it possible for Germany to join the League of Nations. It had, therefore, in September entered into communication with the Governments represented on the Council, and had placed before them a memorandum the object of which was to ascertain their attitude as to Germany having a seat on the Council, and becoming a member of the League without obligatory participation in the sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant. She had received answers which were entirely satisfactory as regards the first, but intimating that application for membership should be made to the League Assembly, without reservation or restrictions, and that, as to the other points raised, the Assembly was the body competent to decide.

Under these circumstances Germany decided to submit the problem to the League of Nations itself in the hope that prior discussion might be had, and a mitigation of the terms of the Covenant allowed in her case in so far as Art. 16 was concerned. This request was based on the fact that Germany had been totally disarmed, and if hostilities arose out of the sanctions, she would be entirely unable to defend herself, and might be at the mercy of small nations with large standing armies and all modern equipment. Germany considered it only fair in these circumstances that, should international conflicts arise out of the sanctions, she should be at liberty to determine how far she should take an active part therein. The letter ended by requesting the Secretary-General to lay the whole question before the competent authorities of the League of Nations with the hope that a way could be found to meet her wishes in these respects.

The attitude of the United States to the work of the League of Nations sensibly softened during the year. Co-operation with its different activities was widened and intensified officially and unofficially. Her official participation in the Dawes Scheme, in the work of the Reparations Committee, and in the London Conference of the Allies and Germany, though not directly connected with the League, brought her into close contact therewith; her official co-operation with the League Health Organization, the Opium Committee, the Labour Council, the Conference on the Manufacture and Traffic in Arms created bonds of interest and mutual sympathy, whilst the number of her prominent citizens who were identified with work

responsible and important, with research and administrative commissions under the supervision of the League had greatly and favourably reacted on public sentiment.

President Coolidge again renewed his recommendation for the entry of the United States into the World Court, and the Senate fixed Dec. 17, 1925, for the consideration of this recommendation, whilst in the House of Representatives, just before its close in December, a resolution was passed almost unanimously favouring the entry and pledging the financial support necessary therefor.

The passing of Senator Lodge removed a sturdy and inveterate opponent of the measure, though it may turn out that his mantle has fallen on Senator Borah. Public opinion, however, is overwhelmingly in favour of President Coolidge's policy, and will, in all probability, achieve its desired end at the next session of the Senate.

On Sunday, Feb. 3, Woodrow Wilson, ex-President of the United States, Chief and Presidential representative of that country at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and foremost protagonist of the League of Nations, died at his residence in Washington. His illness had been prolonged and painful, borne with great courage and patience, and characterized by an unwavering optimism in the ultimate triumph of the great world institution for whose establishment he had laboured so loyally and suffered so deeply.

His death stirred the world more widely and profoundly than had that of any great ruler, ancient or modern, and evoked a flood of sympathetic and appreciative expression limited to no class or nationality.

President Coolidge, in the proclamation announcing his death, called for a period of national mourning, with flags at half mast for thirty days on the White House and all Government buildings. On Feb. 4 notable and laudatory eulogies were pronounced in Congress, and on Feb. 6, with simple ceremonies, void of all official trappings and pomp, with no stated funeral eulogy, to the booming of cannon at half-hour intervals, while traffic stood still and church bells tolled solemn *requiems*, the body of the great statesman and scholar and world citizen was lowered into the crypt of the Bethlehem Chapel of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. At sunset, a full national salute of 48 guns ended the impressive ceremonies of interment.

On July 4 a tablet was unveiled on Quai Wilson in Geneva, Switzerland, with the inscription—"To the memory of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States—Founder of the League of Nations—The Town of Geneva."

Thus simply and permanently in the home and headquarters of the great association of world nations, pledged to eschew war and preserve peace for humanity, by the side of Leman's placid lake and under the shadow of the everlasting hills, snow-capped and shining, are preserved the name and the work of the tireless warrior for peace.

The Fifth Assembly of the League. The Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations met on Sept. 1st, and closed its sessions on the 3rd of October. Forty-nine nations were represented by full delegations, included in which were the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Denmark. Distinguished and interested visitors were present from all quarters of the globe, intent upon observation and study of the workings of so unique and important a world Parliament, and questions of the first magnitude were scheduled for discussion and decision.

M. Guiseppe Motta, a former President of the Swiss Republic, was elected to preside over the Assembly, and the twelve Vice-Presidents chosen represented Australia, Panama, Roumania, Japan, Denmark, Finland, France, The British Empire, Italy, Colombia, Poland and China. The first six of these were chairmen respectively of the six general committees, each consisting of one representative from each of the forty-nine nation members of the League.

The first important discussion took place, as was usual, upon the Report of the Work of the Council for the past year and was rendered notable by the participation of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. Herriot, M. Theunis and M. Stauning, the Premiers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Denmark;—it being the first time in the history of the League that Prime Ministers had been present as delegates to the Assembly. The Reduction of Armaments, and the best method of arriving thereat came first under consideration and was spoken to by eighteen of the principal delegates, including four present Prime Ministers, two ex-Prime Ministers, five Ministers of Foreign Affairs, three Ambassadors and four Ministers and first delegates. The high and responsible offices held by the speakers denoted the experience and ability brought to bear upon the subject under discussion. Four days were devoted to this debate, destined to be memorable in the annals of the Assembly, at the conclusion of which the following Resolution, proposed by the British and French delegations and spoken to by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot, was approved and adopted by the unanimous vote of the Assembly:

“The Assembly, noting the declarations of the Governments represented, observes with satisfaction that they contain the basis of an understanding tending to establish a secure peace, decides as follows:

“With a view to reconciling in the new proposals the divergencies between certain points of view which have been expressed and, when agreement has been reached, to enable an international conference upon armaments to be summoned by the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment:

“(1) The Third Committee is requested to consider the material dealing with security and the reduction of armaments, particularly the observations of the Governments on the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance prepared in pursuance of Resolution XIV. of the Third Assembly, and other plans prepared and presented to the Secretary-General since the publication of the draft Treaty, and to examine the obligations contained in the Covenant of the League in relation to the guarantees of security which a resort to arbitration and a reduction of armaments may require.

“(2) The First Committee is requested:

- (a) To consider, in view of possible amendments, the articles in the Covenant relating to the settlement of disputes;
- (b) To examine within what limits the terms of Article 36 paragraph 2, of the Statute establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice might be rendered more precise and thereby facilitate the more general acceptance of the clause; and thus strengthen the solidarity and the security of the nations of the world by settling, by pacific means, all disputes which may arise between States.”

To understand the trend of the debate and the subsequent resolution, something of the preceding history of the efforts put forth by the League to bring about a reduction of armaments must be taken into account. Article 8 of the Covenant of the League adopted at the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919 reads as follows:

“The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of International obligations.”

The two principles therein expressed are—

- “(1) Reduction of armaments is necessary to the maintenance of peace.
- “(2) The national security of each member of the League must be safeguarded by its reservation of a minimum of force, plus the common action and co-operation of the membership of the League.”

The First Assembly outlined a programme under which armies everywhere should be reduced to a peace footing, and army budgets kept at least below the figures of the preceding year; and appointed a Temporary Mixed Commission and an Advisory Commission of experts to collect all information concerning military forces and equipment, necessary as a basis for further action.

The Second Assembly busied itself with the subsidiary questions of the Traffic in Arms and their manufacture by private enterprise, and requested the Temporary Mixed Commission to prepare a definite plan for reduction for submission to the Third Assembly. In the meantime the Council addressed an enquiry to all the nation members of the League respecting the exigencies of their national security. To this enquiry eighteen nations made response in detail.

The Third Assembly received this Report of the Temporary Commission which embodied a proposition for a general Treaty of Mutual Guarantee, and then came face to face with the practical difficulties involved in Reduction. These were: (1) The feeling of insecurity in the newly constructed countries, in Belgium and in France, owing to their proximity to powerful and menacing enemy nations, such as Germany, Russia, Hungary and Turkey, who retained all the hatreds of the War period and thirsted for revenge; (2) The lack of confidence in the efficiency of the organization of the League of Nations to adequately protect them should they be attacked after having reduced their armaments and weakened their own powers of resistance. At the same time, the Report showed a

sincere and unanimous desire to reduce the crushing burdens of Armament, and also gratifying results in actual reduction among many of the nations more favoured in geographical and political conditions. The threatened nations in effect said: "Give us a sense of reasonable security and we will gladly reduce our war armaments; until we have this we must ensure our own national safety at whatever cost. Meanwhile let us set ourselves to the work of achieving such a stable and permanent organization for peace as shall ensure the security of the world." The Third Assembly then passed the following Resolution No. XIV.:

"(a) The Assembly, having considered the report of the Temporary Mixed Commission on the question of a general Treaty of Mutual Guarantee, being of opinion that this report can in no way affect the complete validity of all the Treaties of Peace or other agreements, which are known to exist between States; and considering that this report contains valuable suggestions as to the methods by which a Treaty of Mutual Guarantee could be made effective, is of the opinion that:

1. No scheme for the reduction of armaments, within the meaning of Article 8 of the Covenant, can be fully successful unless it is general.

2. In the present state of the world many Governments would be unable to accept the responsibility for a serious reduction of armaments unless they received in exchange a satisfactory guarantee of the safety of their country.

3. Such a guarantee can be found in a defensive agreement which should be open to all countries, binding them to provide immediate and effective assistance in accordance with a pre-arranged plan in the event of one of them being attacked, provided that the obligation to render assistance to a country attacked shall be limited in principle to those countries situated in the same part of the globe. In cases, however, where, for historical, geographical, or other reasons, a country is in special danger of attack, detailed arrangements should be made for its defence in accordance with the above-mentioned plan.

4. As a general reduction of armaments is the object of the three preceding statements, and the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee the means of achieving that object, previous consent to this reduction is therefore the first condition for the Treaty. This reduction could be carried out either by means of a general Treaty, which is the most desirable plan, or by means of partial Treaties designed to be extended and open to all countries. In the former case, the Treaty will carry with it a general reduction of armaments. In the latter case, the reduction should be proportionate to the guarantees afforded by the Treaty.

5. The Council of the League, after having taken the advice of the Temporary Mixed Commission, which will examine how each of these two systems could be carried out, should further formulate and submit to the Governments, for their consideration and sovereign decision the plan of the machinery, both political and military, necessary to bring them clearly into effect.

"(b) The Assembly requests the Council to submit to the various Governments the above proposals for their observations, and request the Temporary Mixed Commission to continue its investigation, and, in order to give precision to the above statements, to prepare a draft Treaty embodying the principles contained therein."

The Fourth Assembly had before it the draft of a Treaty of

Mutual Assistance reported by the Temporary Mixed Committee as per instructions of the Third Assembly, and amended by the Third Committee of the Fourth Assembly, and in view of the divergencies of opinion shown and of the fact that a large number of governments had not yet expressed their opinion on the Resolution of the Third Assembly, decided "To request the Council to submit the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance to the governments for their consideration, asking them to communicate their views in regard thereto."

It was this draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance with the views elicited thereon from the various governments, involving many serious objections and gaining the full endorsement of only eighteen out of the fifty-four nations members of the League, that came before the Fifth Assembly for review and discussion.

The two Committees set to work, each on its assigned task, and after three weeks' continuous sittings finally elaborated an unanimous Report, embodying what is known as a Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. This Report was presented to the Assembly on Oct. 2, and after an animated debate, in which twenty-three delegates took part, was unanimously adopted by the forty-eight nations represented, and ordered to be sent for examination and ratification to all the member states.

The Protocol is a document of 21 articles, designed not as a substitute but as an amendment to the Covenant of the League, whose provisions it is meant to clarify and strengthen.

"It seeks the diminution of Armaments by providing the maximum of security possible for those nations that reduce their armaments, and it finds this essential security in a binding agreement of all nations, that differences between them shall be settled by pacific methods only.

"It brands aggressive warfare as an International crime, and substitutes therefor compulsory arbitration, in all cases which do not yield to the processes of the Permanent Court of International Justice, of arbitration by agreement, or of the good will services of the League of Nations through its Council and Assembly.

"It adds no additional sanction to those now in the Covenant, but it clarifies existing sanctions and defines and provides for their practical application. It defines the aggressor by distinct and clear specification. It is a courageous and honest attempt to rally the world to the application of the principles laid down in the Covenant, to outlaw aggressive war and to enthrone in International relations the methods which are now recognized and applied in all nations for the adjudication of differences that arise between their citizens, individual or corporate.

"Under it, the moral force of public world opinion, the combined diplomatic counsel and pressure of fifty-five nations now members of the League, reinforced by those now in sympathy and soon to come into the League, the massed force of economic and financial influence and co-operation, the withdrawal of trade and commercial privileges, and, in the final and extreme necessity, the Employment of the combined naval and military power of the membership of Nations to face the aggressor, would, in the practical working out of the plan, lessen the probability of the actual employment of force ever being resorted to.

"The Protocol provides for the participation of non-member nations in the methods of settlement set forth therein, and treats any such

nation that refuses to avail itself of these provisions and makes aggressive war, as an aggressor and subject to the sanctions of the League. The aggressor state has to pay to the extreme limit of its capacity the costs of any military, naval or air operations incurred in the repression of its aggression, with reparations and material damages to persons and property.

"The Protocol is subject to ratification. When a majority of the Permanent members of the Council and ten other members of the League have effected their ratifications, a Proces-Verbal to that effect shall be drawn up by the Secretariat.

"The Protocol, however, does not come into force until the plan for the reduction of Armaments has been adopted by the Conference as provided for in Article XVII.

"By Article XVII. an International Conference shall be convened by the Council to meet at Geneva, June 15, 1925, to which all States not members of the League are to be invited. The Council is to draw up a programme for the reduction of armaments to be laid before this Conference, which is to be communicated to all Governments not later than three months before the Conference meets. If by May 1st, 1925, the requisite number of ratifications have not been deposited, the Council is to decide as to the cancellation of the invitations to the Conference, or its adjournment until sufficient ratifications are received.

"If the Conference does meet and does approve a plan for the reduction of armaments, and if within a time fixed by the Conference this plan is not carried out, the Council shall make a declaration to that effect, and thereafter the Protocol shall be null and void.

"Up to the end of 1924 one member of the Council, France, and seventeen (17) other members of the League had approved the Protocol. Great Britain at the Council meeting held in Rome in December had asked postponement of the subject to the March meeting in Geneva in 1925, on the ground that she and the Overseas Dominions had not had sufficient time for its consideration."

Canada at the League Assembly. Canada was represented at the Fifth Assembly of The League of Nations by the Hon. Senator Dandurand and the Hon. E. M. Macdonald, both Ministers of the Crown. The former served on the first and fifth Committees, and the latter on the third and sixth. Prof. O. D. Skelton, who was present at Geneva in an advisory capacity, substituted for the Ministers on the second and fourth Committees. On Oct. 2, in the final notable debate on the Protocol, Senator Dandurand eloquently voiced the views of the delegation thereon and recorded the Canadian vote in its favour.

In its report to the Government upon the proceedings of the Assembly, the delegation ended with the following sentence:—"In conclusion, we should like to record our impression of the high degree of efficiency of the permanent Secretariat at Geneva; the seriousness and ability of the discussions in the Committees and the Assembly; and the very evident growth of an international consciousness and of new standards of international conduct side by side with a defence of legitimate national interests."

The League in Parliament. The League of Nations received little attention in the House of Commons during the Session of 1924, the allusions to it being mostly casual and in answer to

questions asked on matters of detail. Nothing that was said, however, evinced disapproval while the Rt. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Hon. Mr. Lapointe, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen took occasion to reiterate their continued strong support of the League. In the Senate a full review of the year's work of the League was made by the Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster, and a discussion followed in which Hon. Senators McLennan, Belcourt, Beique and Dandurand highly commended the aims and action of the League, whilst Senator Casgrain, in a lengthy speech, expressed his lack of confidence in either its principles or practice and cited the opinions of many of its opponents in support of his views.

The League of Nations' Society in Canada. Following the wide organization tour undertaken in the Autumn of 1923 the early months of 1924 were devoted mainly to consolidating the position achieved by the provision of new literature and arrangements for meetings in the various localities. In June the services of Frederick Whelen, Lecturer for the League of Nations' Union in England were secured and he commenced a speaking tour of six weeks' duration in which time he spoke in practically every city in the Dominion. At the invitation of the Speaker of the House of Commons Mr. Whelen addressed members of both Houses of Parliament. During the year meetings held by the Society were addressed by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Hon. Martin Burrell, and the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, M.P., the Hon. G. P. Graham, M.P. and Senator R. Dandurand, all of whom had represented Canada at the League of Nations Assembly.

Early in the year the family of the late W. Gleaves Doyle, who at the time of his death in 1923, was representing this Society in Europe, provided a fund for the purpose of offering annual prizes in an essay competition confined to educational establishments in Canada. As a result of the first competition on "How Peace between Nations can best be Preserved" papers were received from all parts of the Dominion, the winners being resident in Toronto, Sunderland, and Ladysmith.

During 1924 many of the Libraries throughout Canada were provided with League Literature including copies of the Hon. N. W. Rowell's volume on "The British Empire and World Peace". The general distribution of literature was greatly increased, approximately 40,000 parcels having been mailed to individuals, in addition to parcels sent to branches and organizations holding meetings at which the League of Nations was the subject of the address.

New branches were formed in Windsor, Cadomin, Peterboro, Grande Prairie and Edson, raising the total to thirty-one as against ten at the beginning of 1923. The corporate membership was raised to ninety-five, an addition of forty-five during the year while the total membership stood at 5,250 on Dec. 31, 1924 as against less than 1,000 early in 1923.

The General Secretary attended the Fifth Assembly of the League held at Geneva and from there provided Canadian newspapers with articles descriptive of League events and personalities.

The wider publicity accorded to the League of Nations and to this Society by the Canadian newspapers was one of the outstanding features of the year. In practically every populous centre the local Press spoke favourably of the League's activities and some notable conversions were recorded. Radio was also widely used for public purposes, numerous listeners in Canada and the United States being reached from stations in Ottawa, Montreal, Vancouver, Toronto, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg and other cities.

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE.

By

Sir John Willison, LL.D.

The year will stand out in Imperial affairs as witnessing the first Labour administration in the history of the British Isles; the opening of the Wembley Exhibition; the Empire cruise of a special British cruiser squadron, composed of the *Hood*, *Repulse*, *Adelaide* and attendant ships; the attempted around-the-world flight of Commander Stuart MacLaren; the Inter-Allied Conference in London and other notable events.

The Empire Exhibition. The Wembley Exhibition was remarkable for several things: its assembling together of many races of men and products inside the Empire; its picturesqueness as a mere spectacle; its commercial value; its educative influence on the young people of Great Britain; its proof to foreign visitors of British vitality after the War; the special gatherings of leaders in commerce, science and art; and, above all, its impression on the minds and hearts of the British people themselves, who needed to be reminded of what they had achieved in the world and what they still must do. Perhaps the full awakening of Imperial consciousness will be its chief permanent effect. All British countries were represented in the exhibits. The Dominions occupied 700,000 square feet of space. This was ten times the space they had at Paris in 1900, and seven times more than in California in 1908. The idea of such an exhibition was attributed by Sir James Stevenson, the chairman, writing in the March *Landmark*, to the late Lord Strathcona in 1913. But many bodies and some individuals claimed the honour of the first suggestion. The formal opening was by the King on St. George's Day, Apr. 23, 1924. By means of broadcasting and loud speakers in the squares and parks of London his words were heard by six millions of people:

"This Exhibition will enable us to take stock of the resources, actual and potential, of the Empire as a whole, and to consider whether these exist and how they can best be developed and utilized; to take counsel together as to how the peoples can co-operate to supply one another's needs and promote the national well-being.

"It stands for co-ordination of our scientific knowledge and common effort to overcome disease and to better the difficult conditions which still surround life in many parts of the Empire.

"Think, for example, of the scientific work accomplished in recent years for the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases. And it is easy to imagine how greatly the Exhibition can contribute toward the progress of our tropical territories and development of the unexplored capacities of the Empire.

"Our thoughts go back to the great Exhibition of 1851, associated for all time with the memories of Queen Victoria and her Prince Consort,

and to the brilliant hopes of the growth of international peace and friendship with which it was inaugurated.

"Our object here is not quite so ambitious, and for that very reason is, perhaps, more hopeful of attainment. We believe the Exhibition will bring the peoples of the Empire to a better knowledge of how to meet their reciprocal wants and aspirations, and, where brotherly feeling and the habit of united action already exist, the growth of inter-Imperial trade will make the bonds of sympathy yet closer and stronger.

"Business relations between strangers may or may not lead to friendship; co-operation between brothers for better development of the family estate can hardly fail to promote family affection.

"And we hope further that the success of the Exhibition may bring lasting benefits, not to the Empire only, but to mankind in general. No nation, or group of nations, can isolate itself from the main stream of modern commerce, and if this Exhibition leads to great development of the material resources of the Empire and expansion of trade, it will, at the same time, be raising the economic life of the world from the disorganization caused by the War.

"I declare the British Empire Exhibition open, and I pray that, by the blessing of God, it may conduce to the unity and prosperity of all my peoples and to the peace and well-being of the world."

When His Majesty spoke the words, "I declare this Exhibition open", the message was flashed round the world. It completed the circuit in one minute and twenty seconds; and a very few moments after the King had spoken the words a telegraph boy entered the arena carrying a large white envelope. Going to the Royal dais he bowed low, and handed to the King the news that had come round the world—the news that His Majesty had declared the Exhibition open. The King took the document, and, after looking at it with keen interest, handed it to the Prince of Wales.

A. W. Tolmie was Commissioner-General of the Canadian pavilion, and the manufactures, resources and natural products of the Dominion were excellently set forth. The grain exhibits; the panoramas of cities, of scenery, of farms, of a pulp mill; the shows of fruit; the nuggets of precious metals; a figure of the Prince of Wales in butter—every striking and original idea conceivable had been worked into the picture. The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its usual genius, laid stress on Canada as a land for settlement, presenting a wonderful colonization exhibit with wheat farms, fruit samples and a realistic electric train in motion to catch and rivet the eye. The Canadian National caught the attention with a complete railway train, and a huge map showing the 22,000 miles of the system. The Prince of Wales wrote, on Nov. 20, a letter of congratulation to Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, in which he said:

"I wish to congratulate Canada on the splendid display made at Wembley Park of her resources and national life. Those who have never had an opportunity of seeing the great Dominion were able, by visiting your pavilion, to realize its great achievements and greater possibilities. I found much to learn there myself, though, fortunately, Canada is familiar to me.

"I trust that many practical benefits will accrue to the Canadian people from their participation in the Exhibition. The benefit to the people of the home country in affording them a real knowledge of Canada does not admit of question."

In the great stadium the Pageant of Empire had its first performance on July 25; a show in which 15,000 persons participated, and which cost \$500,000 to prepare. Frank Lascelles was the director, and twelve performances were given. Among the people of distinction who appeared among the players were: Mrs. Asquith, Lady Irene Curzon, Lady Diana Cooper, Admiral Mark Kerr, Lady Alexandra Curzon, Lady Kathleen Rollo, Hon. Arthur Crichton, Lady Violet Benson, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady Dalhousie, Lady Dalkeith, Lady Dufferin, Lady Kylesant, Lady Cook, the Ranee of Sarawak. "Canada" was represented by Mrs. F. N. Beardmore. The pageant gave a picture of the chief historical incidents of each of the Dominions, as well as of the United Kingdom. Wolfe Alyward had the part of General Wolfe, his ancestor; W. J. Tupper represented his father, Sir Charles Tupper, in "The Fathers of Confederation", and Leonard Tilley appeared as his father, who bore the same name.

The Exhibition closed Oct. 31, with a good prospect of re-opening in 1925, which hope has since been realized. The Canadian Government, after some hesitation, found that the testimony of many exhibitors favoured another year. The trade openings had been profitable. Orders were given for Canadian dairy products; for British Columbia apples and canned salmon; for milk products; for railway sleepers; furniture; labour-saving devices, such as washers, wringers and refrigerators, were demanded; ten carloads of hardwood flooring was one order. A canner of pork and beans and other preserved foods reported a thirty-five per cent. increase in sales since the Exhibition. Orders were secured by Canadians for brick-making machinery, visible gasoline supply stations, rubber shoes and belting. A Toronto carpet manufacturer, who made an exhibit from patriotic motives, was rewarded by the purchase of his whole exhibit, by Harrods, with a promise of permanent business. This impetus to trade was one result of the efforts of Canada.

World Power Conference: The Bar Associations. Of the conferences held at and during the Exhibition, that on World Power and the joint meeting of the British and American Bar Associations were memorable. At the former, there were representatives from 41 countries, and about 425 papers on various aspects of the question were given. Of these, Canadians furnished many, and the prominence of Canada in hydro-electric power development was recognized. Sir Robert Horne, to stimulate British interest, referred, June 30, to the place of Canada, which, with a population one-fifth of Britain's, had installed generating plants totalling three-fifths of the capacity of British plants. To do this, Canada bore a charge of \$77 per head of population, while the equivalent British figure was about \$14. The welcome given to representatives of the Canadian and United States bars was of that impressive and cordial kind, characteristic of the English barristers and jurists. The greetings given to the Canadians was especially gratifying.

The Prince of Wales. Other Members of the Royal Family.

On Aug. 29, the Prince of Wales arrived at New York, on the S.S. *Berengaria*, to begin a holiday visit with friends at Glencove, Long Island. He made a special visit to Washington on the following day and lunched with President Coolidge at the White House. Then, returning to Long Island for the international polo matches, he was the guest of honour at a round of brilliant entertainments, which continued almost without a break until Sept. 18, when he left on a special train of the Canadian National Railways *en route* to his ranch at High River, Alberta. Stops of the briefest were made at Montreal and Winnipeg. After a week's rest at the ranch he visited Jasper Park, spent a few days in Vancouver and Victoria, then showed himself to the enthusiastic people of Calgary and Winnipeg.

From Winnipeg, His Royal Highness went to Chicago, to be the guest of Mr. Louis F. Swift, and, for a "private person", received a most hearty public welcome. Wherever he appeared, on highway or on city street, at the station or in the stock yards, great crowds assembled to give him a cheer. He was welcomed with similar fervour at Detroit, where Mr. Henry Ford was his host. On Oct. 15, the Prince was in Toronto, and went to Newmarket for a run with the hounds. He dined at Government House, and left the same night for Ottawa. After a few days in Montreal and at Lowell, Mass., His Royal Highness boarded the *Olympic* on Oct. 25, and sailed for home. His farewell message to the people of the United States was, in part, as follows: "Your President and all his fellow-citizens with whom I have come in contact have united in offering me the right hand of fellowship; very many others whom I have never met have taken the trouble to write me kind words, which have touched me deeply. The chief memory I will carry away with me is one of good sportsmanship and sympathy."

The Prince, in London, attended the annual Thanksgiving Day dinner of the American Society, and spoke brightly and with appreciation of his visit to the United States.

The Duke of York opened, July 12, the triennial Imperial Education Conference, under the auspices of the League of the Empire, and in December, the Duke and Duchess left London for a four months' holiday in Kenya Colony, East Africa. Early in the year the Duke accepted the Presidency of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

A distinguished company dined with the Canada Club at the Savoy Hotel, July 20, when H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was in the Chair. It was a dinner in honour of the members of the Bench and Bar of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, assembled in London for the meetings of the Bar Associations. The Duke proposed the toast to the Dominion of Canada, expressing his delight at the opportunity thus afforded to renew friendships and welcome guests from Canada, of which he had so many

pleasant recollections. He spoke briefly on the War, and of the part Canada had played; of her profound sense of Empire duty and her splendid response to the cause of freedom and humanity. His Royal Highness eulogized the careful administration of law in Canada, and referred to the presence of Sir James Aikins, the President of the Canadian Bar Association.

Canada's Status in the Empire. The status of Canada in the Empire, a perennial subject of debate, came up for Parliamentary examination late in March, when J. S. Woodsworth, of Winnipeg, presented a resolution declaring that the Parliament of Canada "ought to possess, under the British Crown, the same powers with regard to Canada, its affairs, and its people, as the Parliament of Great Britain possesses in regard to Great Britain, its affairs, and its people". The resolution carried the implication that Canada should have the right to amend its own Constitution, although that Constitution, the British North America Act, is an Imperial statute. In the background of the discussion was the project of Senate reform, perhaps Senate abolition; for Mr. Woodsworth represents a Progressivist wing of opinion, which has small patience with that sometimes unresponsive body. Hon. Charles Marcil and Thomas Vien reminded the House that Confederation was a contractual relationship, that the British North America Act was merely the validation of a contract between the Provinces. So many considerations entered into that contract—Separate Schools for one—that the Province of Quebec, and, perhaps, other Provinces, would oppose any variations in the *status quo*, lest provincial rights might be overrun in the aggrandizement of the Federal power.

On Mar. 2, another question, having a practical bearing on the academic or legal status of Canada, was introduced when Premier King made a statement on the Treaty of Lausanne, after the cables had reported Premier Ramsay MacDonald's declaration of the Dominions' concurrence. Voicing his objection, Mr. King reviewed the negotiations between Great Britain and Canada with respect to this Treaty since October, 1922, undertaking that Canada would be bound by the proceedings, or by a resulting treaty, only insofar as these were approved by the Parliament of Canada. In November, 1922, the King Government had declared to Great Britain that Canada did not desire any special terms or any direct representation at the Conference, but reserved the right as to concurrence. It was claimed later that the treatment of Canada was different from that accorded her at Versailles, where she had had the right of direct representation, of participation in argument and of signature. When, in 1924, the British Government asked if Canada would concur in the Treaty, the position was taken by the Government, said Mr. King, "that not having been invited, not having been represented directly or indirectly, and not having signed, Canada had no obligations. Therefore, we do not feel it necessary to submit the matter to Parliament for approval; nor, for that matter to signify concurrence in ratification of the Treaty".

When the question of ratification came before the British House of Commons on Apr. 10, Mr. Lloyd George criticized both the Baldwin and the MacDonald administrations, because no invitation had gone to the Dominions for conference on the Lausanne Treaty. He added that this was a very grave departure from precedence created and rendered inevitable by the great War. In the Irish Parliament, on Apr. 10, Thomas Johnson, leader of the Labour Party, cited the attitude taken by Mr. King, and demanded that Ireland adopt the same stand with reference to the Anglo-American Liquor Search Treaty. Constitutional authorities in Great Britain found the situation sufficiently puzzling. Prof. Berridale Keith, of Edinburgh University, writing in the *Times*, said that he was unable to find any doctrine of international law that supported the view of Mr. King. The *Round Table* said, in June, that "there is only one constitutional method in negotiation which can safeguard us against the danger of disruption over obligations to go to war, and that is the method adopted at the Paris and Washington Conferences, of securing for all critical negotiations a full British Empire delegation, in which each of our democracies can speak with its own voice and concur or not concur with the rest, as its own national interest and sentiment may decide".

Warned, perhaps, by the pother over the Lausanne Treaty, the British Government, on July 3, invited Canada to send a representative to an Inter-Allied conference in London to consider the Dawes Report for the solution of post-war problems. The King Government accepted the invitation, and, pending the formal conference, named Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada, to participate in the preliminary conversations, and appointed Hon. Senator Belcourt as Canadian representative. Meantime, the Dominions were informed that the British delegation to the Conference would consist of three men, two from the Government of Great Britain and the third from the Overseas Dominions, the latter to be changed from day to day. This plan Canada finally accepted.

When the Colonial Office estimates came up in the British House of Commons on July 29, Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery objected to the panel system of representation at international conferences. "We ought to make it clear to the rest of the world," said Mr. Amery, "that they must take the British Empire as they find it, and we cannot diminish the status of our own Dominions merely in order to meet the conveniences of other Powers." The Colonial Secretary said that the panel system had not been satisfactory, and that in order to reach a settled policy on Dominion representation the Government had determined to call a Conference, probably in October, at which all the outlying portions of the Empire would be represented.

On Aug. 7 Premier King announced that Canada would send as delegates to the proposed conference, Hon. Senator Dandurand and Hon. E. M. MacDonald, with Dr. O. D. Skelton, counsellor to the Department of External Affairs, as adviser. Meanwhile, New

Zealand and Australia heard of the proposed Conference with only languid interest; with the consequence that, on Sept. 30, announcement was made at the Colonial Office that no Conference would be held. Thus the Ramsay MacDonald Ministry, on the eve of its condemnation by the electors, found itself naked of a satisfactory inter-Imperial policy. Even the Arbitration and Disarmament Protocol, approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations, did not stand well in Dominion eyes.

Premier Baldwin, on taking office, received a good deal of journalistic advice. The London *Times* thought that the Colonial Office was no longer an appropriate channel for conducting business between Great Britain and the Dominions. South African opinion tended towards giving the High Commissioners ambassadorial status, so that they would have constant access direct to the Foreign Office. Early in November the Baldwin Government asked the League of Nations to postpone the discussion of the Protocol until it had had time to consult the Dominions. This action followed a conversation between the King's British Ministers and the various High Commissioners. Similar consultations were held on subsequent points of foreign policy, particularly with respect to Egypt after the assassination of the Sirdar, and early in December the new Colonial Secretary, Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery, announced that so far as local taxation was concerned the High Commissioners would have the usual exemption granted to the ambassadors of foreign states.

On Jan. 23, 1924, a convention, relating to rum-running practices, was signed at Washington by the American Secretary of State and Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador. This established the principle of three miles from the coastline as the proper limits of territorial waters, the boarding of private vessels within an hour's sail of territorial waters, etc. When the treaty came before the Canadian Parliament for ratification, on Mar. 21, the Premier, Mr. King, said that the Canadian Government had intimated that when causes affecting Canadian vessels were to go before an adjudicating board, the British representative should be nominated by Canada and that these views had been accepted. Concerning the Treaty, the *Montreal Gazette* observed that "it may not please those engaged in the liquor trade with the United States, or the extreme prohibitionists in that country, but it tends to avoid international differences, and should be acceptable to the majority of the people of the countries concerned".

In a Page Memorial lecture, delivered at Westminster Hall on Nov. 11, Sir Auckland Geddes said that the British Empire had yielded the leadership of the world in many respects to the compact empire of the United States, and that Canadians found an understanding in Washington which sometimes they could not find in London. In answer, the *Montreal Star* said:

"It is all very well for the leaders of Great Britain to recognize the importance, the weight and the influence of the United States. . . . Still it is possible for the leaders of Great Britain to be too modest. We still think in Canada that what the British have done in India, the Americans never could have done. This indicates superior brains—blood-bought by bitter experience—in the vital business of government, which is exactly what we are talking about. We also think in Canada that the British diplomatic service, trained from a selected class from young manhood to mature age, is much more effective and reliable than the American service, recruited largely from totally inexperienced millionaire contributors to party campaign funds. And we think again in Canada that the British Empire is not only by far the greatest Power in the world, but that in this very Pacific area which we are discussing, the prestige of British power is the one effective barrier against a tidal wave of Asiatic aggression, which would not only engulf the more exposed overseas Dominions, but might easily imperil this whole comfortable, luxurious, tempting and little prepared continent itself."

The *Toronto Globe* suggested that Sir Auckland Geddes was spreading the butter "a trifle thick for Uncle Sam".

Sir Auckland's successor, Sir Esmé Howard, was formally presented to President Coolidge at the White House on Mar. 5. On that occasion he conveyed to the President a cordial message from King George, declaring that a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States was the best guarantee for the future peace of the world.

The Governor-General. During eight days in May, His Excellency the Governor-General made a tour in the Province of Quebec extending as far as the Lake St. John region. He was warmly welcomed everywhere, and his fluent command of the French language kindled the interest of the people to enthusiasm. On July 20, he set out for the West, stopping at all the principal communities along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and arriving at Vancouver on the 26th. He returned by the Kettle Valley Railway to Penticton, and after a visit to the Okanagan district and Rossland, went through the Crow's Nest country and thence northward to Sicamous and Jasper Park. In the latter part of August he visited the mining region of Northern Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie, and, last, in the Autumn, he made a special journey to the pleasing group of towns between Ottawa and Toronto, along the Canadian National line. Everywhere he was cordially received and his utterances were marked always by felicity of phrase and charm of manner.

The Canadian High Commissioner. During the Summer, Hon. P. C. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, made a tour of Canada. In the course of an interview given to the Press at Ottawa, Mr. Larkin said that Canada was one of the most independent countries in the world to-day. Concerning the work of his office, he stated that:

"The preliminary arrangements for Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference were adjusted; the early work respecting the Canadian Building at Wembley, and the discussions with the British Treasury

Department regarding the settlement of war finances were carried on and concluded through the High Commissioner's office. Negotiations with Greece and Roumania, which terminated in the acceptance of the bonds of these countries in security for their debts, were conducted by the London office. Adjustment of the amounts due to Canada from the French and Belgian Governments, and the final settlement with the British Board of Trade respecting Canada's rights to certain enemy property were negotiated through the Canadian office."

Speaking of the concessions won on marine insurance rates by extension of the season of rates on hulls from Halifax and of Canadian cattle, Mr. Larkin said:

"We are hoping that the same rates will be extended to cargoes, and that St. John will be put on the same basis as Halifax. Foot and mouth disease has closed many of Great Britain's ports to Canadian cattle. The spread of the disease there was a real tragedy for them. Our pure-bred cattle are now admitted, but we are not satisfied, and they are making concessions gradually. The discrimination of rates against Canadian flour on the Atlantic is now removed, and will not occur again."

British Visitors. Among the distinguished men who visited Canada during the year were: Captain Bairnsfather, the cartoonist; Dr. Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate, who was on his way to the University of Michigan as an exchange lecturer; Sir Edward Dawson; Sir Thomas Wilson, of Bangor, County Down, Ireland; Sir Campbell Stuart; Mr. B. M. Bellasis; Sir William Maxwell; Lord Beaverbrook; Sir Hamar Greenwood; Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Editor of *The Times*; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, the educationist; Mr. John Lane, the publisher. Sir Campbell Stuart's visit had to do with the Canadian History Association. His report of the organization of the Association by a dinner at the Palace of Versailles was most interesting. The aim was to awaken the interest of the descendants of men closely associated with the past of Canada, so that the archives of Canada might be enriched by source-documents not now available.

The Winning of the King's Prize by Private Burke. The Bisley meet opened on July 7 with a larger attendance of riflemen than usual. The Canadian team was composed of the following:

Commandant, Major J. R. L. Streight, M.C., Islington, Ont.; Capt. George Crighton, Toronto; Sergt. J. A. Bowden, Waterloo, Ont.; Pte. H. J. White, Toronto; Lieut. H. W. Bishop, Ottawa; Sergt. F. Ho Lem, Calgary; Sergt. R. Storrer, Mimico Beach, Ont.; S. Sergt. J. Binnie, Hamilton; Sergt. D. Stewart, Ottawa; Lieut. Alex. Martin, Calgary; Pte. D. Burke, Ottawa; Pte. B. W. Beaumont, Victoria; R.S.M. F. J. Goodhouse, Ottawa; Major J. Jeffery, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; Major R. S. Cross, Ottawa; Sergt. A. F. B. Wilson, Ottawa; Major Fred Richardson, Victoria; C.S.M. W. A. Hawkins, Toronto; C.Q.M.S. A. Parnell, Verdun, Montreal, and Pte. W. Selwood, Vancouver.

The King's Prize was won by Private Desmond Burke, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, a lad still in his 'teens. He received a hearty public welcome on his return to his home; was granted by the city of Ottawa the means of securing a University education, and received from the Dominion Government a grant of \$1,000. At the reception in honour of Private Burke, Premier

Mackenzie King said that it was an honour for Canada that Private Burke should have carried off a prize which for many years had been the supreme ambition of men who had grown grey in the service of the Sovereign and the State.

The Special Service Squadron; Naval Defence. A third distribution of naval prize-money earned during the War was made in January. Canadian officers and men shared about \$40,000. Announcement was made on Jan. 2 that the British submarine K. 26, of 2,140 tons, would make a cruise of 10,000 miles without a "parent ship" in company. The route was through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea to the Far East.

An Empire cruise was undertaken by the *Hood*, *Repulse*, *Adelaide* and attendant ships, under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field. It was in East African waters in January, and reached New Zealand in late April. After a visit to Australia, it proceeded to the West Coast of America, calling at San Francisco, where courtesies were tendered by the battleship division of the United States fleet, under Admiral S. S. Robinson. The visit to Victoria and Vancouver was memorable. A complimentary dinner was given by the Dominion Government to Sir Frederick Field and 100 officers of the Squadron, and on this occasion the Admiral made some tentative suggestions. In reply to a question as to what Canada should do for naval defence, Sir Frederick said:

"I cannot answer a question like that. I am not here to dictate to Canada or to offer gratuitous advice on matters of policy. All I can do in reply to such a question is to lay the plain facts before you, as a sailor sees them, and leave Canada to judge.

"I will put it to you in this way: If I were a Canadian farmer depending for his living on Overseas markets, or the head of a big Canadian commercial concern to whom foreign trade meant everything, I think I should be anxious to see that my trade routes would be adequately protected in time of war. As to what naval force such protection might entail, it seems to me that two cruisers on this coast would be found invaluable should occasion arise. They would afford protection to the farmer's grain or the manufacturer's products part way to their markets to a point where other ships of the British navy could pick them up."

There was some criticism of these remarks, even in Parliament, when Messrs. A. R. McMaster and Roch Lanctot voiced complaint, but the *Ottawa Journal* put the other view in saying: "While Canada continues as she is, prating about co-operation and the common concern of defence, while refusing to co-operate or to help in defence, she merits a thousand-fold what the British Admiral said. And what the British Admiral said openly in meeting, the whole of the rest of the Empire cannot help but think."

Many courtesies were shown at the Atlantic ports to the Special Service Squadron of the Royal Navy. There was a pageant at Halifax, on Aug. 6, depicting the founding of the city by Cornwallis in 1749, and a special endowment fund was presented to the Halifax School Board to establish the Jack Cornwall Prize for the boy standing first in scholarly qualities and manly character.



THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
Trafalgar Square, London.

Sir Frederick acknowledged the honour paid to the Navy in the selection of the name of the boy-hero of Jutland as an inspiration to Halifax boys. A party of 260 officers and men from the Squadron visited the Canadian National Exhibition, which was officially opened by the Admiral.

Speaking before the Halifax Rotary Club, Captain Henry W. Parker, c.B., said that if the Empire did not look after its naval defence it would "go down the drain". Major-General Thacker, c.M.G., d.s.o., o.c. Military District No. 6, was even more vigorous in his remarks. "To-day," he said, "when we are singing 'O Canada, we stand on guard for thee', we might add, 'at the smallest *per capita* cost of any nation except Bolivia'."

Hon. E. M. Macdonald, when asked by Press correspondents at Quebec if Canada was likely to contribute money towards the upkeep of the British fleet, said that the ultimate aim was to provide a Canadian navy as soon as the public sentiment justified the expenditure. In subsequent appearances in public at Quebec, at Ottawa, and at the Toronto Exhibition, Sir Frederick Field hoped for a growth of interest in Canada in defending the sea routes. The *London Times*, in outlining the facts, said that the British Government had presented Canada with one cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers. The former is now lying out of commission, and the two latter are tied up as training vessels. "The present contribution of the Dominion to Imperial naval defence is confined to the training of some 500 officers and men of the naval reserve, and of a further 1,000 volunteers (recruited from among Canadian citizens) who do not follow the sea as a profession, and who, in many instances, have their company headquarters so remote from the sea as Regina and Saskatoon. This question as to whether or not the policy is adequate remains, of course, for the Canadian people alone to decide."

Admiralty opinion has favoured since the War the enlargement and improvement of the naval base at Singapore. The original plan provided for the construction of dry-docks for the accommodation of the largest battleships, and the cost of all the work proposed was roughly estimated at £11,000,000. The question came before the Imperial Conference of 1923, and, while no definite resolution was adopted, the following was entered on the minutes: "The Conference takes note of the deep interest of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and India, in the provision of a naval base at Singapore, as essential for ensuring the mobility necessary to provide for the securing of the territories and trade of the Empire in eastern waters." The Baldwin Government was committed to the proposed work at Singapore, and had been sharply criticized on that account by the Labour Party. Therefore, when the Ramsay MacDonald Administration came to office, little surprise was manifested at the early announcement that the former policy would not be followed.

The question came up in the House of Commons on the dis-

cussion of the Navy Estimates, when Sir Robert Horne moved an amendment critical of the course of the Government. It was beaten by a majority of 76, following the speech of C. G. Ammon, Secretary to the Admiralty, which included the following sentence: "Having regard to the more important work at home in protecting the heart of the Empire with an air fleet, surely it is unnecessary to go to the ends of the earth to sink all this money."

Mr. Amery said the policy of Singapore was part of a policy of making it easy for the Dominions to co-operate with Great Britain. Without it there was no basis for Imperial co-operation. He complained that they had reversed the Singapore decision without consultation with the Dominions. The result was that there was such a degree of difference in the Empire as had not been experienced before in its history. The Government had shattered the confidence of the Empire. By the decision they had opened up the whole question of whether the government of the Empire could continue on its present basis. He appealed to members to register their protest against an act of wanton and disastrous folly.

It is necessary to mention, in defence of the MacDonalld Government's action, that expert naval opinion was not unanimous as to the need of the proposed works at Singapore. Sir Percy Scott, Sir Mark Kerr, and other officers, who believe that the day of the capital ship is done, expressed the opinion that the work would be useless and the expenditure a waste of money. As to the Dominions, Australia and New Zealand favoured the construction, South Africa was opposed, and Canada was non-committal. The chief objections seemed to be that the establishment of the Base would be contrary to the spirit of the Washington Disarmament Conference, and that it would be a tacit threat to Japan. Indeed, Japanese Press opinion was hostile. Vice-Admiral Okada said: "No other international issue of recent times has so hurt the feelings of the Japanese people as the British Government's original proposal regarding a naval base at Singapore. Great Britain has nothing to fear from Japan, and we believe that our relations with Great Britain will continue to be characterized by unwavering friendship."

On Aug. 30, Hon. E. K. Bowden explained Australia's position on sea defence in the Australian House of Representatives. The security afforded the Dominion by the British navy could be accepted without obligation or reflection on Australian independence only if the Australian squadron strength was adequate with its nationhood and could, in an emergency, work side by side with other squadrons of the Empire. It was proposed by the Government to spend annually, for five years, £1,000,000 upon a naval development plan. There would also be built two new 10,000-ton cruisers and two patrol submarines. The cruisers *Melbourne*, *Adelaide* and *Sydney*, would be kept in commission, and also four destroyers, one depot ship, one sloop, and two fleet auxiliaries. The permanent

force was being increased to 5,500, which would be added to as the new ships were commissioned.

Shortly after the accession to office of the Baldwin Ministry in December, it was announced that the Singapore base would be proceeded with.

Imperial Aviation. Major-General Sir William Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation in the Air Ministry of Great Britain, speaking on Jan. 23 at Ottawa, before the Engineering Institute of Canada on the State of Aviation, declared that it had been learned that an aeroplane could travel 1,500 hours without overhauling. It had been proved also that the aeroplane was not a fragile, but a long-lived thing under proper commercial organization. Also that a pilot can do 600 hours of flying in a year without undue strain. Commercial air transport had progressed to such an extent since 1920 that, while in that year the mileage had been 500,000, up to Dec. 1st of last year, it had been 800,000, with the likelihood that the million-mile mark would be touched by Mar. 1st, which would be the end of the fiscal year. Last year a total of 16,000 passengers had been carried, and in four years there had been only three fatal accidents in the passenger-carrying air traffic, due, in two instances, to weather conditions. This showed conclusively that the public was beginning to use the air service. He stated that a craft cruising 100 miles an hour carrying a ton for 250 miles could be operated for three and sixpence a mile. He had been pleased to find in Canada that solid business men were backing aviation, which was so different from Great Britain, and he believed that Canada had a more practical and useful show in aviation than could be found in any other part of the British Empire.

A new battle-plane of superior type was tried out in England during August. A description of it was given as follows:

"This machine, known as the *Cubaroo*, was specially built by the Blackburn Aircraft Company to take the 1,000-h.p. Napier Cup engine, the most powerful aero engine yet built and successfully flown.

"The single propeller, whirled round at an enormous speed by this mighty engine, is more than one and a half times the length of a billiard table. The tail plane alone, which is of the biplane type, is as large as an average-sized airplane.

"The gross weight of the machine exceeds nine tons. From wing tip to wing tip it measures 88 feet; its length, 54 feet, and at its highest part, more than 19 feet from the ground. It is planned as a three-seater, and has sufficient room in the main cockpit for two pilots to sit side by side. A staircase leads from the spacious cabin to the pilot's cockpit, and there is a second staircase from the cabin to a gun-turret behind the wings. All the vulnerable parts of the machine are well protected.

"It was not, of course, equipped for action, but it will be able to carry aloft more than three tons of bombs or torpedoes, tucked beneath its wings or slung below the fuselage.

"The wings of the giant can be folded back flush against the sides of the fuselage, so that the machine can be housed in the smallest possible space. Air experts from all parts of the world gathered to see Flight-Lieutenant Bulman handle *Cubaroo* on its test flight.

"The flight lasted about half an hour, and the pilot was enthusiastic about the behaviour of the machine."

At the end of the year, announcement was made by Sir Trevor Dawson at Sheffield that the contract had been signed for the construction of two great airships for the British Government. The gas capacity was to be not less than 5,000,000 cubic feet, the speed 70 miles an hour, and the total fixed weights were not to exceed 90 tons. The cost of the first airship was to be £300,000.

On Mar. 25, Commander Stuart MacLaren, with two companions, started from Calshot, England, in an attempt to fly around the world. The flight was under private auspices; nevertheless, Lord Thomson, the British Air Minister, was present, and MacLaren, on the eve of his departure, received a message of cheer from His Majesty the King. He was accompanied in the plane by Flying Officer Plenderleith and Sergeant Andrews, the former a pilot, the latter a mechanician.

The men planned to make the entire trip in about 292 flying hours. They hoped to reach Karachi, India, Apr. 7; Tokio, Apr. 28; Vancouver, May 27; Ottawa, June 5, and be back in London by June 28.

At Akyab, owing to adverse weather conditions, the machine failed, and fell into the sea, and a spare plane was sent from Tokio. Thence the airmen proceeded until, while crossing the north Pacific by way of the Aleutian Islands, the machine crashed in a thick fog, and was so badly damaged that the flight was abandoned. Fortunately, the officers were not injured.

Inter-Imperial Wireless. The Donald Committee of Parliament, appointed to study the possibilities of inter-Imperial wireless communication, reported early in March, recommending that the State should own, through the Post Office, all wireless stations in Great Britain for communication with the Overseas Dominions. An exception was to be made in the case of Canada, where special arrangements had been reached with the Marconi Company. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee, and the whole question was reviewed in *The Times* of July 31 (weekly edition). A summary of this article follows:

"In the first place, the State, through the Post Office, is to own all wireless stations in Great Britain, for communication with the Overseas Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Territories; in the second, all the Empire stations in the country are to be operated directly by the Post Office, under an improved business organization. In addition, an agreement between the Government and the Marconi Company for the erection by the latter of a new wireless "beam" station is to be submitted to the House for its approval. This agreement is the outcome of proposals put forward by the Company for the establishment of communications between this country and the Dominions and India by means of a system of short-wave directive stations. The Company have made definite arrangements for the erection of a beam station in Canada. They have also undertaken, if the House agrees, to erect, as contractors, a beam station in this country, adapted for communication with Canada, and capable of extension so as to provide for beam communication with South Africa, India and Australia. The station is to be completed within twenty-six weeks of the time when the site is placed at the disposal of the Company,

and payment for the cost of erection, *plus* a ten per cent. contractors' profit, is to be by results. If these results prove satisfactory, as it may be presumed will be the case, the £58,000, which is the estimated maximum cost of the station, will be paid over to the Company in three stages, on the completion of certain prescribed tests. The engineers' decision on the success of the experiment will be given after a trial of twelve months.

"The fact that the Government and the Marconi Company have found it possible to come to an agreement in the matter may be taken as a welcome sign that the deadlock, which has for so long prevented the inauguration of an Empire wireless service, is at an end."

As to the possibilities of wireless communication across the Atlantic, a test was made on Mar. 14, when a programme broadcasted from the Savoy Hotel in London was picked up at 170 places on this Continent, ranging as far from the Coast as Covington, Ky.; Cincinnati, and Toronto. Richmond Temple, representing the Savoy Hotel in New York, speaking to the *New York Times*, vouched for the test.

Direct telegraphic communication between Montreal and London was effected by the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs on Aug. 18, by way of 918 miles of overland wire, all on British territory, to Canso and the cable-end. The first message was sent by R. L. Barclay, Chairman of Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, to H. B. Mackenzie, President of the Montreal Board of Trade. It conveyed felicitations and trusted that the new means of communication would assist in the development of trade relations between the two cities. Mr. Mackenzie responded in the same vein.

The First Labour Government in England. The accession to office of the first Labour Government was an event of Imperial significance. That such a thing was possible was a tribute to the perfect working of the British parliamentary system, the spirit of fair play as between parties, and the correct constitutional attitude of the Sovereign. The unexpected general election of December 1923, had resulted in the defeat of the Baldwin Government on the issue of protection. Three parties were returned, their places in the order of strength being, Conservatives, Labourites and Liberals. The combination of any two could defeat the third. As the second largest party, therefore, the Labour group, through Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was called upon by the King to form a ministry.

On Jan. 18, three days after the new Parliament had met, J. R. Clynes moved an amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, containing this sentence: "But it is our duty, respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present advisers have not the confidence of the House." Mr. Asquith announced that he and his Liberal followers would support the amendment. The vote came on Jan. 21, and the Baldwin Government was defeated by a majority of 72. The vote was 328 to 256. On the 22nd, the Government resigned, and on the following day Mr. MacDonald announced the new Labour Ministry as follows:

First Lord of the Treasury and Foreign Secretary	Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.
Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the Commons	Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.
Lord President of the Council	Lord Parmour, K.C.V.O.
Lord Chancellor	Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. P. Snowden, M.P.
Home Secretary	Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P.
Colonial Secretary	Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.
Secretary for War	Rt. Hon. S. Walsh, M.P.
Secretary for India	Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Air Minister	Lord Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.M.G.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. S. J. Webb, M.P.
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. J. Wheatley, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture	Rt. Hon. N. E. Buxton, M.P.
Minister of Education	Rt. Hon. C. P. Trevelyan, M.P.
Minister of Labour	Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, C.B.E., M.P.
Postmaster General	Rt. Hon. V. Hartshorn, M.P.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..	Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P.
Secretary for Scotland	Rt. Hon. W. Adamson, M.P.
Commissioner of Works	Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, M.P.
Attorney-General	Sir P. Hastings, K.C., M.P.

Among the minor offices one went to Margaret Bondfield, the first woman to sit in a British Administration. She was named Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

The Press comment the world over concerning the new Cabinet was favourable, and the change of Government had no marked effect on the securities market. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas received Overseas press representatives on Jan. 29, and made the statement that, while the Government retained the idea of establishing a new Jerusalem, it did not intend to reach the goal by any rash or violent steps.

Parliament re-assembled on Feb. 11, and on the same day a Unionist caucus determined to put Protection aside for the time being, but to adhere to the principle of inter-Imperial preference and of the safeguarding of industries act. The Premier, in his general announcement of policy, declared for the inclusion of Russia and Germany in the League of Nations, and the relief of the unemployment situation; in this connection he made the significant statement: "We are not going to diminish industrial capital in order to provide relief."

While the Soviet Government, in the person of Chicherin, their Commissary for Foreign Affairs, declared their willingness to comply with the demand of the British Labour Government "to abstain from subversive propaganda and interference in the internal affairs of Great Britain", the Third Internationale issued, over the signature of Zinovieff, on Feb. 10, from Moscow, an appeal to British workers, insisting that no good could come to them from a Government allied to the *bourgeoise*. The final paragraphs of the document were as follows:

"We, therefore, call upon you to organize joint demonstrations, in the course of which you will put forward the old demands of the Socialist Party, namely:

"The formation of Workers' Committees, which will fight for:

"(1) The granting of doles to the unemployed on scales fixed by the trade unions.

"(2) The nationalization of all mines, railways, and the establishment of a control by the workers themselves over all industry.

"(3) Complete independence for Ireland, Egypt and India; a complete break with the policy of armaments; credits for Soviet Russia; the annulment of the shameful Peace Treaty of Versailles.

"Workers of England! No government, even if it is inspired by the best intentions, will ever be able to improve your lot, will ever be able to liberate you, if the *bourgeoisie* is not made to realize your power, to feel your pressure, to recognize your growing strength. We call upon you to close tighter the ranks of the working masses, so as to form one united fighting front of Labour. Only then will the British Socialist Government be prevented from becoming a complete failure, and will be forced to open a new page in the history of the struggle of the British working masses for their liberation."

The results of the British fiscal year, ending on Mar. 31, were most gratifying. The total Revenue was £837,169,000, which exceeded the Budget estimate by £18,669,000. Every item of Revenue showed an increase, with the exception of excess profits tax, land tax, house tax, mineral rights duty and the special miscellaneous revenue. The income tax alone produced £8,500,000 more than had been expected. The total Expenditure was £788,840,000, leaving a Surplus on the year's operations of £48,329,000. The amount applied during the year to the reduction of the public debt was £88,329,000. For four successive years the aggregate Surplus was £426,095,000. Great Britain, since the outbreak of the War, has been "staggering under a load of taxation", but it must be said that the state of the public finances is one of the miracles of our time.

Mr. Snowden's Budget, brought down on Apr. 29, announced the abolition of the McKenna duties, which gave the Dominions a preference on certain manufactured goods of 33 1-3 per cent. The corporation tax was abolished, the imposts on tea and sugar were reduced, and the Chancellor announced the decision of the Government not to endorse the Imperial Preference policies of Mr. Baldwin, but to submit them to the House for free decision.

On Apr. 7 the Government was defeated by a majority of 9 on a clause of the rent bill, designed to prevent the eviction of unemployed tenants, but the Premier reminded the House of his declaration on assuming office; that Labour, being in a minority at the outset, would not leave power except as the result of a direct vote of censure, or of defeat on a matter which made it a formal question of confidence.

Mr. Baldwin spoke on the Budget early in May, protesting against the repudiation of the resolutions which embodied the considered deliberations of the Empire in Council, and stated the Imperial policy of the Conservative Party as follows:

"We will not allow any present weakening of our defensive forces. While Conservatives accept the task of guiding India upon the path of progress, they will firmly resist any attempt to bring about any form of separation. They regard the connection of the two countries as 'vital'—vital to India even more than to England; and they will safeguard the Suez Canal as a 'cardinal feature of their policy'. These views need only to be brought home to the people to secure their support. Many of them

are held unconsciously by the great majority already. But unconscious belief must be converted into a clear and strong faith, if it is to bring forth fruit. That conversion should be the work, the mission, of all who have already found this faith, and, to make the mission successful, there must be labour without ceasing for the unity of spirit among our people at home."

The Labour Ministry found the problems of government more difficult than they had imagined. There was disunion in the ranks. Their measures were criticized with much ability by both Liberals and Conservatives, and sometimes, also, by Labour members of advanced views. Meanwhile, the Labour Ministers were treated with distinction and cordiality by the Sovereign and his family and by the British nation generally with good-humoured interest. During his reign, King George has never appeared to greater advantage than in his relations with the Labour Government, given to him so suddenly and unexpectedly as his constitutional advisers. An incident toward the close did something, for the time, to injure the Prime Minister's high reputation for disinterestedness.

A political sensation was caused on Sept. 12 by the *London Daily Mail's* disclosure of the fact that Premier MacDonald had suddenly become the owner of stock in a Scottish biscuit firm to a value of £30,000, and that two months after his acquisition of the shares, Sir Alexander Grant, the largest stockholder in the Company, had received a baronetcy "for public services".

"I am sick to death because I am obliged to talk about this," Mr. MacDonald said in a statement at Lossiemouth. "But I must protect an old friend's enjoyment of the knighthood which our Sovereign so worthily bestowed upon him."

The Prime Minister then went on to explain that he and Sir Alexander Grant, the largest stockholder in the cracker company in question, had been poor boys together in Morayshire. They had grown up together and were life-long friends, although they disagreed as to politics.

When MacDonald assumed the Premiership, he explained, his old friend was elated, and offered him a *Daimler* motor car. MacDonald refused, saying he would hire an automobile while Premier, because he "expected to be a poorer man when the Premiership ended". Whereupon Sir Alexander insisted open-handedly upon endowing him with an automobile. Long unwilling to accept, MacDonald explained, he exchanged many letters with his friend, emphasizing his desire to live simply and saying he did not want an automobile.

Finally, however, he was persuaded to permit Sir Alexander to invest £30,000 in his name, the income from which should be the Premier's as long as he kept an automobile, the investment to revert to Sir Alexander, upon MacDonald's death.

The House re-assembled on Sept. 30 to discuss the bill providing for the Irish boundary question, but a week later the Gov-

ernment was out of office. It came about in this way: John Ross Campbell, a Communist editor directing the *Workers' Weekly*, published "An Open Letter to the Fighting Forces", declaring that the capitalists were preparing another war, and that workers must not enlist either in the army or navy. He was arrested and refused bail, but afterwards, without apparent reason, was released unconditionally by action of Sir Patrick Hastings, the Attorney-General. Sir John Simon, an Asquithian Liberal, moved a vote of censure for the failure to prosecute, and, on its adoption by a vote of 354 to 198, the Government resigned, and secured the consent of the King to a dissolution of Parliament. The date of the General Election was fixed for Oct. 29. In the three weeks of the campaign the Liberals and the Conservatives were, in a sense, united in opposition to the Labour Party, and the issue was never in doubt. On Oct. 30, with all but 15 returns received, the Conservatives had 398, the Labourites 149, and the Liberals 40, with thirteen scattered independents of various sorts elected.

The Conservatives Return to Office. Mr. Baldwin took office on Nov. 5, and announced his Cabinet as follows:

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.
Secretary for India	The Earl of Birkenhead
Secretary for the Colonies	Rt. Hon. Lieut.-Col. L. M. S. Amery.
Foreign Secretary	Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain
President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords	The Marquess Curzon
Lord Privy Seal	The Marquess of Salisbury
Lord High Chancellor	Viscount Cave
Home Secretary	Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks
Minister of Agriculture	Rt. Hon. E. F. Lindley Wood
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman
Minister of War	Rt. Hon. Sir Worthington-Evans
Minister of Air	Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain
Minister of Labour	Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland
President of the Board of Trade	Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme
Minister of Education	Lord Eustace Percy
Secretary for Scotland	Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour
Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas M. Hogg

Parliament met in December, and the King's speech promised close co-operation with the Dominions in all matters of mutual concern, encouragement of Empire settlement, promotion of trade between the units of the Empire, and proposals for a British preference on goods purchased from the Dominions, except foodstuffs.

A suggestion that France should begin at least to consider the repayment of its war debt to the United States brought on Dec. 10 a statement to the British House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Churchill said that if continental countries owing money to the United States began making payments on that obligation, Great Britain would expect proportionate payments on the debts owed in London on the same account. Objections to this statement were made in the American Senate by Senator Reed, of Missouri; he found in it an intolerable interference with the business of the United States. The American Treasury found nothing objectionable in the proposal, and the official belief that it was obvious

and logical was supported by the *New York World* and other influential newspapers. The *London Express* said of the British loans:

"The total loans to our Allies amounted on Mar. 31 to £2,000,928,000. They are as follows:

France	£623,279,000	Poland	£ 95,000
Russia	722,546,000	Roumania	24,778,000
Italy	553,300,000	Portugal	21,544,000
Jugo-Slavia	28,481,000	Greece	23,355,000
	Belgian Congo		£3,550,000

"Interest has been received from the Belgian Congo and on a part of the loan to Greece. In the other cases the interest is added each year to the principal of the debt due. At the present rate of exchange we are paying America, in respect of principal and interest, about £48,000,000 a year. For the next sixty years every man, woman and child in Great Britain will pay America at least £1 a year. Our payment last year represented a shilling on our income tax. Altogether the British taxpayer last year spent £347,309,000 on debt interest and redemption. None of our Allies is bearing so crushing a burden of taxation. In addition, we are carrying the load of supporting over a million unemployed, whereas there is no unemployment in France or Belgium, and not much in Italy. After six years, the British taxpayer feels that he is entitled to ask for some consideration from his more fortunate brethren. He looks to the new Chancellor to state his case and to evolve a reasonable plan for the liquidation of the vast sums owing to us."

Ireland. Delimitation of the border between Ulster and the Irish Free State, as provided for in the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, had not been completed at the beginning of the year owing to the attitude of complete negation adopted by the Ulster Government. The British Government undertook by the Treaty, which gave Dominion status to the Free State, to set up a Commission to consist of one member from the Free State, one member from Ulster and a neutral Chairman; the last to be named by the British authorities. In view of Ulster's refusal to appoint a delegate, Premier MacDonald announced to the House of Commons during the first week of June that he proposed to make a special reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to determine (1) if, in the absence of a Commissioner from Northern Ireland, a competent Boundary Commission could be established? (2) if not, could the Crown instruct the Governor of Northern Ireland, in default of advice, to make an appointment? (3) if not, could the Crown make a direct appointment? (4) in case a negative answer were returned to each of the preceding questions, was there any constitutional method of bringing the Commission into existence so long as the Ministers of Northern Ireland continued their refusal?

Mr. MacDonald announced that, for the purpose of this reference, the Judicial Committee was being enlarged by the addition of Sir Adrian Knox, Chief Justice of Australia, and of a member of the Canadian Bench. This member was Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court, who accepted the appointment and sailed for England in mid-June. The Committee met in July and determined that the only way to constitute the Boundary Commission was to amend

the Treaty by new legislation. Meantime, the Free State was pressing for action in order to forestall Republican activity, which had awakened once more.

The British Government called a special Session of Parliament on Sept. 30, and on the eve of Ramsay MacDonald's defeat the amending Bill was passed. In accordance with the new law, the Boundary Commission was set up, composed of Mr. Justice Feetham, of South Africa, Prof. McNeill and Mr. Joseph R. Fisher.

**Inter-
Imperial
Trade
Relations.** The tenth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was held in the Guildhall in the City of London in July. Delegates from Chambers in Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, the West Indies, and other parts of the Empire were present. The subject of Imperial preference was discussed at two sittings of the Congress. The outcome of the debate was the passing, by a large majority, of a resolution in the following terms:

"(1) That this Congress records its regret at the decision of the House of Commons not to ratify the Preferential Resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference.

"(2) That in the interests of the Empire and its component parts the adoption of preferential duties is most desirable for furthering Imperial development.

"(3) That the ideal to be aimed at is eventual freedom of trade within the Empire.

"(4) That in the meantime, and with a view to the end to be ultimately attained, a mutual inter-Imperial preference on the most generous and liberal basis be established by reciprocal agreement between India, the various Self-governing Dominions, the Colonies and Possessions, and the Mother-land, thereby constructively co-operating in making the Empire one economic unit.

"(5) That should his Majesty's Government be able to produce any scheme for developing Imperial resources, this Congress undertakes to give, through the British Imperial Council of Commerce, every consideration and assistance to any plan which, in its opinion, may assist in the development and unity of the Empire."

It was decided to hold the next triennial Congress in South Africa.

A Royal Commission on Food Prices was appointed on Dec. 4th to enquire into the conditions prevailing in the wholesale and retail trades in articles of food of general consumption, so far as they affected prices, particularly having regard to the difference between the prices received by producers and the prices paid by consumers, and to report what action, if any, could usefully be taken. The members appointed were the following: Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Chairman; Frank Herbert Coller, C.B.; William Edward Dudley, O.B.E., J.P.; William Grant; Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.; Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E.; Sir Halford Mackinder; Sir John Lorne MacLeod, G.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Hugh F. Paul; Sir Harry Peat, K.B.E., F.C.A.; George Allan Powell, C.B.E.; Sir R. Henry Rew, K.C.B.; Thomas H. Ryland;

Walter R. Smith, J.P.; Mrs. Philip Snowden; Isaac Stephenson. The Secretary was T. St. Quintin Hill, and the Assistant Secretary, Hugh Tennant.

The Ontario Association of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, one of the most important commercial organizations in the Dominion, adopted a resolution, in November, practically declaring that the trade preferences granted by Canada to Great Britain should be maintained only if reciprocal preferences were granted by the Mother Country. One paragraph of the resolution read:

“That the tariff preferences granted by Canada be based on the principle of an exchange of advantages and a due regard for differences of wages, standard of living and working conditions in the various countries so as to assure sufficient protection for home industries.” The resolution further provided that, subject to these conditions, every effort should be made to foster and to increase trade among the different parts of the Empire not only by tariff preferences, but by every other practical expedient.”

The resolution, which the Association adopted with only six dissenting votes, was moved by Sir James Woods as an amendment to a proposal by the Belleville Board of Trade in favour of a generous system of preferences throughout the British Empire, with a view to making the Empire, so far as was practicable and equitable, one economic unit. This proposal was strongly opposed by the majority of the Convention as suggesting ultimate free trade within the Empire. The position of the majority was clearly stated by Colonel W. F. Cockshutt, a former member of Parliament for Brantford, who said:

“Let Great Britain show her good faith by protecting Canadian products in the British market and then Canada could afford to grant further concessions to Great Britain, not by reducing the existing preferential scale, but by increasing the general tariff on imports from foreign countries.”

The Convention also passed resolutions in favour of downward revision of the Federal income tax and of cheaper postage to foreign countries.

Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, Colonial Secretary in the new Baldwin Government, declared to a Press correspondent on Nov. 24 that the Dominions would be safe in accepting it as an absolute fact that the Baldwin Government would “make good” on all their pledges to the Dominions, while, at the same time, keeping their pledges to the British electorate that they would not impose new taxes upon the staple food supplies of the country.

He also pointed out that in every case where the British Government might be forced to put the Safeguarding of Industries Act into operation the Dominions would be given preferential treatment without exception.

On Nov. 14, Hon. P. C. Larkin had his first official interview with the new Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery, when he pressed for the abolition of the provision in the Act rescinding the Canadian

cattle embargo, by which ships carrying Canadian stores were obliged to wait for three days in the port of departure before setting sail with their live cargo. This meant the payment of demurrage rates, and, therefore, added to the cost of shipment. Canada was in a position to offer *quid pro quo* of another kind, which, however, had a distant relation to the same subject. An order issued by the Dominion Government in August provided that, owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in this country, all packing of straw and such like materials sent with goods arriving in Canada must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a "veterinary officer of the Government". No veterinary officers were maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture for such a procedure, and as the Canadian Government refused to accept certificates from ordinary veterinaries, a complete stoppage of the shipment of British pottery and other straw-packed goods was threatened from Nov. 15. The Ministry of Agriculture had, therefore, been obliged to nominate veterinaries to represent them, and so comply with the Canadian regulations.

The slaughter by the British Government of 30,000 cows suffering from foot and mouth disease, and the incidence of tuberculosis in British herds, induced a letter to *The Times* from two Cheshire land-owners. They urged, on Feb. 6, that the embargo be lifted to enable the importation of Canadian "stores" for dairy purposes. "They are a clean, healthy cattle," said the letter, "and their importation is an economic possibility. The concession could be limited to a given number or for a definite period, say, three months, for in this short time the empty stalls must be filled." This supplemented a request by a conference of veterinary inspectors and others, held late in December, 1923, that Canadian heifers be imported for breeding purposes. Fresh blood was required to stop the ravages of tuberculosis. There had been too much in-breeding in Great Britain.

These representations were heeded by the Government, and the result of the removal of some vexatious restrictions as to inspection appeared in a Press despatch of Sept. 17:

"Figures just issued show that 100,000 head of Canadian live cattle have been shipped to this country since the cattle embargo was removed. About 40,000 have arrived so far this year, and shipments will continue throughout the winter.

"According to the statement of Canadian officials on this side, the British regulations governing the admission of store cattle, which even after the removal of the embargo was a source of complaint from Canadian shippers for nearly a year, are now so administered as to leave not the slightest ground for objection. The trouble was formerly that the British officials insisted on classifying a proportion of the Canadian stock as fat cattle, which must be immediately slaughtered. Now the regulations are so lenient that cattle which are actually fat are allowed in as stores, which gives the importers an opportunity to defer slaughtering until the market is favourable, instead of turning them into beef immediately on arrival. It is true that shipments from Canada have not reached the proportions prophesied at the time efforts were being

made to have the embargo removed, but the fault was with too optimistic estimates, and not with actual conditions of trade. Canadian officials here give it as their opinion that the shipment of live Canadian cattle has now become steady and profitable business for Canadian stock-raisers, and will remain so."

According to the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, 79,435 Canadian cattle were exported to British ports during 1924.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, commenting on a proposal to operate throughout the British Isles a Canadian motor train similar to that operated in France by the Canadian Government and railways last year, expressed sympathy with the project, and stated that if the Canadian Pacific was approached by the Government to co-operate in such a scheme, he would be willing to recommend it and assist it to a reasonable extent.

"We all appreciate, I think," said Mr. Beatty, "that anything that can be done to stimulate the right class of immigrants from Great Britain will be a step in the right direction. British immigration, while showing an improvement over last year, is yet disappointing, and while the Government, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National have been and are doing what it is possible to do, yet I am fully aware that there are many districts, especially in the northern portions of Scotland and Ireland, where little is known about the opportunities for agriculturists in this country. On a small scale, with one exhibition van, we have been covering parts of England for years, but so thickly are the towns and villages located and so great the population that it has been manifestly impossible to reach other than a small portion of the people.

"I do not favour the operation of a full train of 30 motor vans, as was done in France, but rather the operation of eight or ten exhibition vans displaying Canada's natural resources and agricultural products, as well as an apparatus to enable a daily projection of motor picture films in the open air. Our exhibits at Wembley Exposition were productive of general publicity, but the operation of a motor train as suggested would bring Canada in direct touch with millions of people. In the towns and villages of France, I understand, everybody turned out; it was a free exhibition and entertainment and naturally drew the public. During the past Summer our own exhibition van covered nearly 2,500 miles in southern, central and northern England, visited 134 cities, towns and villages, and attended 19 agricultural shows. It began to operate early in May and continued until the end of August.

"What we have been able to do with good results on a small scale," concluded Mr. Beatty, "should be productive of greater results on a large scale, and in the modified form I have suggested I am inclined to favour the project."

Announcement was made by the *New York Times* of Jan. 10 that the Rothermere interests of England had formed a syndicate for the erection of pulp and newsprint plants near the city of Quebec, at a capital cost of about \$16,000,000. The same newspaper printed in April a survey of the amount of British investment in Canada, which showed that of the total of \$1,890,000,000, about \$745,000,000 was in Canadian railway stock, in Government securities \$336,000,000, which, added to municipal bond issues, make a total of \$458,000,000 of such securities held in Great Britain. Other British capital investments in Canada are: industrial enter-

prises, \$145,000,000; forestry operations, \$60,000,000; mines, \$100,000,000; in fisheries, \$3,000,000; public service corporation stocks, \$116,000,000; mortgages, \$85,000,000; banks, trust and insurance companies, \$80,000,000.

Fred W. Field, senior British Government Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland, returned from an English tour in November. Speaking to the Press, he said:

"Numerous British firms are anxious to establish or extend their trade in Canada. They realize, as a rule, that this market requires special treatment, and they recognize the importance of Canadian manufacturing industries and generally regard this growth as natural.

"They believe that British manufacturers should be able to secure a larger volume of Canadian import trade, and with this view I agree. Recent figures indicate that Canadians purchase approximately \$85 worth of imported goods *per capita per annum*. Of this total the United States secure \$56 and the United Kingdom only \$15. We believe there is room for improvement in these figures."

An official summary by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics showed the following comparative trade figures for the years 1923 and 1924: Imports for consumption from the United Kingdom in 1923, \$154,478,720; in 1924, \$148,836,005. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1923, \$360,783,279; in 1924, \$387,216,301.

Australia and Imperial Trade. The South Australian Elections, held on Apr. 5, resulted in the return of the Labour Party by a slight majority over all other Parties combined. The chief plank in the Labour platform was a "white Australia", a matter in which they took direct issue with the Liberal Premier, Sir Henry Barwell, who favoured the introduction of coloured labour in the northern section of the State. Although this is a Federal matter, Sir Henry was outspoken in his contention that the tropical belt of the State could not be developed except by coloured labour, and he thus made the colour question an issue in the State.

Other Labour policies were abolition of the upper House and reduction of the membership of the lower Chamber from 46 to 35. The Party also advocated a graduated tax on unimproved lands, proportional representation, cessation of the alienation of Crown lands, and motherhood endowment. Labour also supported the demand of the Temperance party for a referendum, while the Government opposed this as a threat to the wine industry.

More than half of the public debt of Australia was due for redemption within the next seven years, and, as reported at the end of the last fiscal year, the net total indebtedness of the Commonwealth and States stood at £889,373,000. Between that time and 1930, the Commonwealth have to redeem £251,000,000 of its total debt of £411,000,000, and these redemptions will be exclusive of payments being made to the British Government in liquidation of the Commonwealth War Debt to Great Britain. During the next seven years the Australian States will have to redeem or renew about £214,000,000 out of their total debt of nearly £500,000,000.

With the object of eliminating competition in borrowing, particularly in Australia, the Commonwealth and the States have formed a Loan Council, which, subject to the approval of the respective Governments, has authority to determine the time and method of placing loans of the Commonwealth and States on the Australian market. One of the first acts of this Council was to determine that the maximum rate of interest on loans raised in Australia should be 6 per cent., and that the maximum term of a loan should be ten years, subject to Commonwealth income taxes.

A General election of members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria took place on June 26. The previous Parliament was elected on Aug. 30, 1921. A comparison of the old with the new Assembly yields the following results:

	Old Assembly.	New Assembly.
Nationalists	29	18
Labour	23	29
Country party	13	13
Liberal	—	5
Total	65	65

Concisely stated, the salient features of the election are (a) the loss of six seats by the Nationalist party; (b) the gain of six seats by the Labour party; (c) the secession of five members from the Nationalist party, and their constitution of a so-called "Liberal" party of five; (d) the lack of change in the numbers of the Country party.

It was announced on Dec. 18 that J. Allan, Leader of the Farmers' Party, had taken office as Premier. He included in his Cabinet, the second last Premier of Victoria, Sir Alexander Peacock, as Treasurer. The despatch said:

"Changes in the Victorian Government have been kaleidoscopic. In a little more than four months there have been four Premiers of the State. It is just a little over four months since H. S. W. Lawson was overthrown on a non-confidence motion in his Government. Premier Lawson was succeeded by Sir Alexander Peacock as Premier.

"Then, a few weeks ago, Sir Alexander Peacock followed his predecessor on a similar motion of want of confidence, and G. M. Prendergast, Labour leader, stepped into Peacock's shoes as Premier. Last week, Prendergast went the way the two previous Premiers had gone, a non-confidence motion moved by J. Allan resulting in Prendergast's downfall."

The position of Australia with respect to inter-Imperial trade was admirably stated by Premier S. M. Bruce at Lincoln, England, early in January, 1924. He said, in part:

"We are here to utilize every power we possess to try to promote closer trade relations within the Empire. We are doing that because we believe that the greatest future we can have lies in developing our countries inside the British Empire, and in populating our countries with British people. Another thing we want is a market. We desire, above everything, a market in Britain, because if we sell to Britain we can buy also from Britain. But if we cannot get a market in Britain we shall have to get it somewhere else. But we do not want to make an agreement with another country that would be to your detriment. We desire to come to an arrangement with Britain that will be a benefit to the whole



RIGHT HON. L. C. M. S. AMERY.
Appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Baldwin Administration,
November, 1924.

Empire, but, above all, to Britain herself, because, as we develop our resources, so our purchasing power will increase, we shall become larger customers still for Britain's manufactured goods, and better able to absorb her surplus population.

"Imperial preference does not necessarily mean tariffs with a preference to the Dominions. In Australia we understand tariffs; we believe in tariffs; and we say that tariffs afford the best and most certain way of achieving the object we have in view. But we say also that as the people of Britain do not like tariffs, and will not put tariffs on anything, and as they also dislike preference, we are prepared to explore every single avenue there is to see if we cannot find a means of promoting closer trade relations between Britain and the other parts of the Empire."

Mr. Bruce, speaking at a luncheon in the County Assembly Rooms, said the President of the Chamber of Commerce had given a gentle, delicate, but firm, hint to Australia that, as she was primarily a great agricultural and raw material country, she had better keep to her own particular job of producing raw materials and foodstuffs for Britain and get from Britain all the manufactured goods she required. While he appreciated the president's point of view, he desired to say that Australia had not the slightest intention of becoming the hewers of wood and drawers of water for Britain by taking from her all the manufactured articles Australia required. Australia was determined to develop on well-balanced lines. She was going to be a manufacturing country as well as a producing country.

The Trade Treaty between Australia and Canada, setting up closer commercial relations between the two great Dominions, was an event of much significance. The Treaty, after some delay, was finally ratified by the Canadian Parliament on June 27, 1925, on the eve of prorogation. The history of the negotiations is instructive. On Feb. 13, 1924, the Canadian and Australian conferees, meeting at Ottawa, issued the following official statement:

"Hon. J. A. Robb and Hon. T. A. Low, on behalf of Canada, and Senator R. V. Wilson and Major R. McK. Oakley, on behalf of Australia, have been negotiating on the question of a reciprocal tariff treaty between the two Dominions. The negotiations were commenced in Canada by Senator Pearce of Australia, about two years ago and were continued by Mr. Robb in Australia, in 1922. During the past ten days Senator Wilson and Major Oakley have been continuing the negotiations in Ottawa. The meetings ended to-night.

"The requests of the Australians will be transmitted by the Canadian Ministers to their Government. Major Oakley is leaving to-night for Australia, and will submit to the Australian Government the requests of the Canadian authorities. Throughout the negotiations the best possible feeling has prevailed. It is hoped that an agreement has been concluded which will be beneficial to the trade of both countries. Because all tariff alterations and proposals are necessarily confidential no further details can be made public at present. Immediately the respective Governments have agreed on the proposals, action will be taken to bring them into operation simultaneously in both countries."

The difficulties ahead of Canada in working out any important trade treaty with Australia came to the surface at the Annual Meeting of the Australian Industries Protection League at Mel-

bourne. At this meeting Australian manufacturers warned the government against making any indiscriminate tariff treaties with other British Dominions. They reiterated their stand as expressed in a memorandum handed to Premier Bruce when he left for the Imperial Economic Conference that Canada, in particular, should be watched, and no preferential trade treaties arranged. Canada is so close to the United States, the manufacturers of Australia pointed out, that unless any proposed treaty were carefully safeguarded the preference designed to operate in favour of Canada's products only might very easily be captured by the United States "whose influences in Canada are already very powerful".

The difficulties were finally surmounted, and on Sept. 25, Hon. James A. Robb and Hon. Thomas A. Low announced the conclusion of a Reciprocal Trade treaty between Canada and Australia. The main terms were not made public until Oct. 2. Under the agreement it was proposed to admit into Australia certain goods of Canadian origin under the British preferential tariff of Australia, while certain other goods were to be admitted under the intermediate tariff of Australia. The agreement was to be brought into force by proclamation on a date to be agreed upon by the two countries.

The statement below shows in detail the duties in existence at the time and the proposed duties on Canadian goods which were affected by the agreement:

Australian Tariff Item	Article	Duties under the Australian Customs Tariff			
		British Prefer- ential Rates	Inter- mediate Rates	General Rates on Can. Goods (at present)	Proposed
51	Fish, viz.:—				
(B)	Fresh, smoked or dried (but not salted) or preserved by cold process.....per lb.	1d.	1d.	1½d.	1d.
(C)	Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels, including the weight of liquid contents, per lb.	1d.	1½d.	2½d.	1d.
(D)	Potted or concentrated, including extracts of, and caviare	ad. val.			
(E)	Not elsewhere specified in the Tariff—per cwt.	25%	25%	25%	25%
(F)	Oysters, fresh, in the shell.....per cwt.	5/-	6/-	6/-	5/-
ex 113	(B) Gloves (textile only).....ad. val.	2/-	2/-	2/-	2/-
169	Machinery, viz.:—	10%	15%	25%	10%
(A)	Linotype, monotype, monoline and other type composing machines; printing machines and presses, typewriters (including covers); machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of electroplying and stereotyping; aluminium rotary graining machines; adding and computing machines and all attachments	ad. val.			
(B)	Cash registers	ad. val.	Free	5%	10%
334	Paper, viz.:—		Free	5%	10%
(C)	(1) News printing, not glazed, mill-glazed or coated, in rolls not less than 10 in. in width or in sheets not less than 20 by 25 in. or its equivalent	per ton	Free	£3	£3
	(2) Printing, not elsewhere specified in the Tariff (glazed, unglazed, mill-glazed or coated), not ruled or printed in any way, in rolls not less than 10 in. in width, or in sheets not less than 20 by 25 in. or its equivalent	Per ton	Free	£3	£3
	(3) Printing, not elsewhere specified in the Tariff	ad. val.	15%	20%	25%
(F)	Writing and typewriting paper (plain), not including duplicating:				
	(1) In sheets not less than 16 by 13 in. ad. val.	5%	10%	15%	5%
	And on and after 1st July, 1925.....ad. val.	20%	25%	30%	20%
110	(C) Corsets	ad. val.	30%	40%	45%

Australian Tariff Item	Article	Duties under the Australian Customs Tariff			
		British Prefer- ential Rates	Inter- mediate Rates	General Rates on Can. Good (at pro- sent) posed)	Good posed)
152 (A)	Iron and steel tubes or pipes (except riveted, cast close-jointed or cycle tubes or pipes) not more than 3 in. internal diameter; iron and steel boiler tubes...ad val.	Free	5%	10%	5%
	And on and after 1st May, 1925...ad val.	27½%	35%	40%	35%
328	Goloshes, rubbers and boots and shoes and plimsolls, per pair.....	1/6	1/9	2/-	1/9
	or ad val.	25%	30%	35%	30%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				
359	Vehicle parts, viz.:—				
(D)	(4) Chassis, but not including rubber tires:—				
	(a) Unassembled .....ad val.	5%	7½%	10%	7½%
	(b) Assembled .....ad val.	7½%	10%	12½%	10%
(F)	Vehicle parts, not elsewhere specified in the Tariff, including undergear (inclusive of axles, springs and arms), axles, not elsewhere specified, springs, hoods, wheels, not elsewhere specified, and bodies not elsewhere specified .....ad val.	40%	50%	55%	50%

In November it was announced that Australia proposed to make a change in its preferential tariff requirements, similar to that of the New Zealand Government.* Regarding the action taken by the Australian Government the following statement was published shortly after by the *British Board of Trade Journal*:

“The High Commissioner for Australia has received telegraphic advice from the Commonwealth Government to the effect that the conditions governing the application of the British Preferential tariff are to be altered, to take effect from the 1st of April, 1925.

“From the date mentioned, goods only partially produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, will not be entitled to preference (except in the circumstances set out hereunder), unless at least 75 per cent. of the factory or works cost of the goods is derived from material of United Kingdom origin, or labour performed in the United Kingdom. United Kingdom labour and material, in this connection, includes such labour and material added at any stage of the manufacture of the goods, whether before or after they undergo any process of manufacture in other countries, but the final process of manufacture must in all cases be performed in the United Kingdom.

“As to goods manufactured in the United Kingdom from imported raw material, which is not available of United Kingdom origin, preference will be granted, irrespective of the proportion of British labour or material, if all possible processes of manufacture are performed in the United Kingdom, provided similar goods are not produced in Australia. If similar goods are produced in Australia, preference will not be allowed unless the proportion of United Kingdom labour and material is at least 50 per cent. It will not be considered that all possible processes of manufacture have been performed in the United Kingdom if the United Kingdom produces raw material similar to imported raw material used at any stage of manufacture of the goods concerned.”

J. A. M. Elder, the new Commissioner for Australia to the United States, gave some interesting figures respecting trade between Canada and Australia, and the effect of the new trade agreement, when he spoke before the Export Club of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in December, at Toronto. The most important concession by Australia, he said, was preference on newsprint to the extent of \$3 a ton, which, he thought, should result in the Dominion largely displacing the Scandinavian export. Canada's

* NOTE—See page 70 of this Volume.

most important concession was the free admission of Australian currants and raisins. "Canada," he said, "has taken half of our export in raisins, and it is now expected that the Commonwealth will increase her export of currants to Canada by fifty per cent."

Canadian goods entering Australia were nine times greater in volume than Australian goods entering Canada. Last year Australian trade was one-fourteenth of Canada's trade. Australia had granted Canada reductions in twelve commodities, and Australia had received from Canada reductions in fourteen commodities.

The Canadian commodities which would benefit most, he said, would be fish, gloves, machinery, newsprint, writing and typing papers, corsets, pipes and tubes, goloshes and sand shoes, chassis and vehicle parts. The estimated preference increase was \$250,000.

Speaking of Australia generally, Mr. Elder praised its healthy climate, commenting on the fact that the sugar crop was taken off by whites, and that during recent years the expectation of life had increased by eight years. The wool clip this year, he said, was estimated to yield \$360,000,000, while the value of manufactured products would be \$733,000,000. Sixty-four per cent. of Australian imports was from the British Empire, including four per cent. from Canada. Of the remaining 36 per cent., 18 per cent. was from the United States.

The following comparative tables made from *The Overseas Trade Bulletin*, issued at Melbourne, Apr. 21, 1925, by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, show Canadian imports to Australia and the exports from the latter to Canada during the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, inclusive:

Imports From Canada:

Article	Value				
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, excluding Living Animals	198,340	151,346	311,971	224,450	288,730
Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, non-alcoholic Beverages and Substances used in Making	3,606	23,704	1,499	2,650	3,121
Spirituos and Alcoholic Liquors	3,982	16,637	2,910	2,465	2,331
Vegetable Substances and Fibres	8,214	37,544	7,048	2,871	2,109
Apparel, Textile and Manufactured Fibres	215,668	471,473	161,357	233,829	212,135
Oils, Fats and Waxes	1,613	5,110	722	470	1,963
Paints and Varnishes	6,894	16,081	623	4,848	4,220
Metals, Metal Manufacturers and Machinery	1,019,765	1,602,217	1,482,297	3,033,217	3,024,541
Rubber and Leather and Manufactures thereof, and Substitutes thereof	336,171	268,126	97,486	412,896	547,186
Wood and Wicker, Raw and Manufactured	113,838	295,305	214,059	412,495	609,354
Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass and Stoneware	3,019	22,750	6,324	6,039	6,138
Paper and Stationery	645,738	1,379,603	802,541	663,456	223,356
Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods	16,790	25,618	6,816	3,257	6,705
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	2,915	11,851	8,653	5,818	5,793
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	24,476	19,242	5,879	10,182	25,796
Miscellaneous	39,251	78,655	36,265	45,310	83,041
Total Imports of Produce or Manufactures of Canada	2,640,280	4,425,262	3,146,450	5,064,253	5,046,519

Exports to Canada :

Article	Value				
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs—					
Of Animal Origin—					
Butter.....cntl.			39,934	9	90
Meats.....	21,011	3,085	18,029	44,129	34,163
Other.....	3,037	6,367	3,096	62	392
Of Vegetable Origin, and Non-					
alcoholic Beverages.....	51,037	8,322	17,914	17,135	6,404
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors..	5,238	8,014	933	139	1,670
Animal Substances—					
Hides and Skins.....	125,101	31,984	31,237	106,267	23,803
Wool—Greasy.....cntl.		24,091	86,796	87,410	64,321
Scoured.....“		9,610	12,227	25,108	20,480
Tops.....“	63,520	45,887	146,398	71,847	69,522
Apparel, Textiles, etc.....	4,107	8,578	4,057	1,385	1,577
Oils, Fats, and Waxes.....	16,163			2,061	24
Coal.....ton	3,763		2,632		
Metals, Manufactured.....	1,596	291	1,731	355	180
Timber, Undressed.....sup. ft.	1,405	912	3,030	866	2,915
All Other Articles.....	*16,474	7,758	5,556	7,959	10,406
Australian Produce.....	302,033	139,068	365,451	361,155	228,638
Other Produce.....	10,419	15,831	8,119	3,577	7,309
Total Exports.....	312,452	154,899	373,570	364,732	235,947

Statistics* from the office of the Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, on May 11, 1925, of the Oversea trade of Australia for the first nine months—July to March—of the current financial year ending on June 30, 1925, showed a total trade of £242,938,512. Imports totalled £117,371,033, and exports £125,567,479, thus disclosing a credit trading balance of £8,196,446.

In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the imports increased in value by £10,774,334, as against an expansion of £30,975,821 in the exports. Among the items of general interest to Canadian manufacturers and exporters, the imports of canned fish increased by £94,951; paper pulp by £46,696; electrical machinery and appliances by £1,206,961; agricultural machinery and implements by £144,793; motor chassis by £322,263; other vehicles and parts by £466,010; printing paper, by £227,289; and pianos and parts by £50,973. On the other hand, timber declined by £798,147; motor bodies by £37,921; rubber goods by £196,431, and tools of trade by £60,187.

The exports of wheat expanded in value by £11,472,715; flour by £607,102; greasy wool by £7,057,244; scoured wool and tops by £874,510; hides and skins by £1,581,546; frozen meats by £2,019,232, and butter by £4,289,072.

The values of the Australian imports and exports, under general classifications, during the first nine months of the fiscal years 1923-24 and 1924-25, are appended for the purpose of comparison:

*NOTE—Taken from "Commercial Intelligence Journal," June 13, 1925.

	Imports		Exports	
	July to March 1923-4	July to March 1924-5	July to March 1923-4	July to March 1924-5
Foodstuffs of animal origin..	£1,765,210	£1,656,593	£8,027,056	£14,583,697
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	4,926,171	4,999,325	16,238,750	31,442,617
Spirituous and alcoholic liqu- uors	1,547,458	1,546,790	287,492	243,996
Tobacco and preparations thereof	2,150,046	1,749,811	303,230	348,235
Live animals	142,065	132,708	110,256	204,668
Animal substances, not food- stuffs	1,112,258	994,599	54,026,763	63,645,278
Vegetable substances and fibres	2,039,803	2,343,209	857,748	829,996
Apparel, textiles, etc.	30,270,895	33,744,539	543,006	440,124
Oils, fats and waxes	5,079,244	6,363,553	811,957	1,439,039
Paints and varnishes	499,186	510,341	33,820	42,337
Stones and minerals, ores, etc.	537,152	464,070	2,440,892	2,095,654
Metals, machinery, etc.	32,632,824	34,238,218	4,561,585	5,185,005
Rubber and Leather manu- factures	2,507,698	2,389,923	726,320	618,879
Wood and wicker manufac- tures	4,912,450	4,113,689	1,048,131	1,172,239
Earthenware, chinaware, etc.	1,871,685	1,991,554	80,158	84,646
Paper and stationery	5,080,332	5,210,003	270,643	171,381
Jewellery and fancy goods..	1,931,956	2,058,185	164,271	117,057
Optical, surgical instruments	1,112,364	1,279,212	137,692	132,191
Drugs and chemicals	2,918,433	3,139,129	443,039	420,310
Miscellaneous	3,506,152	3,837,669	745,566	573,743
Gold and silver	53,317	4,607,913	2,733,283	1,776,387
	£106,596,699	£117,371,033	£94,591,658	£125,567,479

On Dec. 29, Dalgety's Review estimated the Australian wool clip at 2,000,000 bales, of an average value of £40 per bale, i.e., a total of £80,000,000—over 50 per cent. increase as compared with last season. The estimate was based on recent prices, but the maintenance of the present level was expected. The season was extraordinary for the quality and quantity of the wool and the magnitude of prices.

New Zealand; Trade Conditions. The steady Imperial sentiment of New Zealand may be explained by the census figures, which show that 99¼ per cent. of the people are of British origin. For the most part, the political affairs of the Dominion during the year were uneventful, save that some residents of the South Island began to make demands for a parliament of their own. But there is little possibility of secession becoming practical politics. In point of fact, the South Island is getting more in proportion to population than it is entitled to. Its railway losses are made up out of the North Island's profits; its electrical power plants have been given preference over those for Wellington and Auckland, and its roads are far better.

Lord Jellicoe's term of office as Governor-General of New Zealand ended in September. He was succeeded by General Sir Charles Fergusson, BART., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., an eminent army officer.

In the November issue of *Industrial Canada*, reference was made to an announcement, by the New Zealand Government that, effective Apr. 1st, 1925, goods imported into New Zealand from British countries would not be entitled to entry under the British

preferential tariff unless the proportion of labour and materials of British origin represented 75 per cent. of the value of the goods, instead of 25 per cent., as at that time.

Premier W. F. Massey, of New Zealand, was in Canada on his way home from the Imperial Conference, and made a number of speeches favourable to preferential tariffs within the Empire. In consequence, the *Manchester Guardian* read him a lecture because of his unjustified interference with a British domestic question, and called his periods "dangerous rhetoric". Before the Vancouver Canadian Club Mr. Massey dismissed the criticism as "churlish".

The first arrival of 1,000,000 New Zealand eggs on the London market was celebrated by a luncheon tendered by Sir James Allen, the High Commissioner, to the leading produce merchants of London. Sir James declared New Zealand was the only country in the world which was encouraging poultry-keepers by prohibiting the importation of eggs. The industry was past the experimental stage. There were only one or two breakages among the consignment, and not one stale egg. New Zealand would probably send millions in 1924. When the English hens were on holidays the New Zealand hens were working hard, many laying over 300 annually.

Three members of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Control Board, William Grounds, C. Motion and J. R. Thacker, spent the first week of June in Toronto. They met a number of representative Ontario dairymen, with whom they discussed their export plan and got first-hand information on dairy conditions in Ontario. They expressed the hope that Canadian dairymen would organize in such a way that the two Dominions, instead of waging a trade war that might well prove disastrous to both, could act in harmony and work hand in hand for mutual benefit.

According to the Comptroller of Customs at Wellington, Canada supplied commodities to New Zealand to the value of £2,930,626 in 1923, and £3,909,152 in 1924—an increase of £978,526.

Conditions in India. Mahatma Ghandi, that strange prophet of the Nationalist movement in India, was still in prison at the beginning of the year. In January he became ill, and his case was diagnosed as appendicitis. An immediate operation was necessary, and so this quaint figure, who had opposed the acceptance by India of any form of Western civilization, Western machinery or Western knowledge, found himself in the ironical position of owing his life to Western surgical practice. He made an excellent recovery, and on Feb. 4, by the Viceroy's act of grace, was released from prison—though not at his request, or even with his consent. He still maintained his opposition to British rule, at the same time expressing his affection for Englishmen.

During Ghandi's incarceration, the command of the Swaraj Party devolved on Mr. C. R. Das, who followed a course directly opposite to that of non-co-operation by advocating participation in the elections. The aim was to secure majorities in the several

assemblies that the power thus secured might be used to wreck them. Only in the Central Provinces did they secure an absolute majority. The leaders refused to accept office as Ministers, and then voted down every Government measure, refused supply, and carried a resolution that the Ministerial salaries should be two rupees *per annum*. As a result of these tactics they compelled the authorities to take over the administration on a basis of force. In other Provincial legislatures, and in the Central Assembly, the success was not so marked, but the Government was greatly hampered by unreasoning opposition.

The view of conservatively-minded men concerning the situation was admirably summarized in a letter to *The Patriot* of July 24, signed by F. R. B., and pointing out that the vast bulk of India's population preferred a benevolent autocratic rule. They are puzzled by the British Government's leniency toward disloyal agitators, whose aim is to make the millions think that the British Raj is losing its power. The disturbing minority are composed of religious fanatics. After three years of the Assembly and the Councils, dozens of resolutions have been passed, which are the work of childish ignorant legislators with a bitter anti-British hostility. The representative bodies are filled with Swarajists, or home-rulers, who refuse credits and force the Government to resort, as far as possible, to bureaucratic methods.

Meanwhile, the Indian Budget, introduced by Sir Basil Blackett during the first week of March, showed a deficit of £250,000, which would be more than covered by the transfer to revenue of a suspense account of £1,625,000, representing profits accruing to India from the control of enemy ships. It was stated that the redemption of the debt of £250,000,000 was proceeding at a most satisfactory rate.

Since in the eyes of every Moslem Home Rule means Hindu Rule, it was to be expected that the old quarrel between the two groups might be revived. Moreover, a great tragedy marked the pilgrimage to Mecca, when ten thousand Moslem pilgrims, mostly from India, perished of thirst on the plains of Mina and Arafat, a short distance from the holy city. An engineer had reported that the aqueduct supplying the city and district was out of repair, but King Hussein took no action. In view of the fact that the King owes his independence to the British, a demand was made that the British Government enquire into the disaster.

On Sept. 15 the press despatches told of a riot at Kolat between Moslems and Hindus, when 20 were killed and 28 wounded, and property damage of £330,000 was reported. In consequence of this outbreak of violence, Ghandi fasted for 21 days, as a public expression of sorrow. A month later similar riots occurred at Allahabad, and on Oct. 26 the Chief Secretary of Bengal asked for special powers to suppress a terrorist movement which had been discovered.

On Dec. 30 The *Times* said :

"The Government of India cannot, however, act with full vigour unless it is assured of the confidence and the unflinching support of the British nation. It is high time that the people of this country realized the serious danger of the growing disorder in India to the whole fabric of the British Empire, to the great masses of the Indian people for whom we hold a trust, and, in the long run, to Great Britain herself. A British Government that coquets with Bolshevism cannot be expected to assert the high sense of responsibility that is now so urgently needed for the conduct of Indian affairs. The worst influence in India at the present moment is the vague and pervasive suggestion of a British compromise with revolutionary forces."

So the year ended in clouds and threatenings.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the receipt, on Mar. 13, 1925, of a cablegram from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta, stating that the second forecast of the season placed the area sown to wheat in India for the year 1924-25 at 32,057,000 acres, as compared with 31,178,000 acres, the finally reported area for 1923-24, and with 28,515,000 acres, the average for the five-year period 1918-22. As compared with 1923-24, the area for 1924-25 reported represented an increase of 879,000 acres, or 2.8 per cent., and as compared with the five-year average an increase of 3,542,000 acres, or 12.4 per cent. As compared with the second forecast of 1923-24, viz., 30,840,000 acres, the area reported for 1924-25 represented an increase of about 4 per cent.

Kenya and Iraq. Distinct from the Indian nationalist agitation and still related to it is the problem of Kenya in East Africa. There, long before the War, the white planter class exploited native African labour to a degree that was sharply criticized. Then at the time of the building of the Uganda Railway, low-cast Indians coolies were imported as cheap labour, and in due time Indian agitators appeared in Kenya to rouse the residents of their own race against the whites and British rule. Things went from bad to worse, until a *modus vivendi* was reached, and the text published in a White Paper of August, 1923. This provided for the restriction of immigration from India, and so was rejected by the Indians of the colony. It was accepted by Lord Reading, Viceroy of India "under protest" as affecting the peoples over whom he ruled. The Colonial Office has determined that Kenya is to be governed "for the African"; the settlers want it governed for the white minority; the Indians want it governed for the Indian, and the result is confusion. The only distinct advance towards a settlement of East African problems made in 1924 was the visit of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission, consisting of Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.; A. C. Church, M.P., and J. J. A. Calder, of the Colonial Office. Their tour was made in the early Autumn, under the auspices of the Labour Government. By the time of their return the Government had changed; although that fact will not influence their report.

Turkish invasion of Iraq, a British mandatory territory, better

known as Mesopotamia, caused the despatch of an *ultimatum* by Great Britain, on Oct. 12, to the Turkish Government. The response, while not fully satisfactory, was temporizing, and the boundary dispute ultimately, by consent, was brought before the Council of the League of Nations for settlement. The decision was announced on Oct. 29. According to British officials, not one British soldier or Iraq policeman had to be withdrawn from his position. On the other hand, the Turks had to evacuate the sizable district which they occupied. The latter obtained control of two towns which were considered within the British line, but as they had burned these towns, with the result that all the inhabitants fled to Amadia, well within Iraq, this was not a considerable or material gain. The Turks also had possession of what the British, in the presentation of their case to the Council, termed as "No Man's Land", a strip of territory some forty miles long and twelve miles deep, bordering on the northern limit of the Vilayet of Mosul.

The Labour Coalition in South Africa: Visit of the Prince of Wales. The policy of General Smuts, Premier of South Africa, was under sharp criticism from the first of the year, the Nationalists and Labour acting in concert to oppose the Premier's acceptance of the Imperial preference proposals of the Baldwin Government. The normal Parliamentary majority in support of the Government was only six. When, therefore, a bye-election at Wakkerstroom returned a Nationalist, the Premier, on Apr. 7, announced a dissolution of Parliament, declaring that the Cabinet was doubtful if it still had the confidence of the country. At the opening of the campaign, on Apr. 23, General Hertzog said that the "sovereign independence" claimed by his Party did not necessarily mean severance from the British Empire.

June 17 was polling day. The earliest returns showed that General Smuts's majority had been wiped out by the Nationalist gain of fifteen seats, and that he himself had been beaten in East Pretoria. Hertzog had not a sufficient following to rule alone, so a Nationalist-Labour coalition was effected, Colonel Cresswell, the Labour leader, entering the Cabinet as Minister of Defence and Labour.

General Hertzog addressed the following telegram to Mr. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Having assumed office, I wish at the very outset to express the hope that the cordial relationship that has existed in the past between His Majesty's Government and the Union Government may continue on the same cordial footing in the future. On my part every effort will be made to promote our mutual welfare and to extend and foster our common interests. The aim and desire of my Government are to develop prosperity and contentment amongst all sections of the community, and thus to make South Africa worthy of the important position it holds in the British Commonwealth."

The visit of the Prince of Wales in 1925 was the occasion of an outburst of loyalty, and the young Boer leaders were impressed by his genial personality, as it gave them a new view of kingship, and his remark that all the Dominions had similar problems as to the development of self-government seemed to be news to them. By placing wreaths on the tombs of Steyn and Kruger, he gave a royal gesture to forget the past, which should make for Anglo-Boer unity.

The Budget showed a surplus of £225,000. The estimates forecasted a revenue of £24,338,000, and an expenditure of £24,346,000. Additional outlays were expected on account of increased provision for unemployment, relief in country districts of distress caused by drought, and the establishment of a new Department of Labour.

Egypt and the Murder of Sir Lee Stack. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, and Governor-General of the Soudan, was attacked in Cairo by assassins armed with revolvers, and died on the following day—Nov. 20. In a *communiqué* published in all the papers, Zaghlul Pasha repudiated the attack, and appealed to the nation for aid in running down the criminals.

The British Government immediately sent an *ultimatum* demanding that the Egyptian authorities tender an apology, punish the criminals, pay an indemnity of £500,000, stop anti-British propaganda, order the withdrawal from the Soudan of all Egyptian officers and purely Egyptian units of the army, and notify the competent Department that the area to be irrigated at Gezira, in the Soudan, must be increased from 300,000 acres to an unlimited area, as need might arise.

The Egyptian Government accepted the first four demands, refused the last two and immediately resigned. Ziwar Pasha was appointed Premier in succession to Zaghlul, and accepted the terms of the *ultimatum*. At the same time, the Egyptian Parliament appealed to the League of Nations against the British demands. The British official attitude was stated as follows in the King's Speech of Dec. 9:

"A campaign of hostility to British rights and interests in Egypt and the Soudan, inspired rather than discouraged by the Government of Zaghlul Pasha, culminated in the murder of Sir Lee Stack on the streets of Cairo and obliged my Government to demand redress. Their demands, which the present Egyptian Government have accepted, are designed to secure respect for those interests which are of vital concern to my Empire and which my Government specifically reserved to their absolute discretion when my *protectorate* over Egypt was withdrawn."

On Dec. 10, Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain warned the powers against any interference in what Great Britain considered a purely domestic affair. "If any of my colleagues on the Council (of the League of Nations) asks for information out of curiosity," he said, "I shall answer as a matter of courtesy, but I do not intend to volunteer any information."

Newfoundland: Political Conditions During the Year.

In Newfoundland, the investigation into charges of graft against Sir Richard Squires, former Premier, continued during January. After a body of most sensational evidence, T. Hollis Walker, K.C., of London, England, sitting as a Royal Commissioner, reported on Mar. 15 that he found Squires guilty of obtaining \$20,000 improperly from the Liquor Control Department, and of accepting a present of \$43,000 from the British Empire Steel Company. Squires made a public statement to the effect that the findings were "absolutely contrary to the weight of evidence", and that he would seek an early opportunity of demonstrating that fact by legal process. He made the claim that the money advanced by the Steel Company had been to assist the finances of the *St. John Daily Star*, the political organ of his party, but that he had not profited personally.

The Government of Hon. W. R. Warren announced on Apr. 8 that prosecutions would follow the findings of the Commissioner and that, meanwhile, a thorough house-cleaning of the Government Departments would be undertaken. Squires, Hon. Richard Campbell, former Minister of Agriculture, and John T. Meaney, ex-Controller of Liquor, were arrested on Apr. 22, and released on heavy bail. On the next day the House opened, and the former political associates of Squires carried a vote of want of confidence against the Administration—Squires himself voting for it! New combinations were effected by Warren, and the Government was able to carry on until May 7, when it resigned, and was succeeded by the A. E. Hickman Ministry. The make-up of the Cabinet was: Premier, Albert Hickman; Minister of Justice, Sir William Lloyd; Colonial Secretary, Walter Halfyard; Minister of Finance, Walter Cave; Minister of Education, Arthur Barnes; Minister of Post Office, Matthew Hawco; Minister of Agriculture, Joseph Downey; Leader of the Upper House, Harris Mosdell; Ministers without portfolio, Geo. Forbes and Edward Emerson. At the general election of June 3, the new Government Party was beaten, Opposition Leader Walter Monroe commanding 25 of the 34 seats. He formed his Government on June 9, taking himself the Portfolio of Education; the other Ministers being, Hon. John R. Bennett, Hon. W. J. Higgins, Hon. Sir John Crosbie, Hon. W. J. Woodford, Hon. A. B. Morine, Hon. M. S. Sullivan, Hon. Richard Cramm, Hon. A. G. Brandley and Hon. J. J. Long. Mr. Cramm, who accepted office as Minister without Portfolio, was the man who moved the vote of non-confidence in the Warren Government after the arrest of Squires; yet the Monroe Government was not a "Squires Cabinet".

In October, a Grand Jury at St. John's returned No Bill in the case against Sir Richard Squires, holding that the evidence was insufficient. The Crown protested the legal *status* of the Jury before the Supreme Court, but lost the action. On Dec. 23, Hon. A. B. Morine resigned from the Cabinet over the new Liquor Control Bill, objecting to the clause that any individual might buy a bottle a day.

In the midst of this atmosphere of political charge and counter-charge, of accusation and denial, the Colony was fairly prosperous, though it faced one serious strike, which for a time threatened sabotage on the works of the Humbermouth Power and Paper Mill. The Finance Minister reported a deficit of \$1,000,000, and on July 22 certain duties on flour, molasses, pork, beef, kerosene and gasoline, abrogated by the Warren Government, were established.

The West Indies and British Guiana. Hance J. Logan, M.P., visited the West Indies in the Winter of 1923 and 1924 and returned enthusiastic over the possibility of a larger trade between Canada and the Islands. He complained of an inadequate transportation service and of the fact that only one Canadian Trade Commissioner was found in the district comprising the Islands, British Guiana and Central America. His views were supported heartily in May by General John A. Gunn, of Toronto, who had just completed an extensive tour. In the House of Commons Hon. George P. Graham announced that the Government intended initiating a full enquiry into the possibilities of enlarged mutual trade.

British Guiana took a forward step in the Autumn by appointing J. B. Cassels as Trade Commissioner of the Colony in London. In an interview with the *Canadian Gazette*, Mr. Cassels dwelt upon the remarkable resources of the country. His reference to the diamond diggings was as follows:

According to the Government official reports, the weight and value of the annual output of diamonds in British Guiana has risen from 16,409 carats, valued at £34,184, in 1916, to 214,474 carats, valued at £1,033,014, in 1923. The stones won in 1923 averaged $5\frac{1}{2}$ to the carat, the ten largest stones declared being $48\frac{1}{2}$, 38, $36\frac{1}{2}$, $28\frac{1}{2}$, $23\frac{3}{4}$, $18\frac{7}{8}$, 17 15-16, $16\frac{3}{4}$, $15\frac{3}{8}$, 15 carats, respectively.

The whole of the output was won by local diggers from the shallow deposits of gravels which can be washed by hand methods, no "pipe" having yet been discovered. It is estimated that there are some 5,000 square miles of country as yet untouched, so that the prospect of a continued large production for some years to come is distinctly favourable.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

By

George M. Wrong, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

**Canada's
Interest
in the
Elections;
Diplomatic,
Financial
and Trade
Relations;
the *Exodus*
and Other
Questions.**

Canadian affairs came prominently into the Presidential campaign of 1924 in the United States, although the re-election in November of Mr. Coolidge as President had only the interest of news for Canada. So far as the tariff affecting Canadian products was concerned, none of the three candidates, Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Davis or Mr. LaFollette, seemed likely to favour a reduction. But in other respects a number of matters relating to Canadian affairs were interjected into the campaign. The Progressives urged the ownership of public utilities, so widely accepted in Canada, as a means to lower freight rates. The advantages of the Canadian grower of wheat over his American rival figured largely in the campaign as an argument for a high tariff. It was claimed that the Canadian has cheaper and more productive land and lower freight rates, and that "the only reason that he does not drive the American farmer out of his own market is that between the two there is raised the protective tariff". This was used in Canada as an argument for the state ownership of railway which made low freight rates possible. The *Toronto Globe* (Sept. 24), said:

"The return to the Crow's Nest Pass basis of rates on grain and grain products eastbound to the Head of the Lakes effected a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. There has been a reduction of 30 per cent. on export grain rates to Vancouver since 1922. Sir Henry Thornton's boast that freight rates in Canada are the lowest in the world is a challenge which has not been met successfully over the border. It is increasingly apparent that the only alternative to nationalization in the United States is the combination of the existing lines in a few groups."

The electorate decisively rejected any policy of far-reaching change. The election of Mr. Coolidge was an overwhelming Conservative victory. In the electoral College he had 379 of a total of 531 votes.

Diplomatic Relations. The diplomatic relations between Canada and the United States attracted but slight attention during 1924. In a speech in Ottawa early in July, Sir Esmé Howard, the British ambassador, said: "I should welcome a Canadian Minister at Washington. For one reason, it would relieve me of a vast amount of work." Ireland, he continued, had already sent a representative to Washington, and Canada and other Dominions were free to follow this example. The comment of the *Montreal Star* (July 5) was:

"If we have the man and can afford the money, there is nothing to stop our making the appointment. It is only a matter of time before we have such a Minister. The British Government has no objection and Sir Esmé Howard would welcome it, and the United States offers encouragement. The only man yet to be heard from is the ordinary taxpayer, and just now he is rather suspicious of expenditures that would bring no visible revenue."

The Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, during a visit in the Autumn to the Canadian West, publicly urged that the appointment should be made. The Minister, he said, should be a young man. "Canada does an enormous trade with the United States, and we are affected by legislation there. The right man there would be worth millions in a year." No appointment was made in 1924. In a speech in London in November, 1924, Sir Auckland Geddes, the former British ambassador, spoke of the profound influence of the United States on both Great Britain and Canada. Commenting on this, the *New York Sun* disclaimed any thought of political union with Canada:

"Social life in these two neighbouring lands is evolving along very similar, if not absolutely identical lines. So is economic life. It is not at all improbable that a time will come when, from the Gulf ports to the Arctic, there will be one unified economic system. Beyond that there is no desire to go."

The Treaty respecting the Halibut fisheries, made in 1923, but so amended by the United States that Canada refused ratification, was, in 1924, passed by the Senate in its original form, and was ratified by Canada in October. The final steps to put the Treaty into operation were taken by Order-in-Council on Nov. 1st, when W. A. Found, Director of Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and J. P. Babcock, of Victoria, Assistant to the Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, were appointed the Canadian members of the International Commission provided for by the Treaty. Henry O'Malley, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, and Miller Freeman, publisher of *The Pacific Fisherman*, of Seattle, were appointed by President Coolidge as the two members for the United States. The precedent created by this Treaty of making Canada, not Great Britain, the principal in treaties affecting only Canada, continues to be followed on negotiations of a similar type.

Financial Relations. The Great War brought a momentous change in the relations of Canada and the United States. New York, rather than London, is the centre to which Canada looks for capital for her borrowings. In addition to this, American capital is invested heavily in Canadian industries—mining, the motor industry, paper mills, water power, etc. There are now about a thousand branches in Canada of American factories. American insurance companies have large investments in Canada. It is probable that in no single case does a political design for union lie behind this

purely business enterprise. The *Financial Post* (Jan. 9, 1925), summing up the development of 1924, said:

"It is a new common interest that has been added; the common interest of capital. Eventually American capital must have attained the ascendancy in Canada, for geographically, ethically and economically, there could have been no resisting the movement of American wealth northwards to find new fields for productive use. The War, of course, which shut off the supply of British capital and greatly increased American wealth, brought the movement to a head much sooner than it could possibly have developed in the ordinary course of events. . . . There is no reason why Englishmen should regret the situation. Canada, politically, is firmly attached to the British Empire, no matter where her economic affiliations are the strongest. American capital is making Canada a stronger and richer nation; if that makes her a stronger asset of the British Commonwealth of Nations, then the other British nations have no cause to regret the advent of American capital. And when the problem of exchange has been settled, Britain will have equal opportunity with the United States to invest in Canada."

Canadian short loans at four per cent. were taken at par in New York. One result of the holdings by rich Americans in Canadian mines is the disposition to defer dividends and to put earnings back into the property in order to postpone the paying of income tax. Canadians are still in financial control of the chief Canadian enterprises. The *Toronto Globe* (Apr. 19) said:

"The banking capital of Canada is, in the main, supplied by Canadian investors, with a sprinkling of British and United States holders of bank stock. There is no chartered bank in the Dominion of which Wall Street has any measure of control. Canadian banks, like Canadian railways, do much business abroad and employ much foreign labour.

"The land of Canada is owned by Canadians. The mortgage indebtedness upon it is chiefly held by financial institutions that draw their funds from home insurance accumulations of short-term debentures sold in Britain, and from the savings of Canadian investors. Considerable investments in timber lands are held in the United States, but the measure of these investments may be estimated from the report of the Bureau of Statistics that in 1919, 61 per cent. of all capital in the lumbering industry was Canadian, 11 per cent. British, and 27 per cent. United States. In the allied paper and pulp industry, the figures were 68 per cent. Canadian, 4 per cent. British, and 24 per cent. United States. Wall Street, so far from controlling Canadian farming and forest lands, has not even a substantial stake in them.

"In National, Provincial and Municipal debts, railways, banks, farm lands and forests, mines and fisheries, Canadian capital dominates. In factory development there was a steady infiltration of United States capital, but the assertion of *The American Economist* that 60 per cent. of the stocks and bonds of Canadian manufacturing companies is held by investors in the United States is a grotesque misrepresentation that never should have been given currency by a journal professing to deal with facts. The economic conquest of Canada by Wall Street is a myth. It cannot stand the spotlight."

A recent financial reform in the United States is beginning to attract attention in Canada. In 1921 Congress created the Bureau of Budget to revise and report upon proposed expenditures. The result has been retrenchments amounting in the aggregate, since that time, to about two billion dollars. The *Montreal Star* (Nov.

22) said: "The object of the system is to wage incessant warfare on the hundreds of departments that are ever reaching out to fatten on the Treasury. The Budget Bureau stands alone as watch-dog and guardian to fend off these incessant, and often most subtle, attacks."

The *Star* published a full report of the account of his stewardship, which the Director, General Lord, delivered before the New York Chamber of Commerce. It hoped that leaders in Canada would consider the experiment carefully. General Lord pointed out that the holder of his office would never be popular, since his function was to resist all but really vital expenditure. He outlined his duties to the people: "He is independent. He owns no master in the Federal service except the President of the United States, whose policies he tries earnestly to carry out. At times when, with his back to the wall, he is fighting your fight, not his own, when, with the odds heavily against him, and with no help from you, he is championing your cause, not his own, he feels like saying, with John Addington Symonds: 'Happy the man who has hodsman's work in some place in the world.' Then he hears the call to service." England has similar control in the Treasury Board. Canada has no counterpart.

Trade Relations. In 1924 the United States again held its place as Canada's best customer. The exports to the United States in 1924 were valued at about \$413,000,000, more than half of which was wood and paper, while the value of the imports was about \$526,000,000, of which nearly half was iron and non-metallic minerals, of which the chief is coal. The defect in the quality of Canada's exports is that they are from a rapidly wasting asset, the forests. It is, perhaps, not wholly a matter of congratulation that, in spite of a relatively small population, Canada ranks sixth among the nations in the volume of imports and exports, for the large foreign trade indicates a small home market. The great trade with the United States has led that government to establish at Ottawa an American commissioner, and in Canada some sixty consular agencies—an alertness in respect of trade which Canada has not yet imitated.

There was gratification in Canada at the success of Canadian farmers at the Twenty-fifth International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, in December, 1924. Against five hundred and fifty competitors, J. C. Mitchell, of Dahinda, Saskatchewan, took first prize for the best bushel of hard red wheat from the United States and Canada. He was given the title of "Wheat King of the World". Canada also stood first in sheep-breeding and in small grains generally. The Canadian success was the more satisfactory since the United States has five times as many farmers as Canada.

Visitors from the United States to Canada make the tourist traffic an important interest. British Columbia is the most favoured province for tourists, Ontario and Quebec ranking next. It is estimated that the traffic involves an expenditure by Americans in

Canada yearly of about \$150,000,000. Some estimates place it as high as twice this amount.

Under the United States Tariff law of 1922, the President was given authority to increase rates to a maximum of fifty per cent. on the advice of the Tariff Commission. The wheat growers of the American North-West demanded a higher tariff against Canadian wheat, and an increase came into effect on Apr. 7, 1924. On the basis of the Tariff Commission's investigation, the President reported:

"That the principal competing country in the case of wheat, wheat flour and mill feeds is the Dominion of Canada.

"That in the case of wheat, the difference in costs of production between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is 42 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

"That in the case of flour, the difference in costs of production between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is \$1.04 per 100 pounds.

"That difference in costs of production of mill feeds between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is \$0.003 per 100 pounds."

It is not easy to determine on what basis of enquiry such exact figures could be quoted. The President was aiming to secure in the pending election the "farm vote", and his triumphant re-election in November indicates his success. The American farmer is advised by his leader to reduce the production of wheat to home needs. Then a tariff can regulate the home price for the farmer's benefit. Vice-President Fuller, of the Wheat Council of the United States, thus stated the case:

"The population of the United States in 1923 is approximately 110,000,000, making the total domestic requirements about 660,000,000 bushels. Statistics for the 15-year period show that the average yield per acre planted is about 13.3 bushels. Thus, about 50,000,000 acres planted to wheat should yield enough of this cereal to meet domestic needs. The additional wheat required from year to year to meet the needs of increasing population should be obtained from larger yields per acre, rather than through the expansion of acreage. This programme requires a reduction in wheat land of more than 12,000,000 acres and the planting of this land to other crops."

This removal of the United States as a competitor would tend to enhance the returns of the Canadian wheat grower, but conditions in other competitive countries, such as Argentina, would be factors in the price in world markets.

The Proposed Embargo on Pulp Wood. During 1923 the Canadian Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the problem of an embargo on the export of pulp wood to the United States. The Commission handed in a voluminous report, running to nearly three hundred pages. They stated both sides of the embargo problem,* but made no recommendation on the question of an embargo: "The actual determination of a policy must rest with the Government." The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

*NOTE—See C. A. R., 1923, page 78.

in coming officially before the Commission, appeared rather to favour an embargo. Later on the members were inclined to support, instead, a graduated export tax, and some even actively opposed all thought of an embargo or tax. The private owners of land producing pulp are against it, for they get a higher price in the United States than they would get in Canada if export were prohibited. The protagonist for an embargo, F. J. D. Barnjum, announced, in disgust at the inaction of the Government, that he would sell his holdings of pulp lands in Canada and remove to another country. His note of alarm about the situation had at least vigour, and it was met by protests from the United States that an embargo would be an unfriendly act which might call for retaliation. Among Mr. Barnjum's queries are the following (letter to the *Montreal Gazette*, undated, but written in October):

"Do the public know that an aerial survey of the territory north of the St. Lawrence and east of the Saguenay has revealed the astounding fact that that whole territory is seventy-five per cent. burnt?"

"Do the people know that the very existence of the great pulp and paper industry is threatened, not only through the premature exhaustion of its raw material supply, but through ruinous competition brought about by the furnishing of cheap raw material to its competitors in the United States?"

"Do the people know that pulpwood exported to the United States cost the Americans only \$9.77 per cord, while the wood used by Canadian mills cost the Canadian manufacturers \$13.33 per cord? (These figures are both taken from the report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.)"

"Do the people know that a cord of exported wood leaves in Canada a matter of \$10, while a cord of wood manufactured into paper enriches the country to the extent of \$50 to \$60?"

"Do the people know that our wood-using industries are second only to agriculture as revenue producers, and that the failure of the pulp and paper industry alone would bring this country close to bankruptcy?"

"Do the people know that the only measure that can possibly stabilize this industry to-day is an embargo on the exportation of its raw material?"

"Nature is proclaiming on every hand that this continent has already been over-denuded of forest cover. This is seen in the alternate floods, droughts, vast forest fires, tornadoes, late and early frosts, and consequent failure and loss and damage to crops. In other words, nature's whole equilibrium is being upset by the ruthless hand of the exploiter."

Such startling statements produced their effect, and by the end of 1924 the Canadian government was preparing to embark upon a vigorous campaign for the preservation of the forests, while taking no action on the proposed embargo.

The Deepening of the St. Lawrence: The Chicago Drainage Canal. The question much discussed during 1923 of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea continued to attract interest during 1924. In March, the governments of the United States and Canada agreed to enlarge the existing Joint Engineering Board. In addition, the President of the United States named a St. Lawrence Commission, with Herbert Hoover, Secretary of State and an eminent engineer, as its Chairman. The Commission was a large body, repre-

sentative of both the Eastern and the Western states concerned. Canada had objected to an international Commission as possibly tying her hands, and in May announced her appointment of a National Advisory Committee, consisting of the Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, Chairman; Thomas Ahearn, Ottawa; Hon. W. E. Foster, St. John, N.B.; Beaudry Leman, Montreal; Edward D. Martin, Winnipeg; Dr. W. L. MacDougall, Montreal; Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C., Toronto; Major-General John W. Stewart, Vancouver; Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Quebec. On the joint engineering Board Canada was to be represented by D. W. McLachlan, of the Department of Railways; O. O. Lefebvre, chief engineer of the Quebec Stream Commission (Montreal), and Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, of Toronto.

By agreement, power, as well as navigation, was to be included in the enquiries of the Board. Quebec was hostile to the project, Ontario and the nearer West, friendly, while the far West was looking rather to an outlet on the Pacific.* No advance was made in the project during 1924 beyond further enquiries into feasibility and cost. The antagonism of Quebec made the Canadian government chary in regard to approval of the project. The *Montreal Gazette* (July 2) denied, indeed, the antagonism of that city.

"As a matter of fact, there has never been a considerable sentiment in Montreal against the deepening of the Waterway, and certainly none, on the part of the shipping interests, founded upon the notion that the business of the port of Montreal would be put in jeopardy. The project has been questioned on two grounds; one, the great cost involved; the other, the imprudence of placing the Waterway under joint jurisdiction with the United States; and it has been pointed out that the expectation of lake ports becoming terminals of ocean vessels is futile. . . . Montreal takes neither a narrow nor a selfish view of the subject. No apprehension has ever been felt that ocean ships will use canals. What happened when the Lachine and Welland canals were enlarged will happen again. The lake vessels will come to meet the ocean steamers at Montreal, and whatever increase in trade may be brought about will benefit this port."

A more urgent problem for the immediate future was that of the diversion of the waters of the Great Lakes by the Chicago Drainage Canal.† Canada informed the Government of the United States on Feb. 13, 1924, that it was "unalterably opposed" to the diversion of water from the Great Lakes as proposed by a bill to be submitted by Chicago to Congress. When the bill was referred to the Rivers and Harbours Committee, Chicago claimed that its right to divert water was limited only by its needs, and, through its counsel, Mr. Behan, said:

"We have got to a point where we cannot drive a few piles in

NOTE.—*This was fully discussed in the 1923 "Review".

†See C. A. R. for 1923 for full discussion on the subject.

the lake in front of Chicago without provoking a protest from the Canadian Government. . . . We have too long endured this unnecessary interference and arrogant meddling in our domestic affairs. . . . We in Chicago are not the only ones who have been pestered, annoyed and delayed by the petty objections of the Canadians."

When the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in the matter was challenged, this was referred to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was argued in December. The States on the Great Lakes, other than Illinois, joined in opposing the action of Chicago. The Supreme Court decided in favour of federal jurisdiction in the matter, and early in 1925 the Secretary for War issued an order to Chicago which ought, during 1925, to end the injurious diversion of water.

Emigration to the United States. Excessive emigration to the United States when that country is prosperous has long been one of the difficulties confronted by Canada. Prosperity in the United States in time reaches Canada, and then there is a movement back to Canada, so that there is a floating population, now in Canada, and now in the United States. During a period in 1923 industry was expanding in the latter country, and some fourteen thousand skilled artisans crossed the border from Canada. The expansion of business in the United States slackened during 1924, and there was, then, a return movement. The whole question of emigration to the United States was complicated by the immigration laws of that country, which restricted, to definite numbers, settlers from Europe, but made no such restriction for natives of any country in America. This led Europeans wishing to enter the United States, and not included in the number from their own country, to seek entrance by way of Canada. Statistics do not, therefore, express exactly the movement of population from Canada to the United States. Early in 1924 the United States Secretary of Labour proposed to apply to Canada the limit in numbers on countries overseas, but this was rejected by Congress.

The United States learned by 1924 that the existing emigration laws permitting the entry from overseas of three per cent. of the number born in each country and who settled in the United States in 1910, brought too many immigrants, especially of the less desirable elements in Europe. Accordingly, a new law went into force on July 1, 1924, changing the date of fixing numbers from the Census of 1910 to that of 1890, twenty years earlier, before the extensive immigration from eastern and southern Europe had begun. This new law limits, by 1927, the annual overseas immigration of adults to 150,000. The children included would bring this total to about 300,000. In addition, about 200,000 would come from American states, half of them from Canada, so that the total immigration would be about 500,000. The new law favours Western, as against Eastern and Southern, Europe. Austria changes from

340 to 990, Italy from 42,057 to 3,889, Jugo-Slavia from 6,426 to 735. Germany, on the other hand, is reduced from 67,607 only to 50,129, and great Britain from 77,342 to 62,454. Henceforth the prevailing immigration from Europe to the United States will be from Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia. That from Japan is wholly excluded, much to the strenuous objection of that country, which has witnessed, in consequence, a vigorous boycott of American trade. There is no limit to immigration of native-born Canadians, but those entering by way of Canada, who were born elsewhere, must have lived at least five years in Canada. The new law will place only a slight check on the movement of Canadians to and from the United States. This will be determined by economic conditions. During the first half of 1924, 96,825 persons entered the United States from Canada. The return movement represented about one-quarter of these figures. Of the former number, no doubt many were merely transients in Canada. In future, the statutes will show exactly the numbers of emigrating Canadian-born as contrasted with those born elsewhere.

The balance against Canada in the movement to and from the United States caused bitter attacks, during 1924, on the policy of the Government in reducing the tariff. On Aug. 9, the *Montreal Gazette* said:

"On the whole, Canada has lost population to the United States. Often, too, the emigrants were skilled workers of superior class. Laws cannot be made to check such movements. Conditions may affect it to a considerable extent. The country that checks enterprise by unduly heavy taxes or which resorts to a system that operates to encourage importation rather than the production at home of goods to be consumed in the country will have no reason to wonder if it loses its people as a consequence."

This is the Protectionist argument. Advocates of Free Trade replied that the prosperity of the United States is due to complete free trade among a hundred and ten million people, and that Canada was not as attractive as the United States to settlers, less because of its high taxes than of its high tariff, which restricted its commerce and development.

Smuggling and the Liquor Traffic. On the frontier of three thousand miles between Canada and the United States, most of it purely artificial, it is certain that smuggling will be extensively practised. On Nov. 22, 1924, *Saturday Night* (Toronto) said:

"Smuggling into Canada has of late years assumed such immense proportions and has increased with such startling rapidity that it has become a national menace. Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs, is quoted as saying that at least fifty million dollars of foreign goods are smuggled into Canada every year. This is, of course, only an estimate, and no one can really have an adequate idea of the extent of a business which thrives on secrecy, never advertises, and prefers to blush and smuggle unseen. But its extent may be measured by the results; by the Canadian factories which have reduced or suspended operations because they cannot meet this unfair competition; by the workmen whose families are very close to the bread line, because Canadian merchants

have preferred the cheap goods, coming by the underground route, to those made by Canadian factories which have honestly paid the duties on their raw materials; and by the prosperity of the smuggling communities which have entrenched themselves here and there along the international boundary line between Canada and the United States."

Certain villages on the frontier between New Brunswick and Maine, and at points of contact in the West were keenly interested in the traffic. Better roads and high-powered motor cars facilitated this criminal enterprise; a laden car could easily dash down a frontier road and disappear before preventive measures could be taken. *Saturday Night* continued:

"Good state roads in the United States and good provincial roads in Canada for the first time have afforded a means of transporting large quantities of goods rapidly and efficiently. They have been an immense aid to honest business, but the criminal has seized the opportunities they offer as well. Stealing motor cars has become a traffic that requires an international organization, the extent of whose ramifications are just beginning to be understood by the authorities; but the good roads have also afforded an unparalleled opportunity for the disposal of stolen goods without too many inconvenient questions being asked. A gang of thugs can take charge of a truck loaded with valuable silks, expel or otherwise render harmless the driver, and whisk the contents to another city or across the border into Canada. The police of the city where the theft occurred would look in vain for these goods, and they would find it hard to make a case against the criminals referred to. . . . Some merchants will fill their windows with silk dresses of attractive appearance at prices far below those offered by competitive merchants. What can the latter do? The prices offered by the first merchant are below the cost price to the other merchants, but they feel that they have to meet the low prices, even though the stock owned by the first merchant would not meet the available demand. The smuggler, and the dealer who knowingly deals in smuggled goods, like quick turn-overs. When the goods are off the shelves they can welcome customs officials or Dominion police and show them around. Most of them have receipts for customs duties paid, and these can be made to do duty for whatever goods are on hand whenever officials make a call."

The traffic in liquor and in tobacco is probably the most important aspect of this unlawful trade, and during 1924 important steps were taken to check it. On Jan. 23, 1924, Great Britain and the United States signed a treaty which upholds the principle of the three-mile-limit for territorial waters, but confers on the American authorities the right to examine, and in special circumstances, to search ships under the British flag for alcoholic beverages intended for the United States. In return, the British ships are permitted to bring liquor as stores or cargo into American territorial waters, provided such liquors are under seal. When enquiries and examinations show a reasonable ground for suspicion, a search of the vessel may be instituted. If there is reasonable cause for belief that the vessel has committed, or is committing, an offence against the prohibition of the importation of alcoholic beverages to the United States, the vessel may be seized and taken on to a port of the United States for adjudication.

The rights conferred are not to be exercised at a greater distance from the coast of the United States than can be traversed

in one hour by the vessel suspected. In cases, however, in which liquors are intended to be conveyed to the United States by a vessel, other than the one loaded and searched, it is the speed of such other vessel, and not that of the vessels boarded, which will determine the distance from the coast at which this right can be exercised.

The precedent of this Treaty made it easier for Canada to reach an agreement with the United States. A conference on the question had been held at Ottawa in 1923, and, on June 6, 1924, a treaty was signed at Washington, which was thus officially described by the Prime Minister to the Canadian Parliament on June 6:

"Each government is to furnish information, upon request, to the appropriate officers of the other, concerning clearances of vessels or the transportation of cargoes, shipments or loads of articles across the international boundary, when the importation of such articles transported by land is subject to the payment of duties; also information respecting clearances of vessels to any ports when there is ground to suspect that the owners or persons in possession of the cargo intend to smuggle it into American or Canadian territory. Arrangement is made for the return, under reasonable conditions, of stolen property brought into either country from the territory of the others when the owners are nationals of such other country."

Speaking of the agreement, the *Montreal Gazette* said, on June 9:

"It is safe to say that this country does not yearn for distinction as a source of bootleggers' supplies, nor is there any desire in Canada to encourage and assist in the organized and systematic evasion or violation of the Volstead Act in the United States, whether the Act commends itself to Canadians or not. On the other hand, there are large Canadian interests engaged legitimately in an export trade, and it is not desirable that any restrictions should be imposed which may interfere with that trade so long as it is carried on lawfully. In other words, such care should be exercised in giving effect to the new agreement as will prevent over-zealous action that may hamper a branch of Canadian commerce in which the United States and the Volstead Act are not concerned at all."

Other than illicit trade in liquor is covered in the agreement. Taxes on tobacco are much lower in the United States than in Canada. Tobacco interests claim that probably seven hundred and fifty million cigarettes are smuggled yearly into Canada, with a loss in taxes of about five and a half million dollars. At Brockville, Ontario, ten million cigarettes were seized during September. Illicit trade in narcotics is covered by the agreement. The *Gazette* continued: "The agreement provides also for the return of stolen property from one country to the other, for the attendance of government officials as witnesses in the other, and for extradition in cases of offences against the narcotic laws. Then there is a concession to this country by which liquor may be shipped in bond into the Yukon across the Alaska panhandle. This was a matter in regard to which there appeared, at one period of the negotiations, to be considerable difficulty, but the Canadian government has

succeeded in carrying its point, and the agreement is thereby rendered measurably less one-sided."

In summing up the problem, the *Toronto Globe* (Aug. 8) said:

"Loose customs and harbour regulations permit vessels that are notoriously engaged in smuggling to take on board full cargoes of whiskey or ale entered for export to Cuba or some country other than the United States. These vessels slip out of Canadian ports on Lake Ontario, Lake Erie or the Upper Lakes, and after "running" their cargo into some convenient, secluded cove across the lake, return in a day or two for another. . . . The Customs Department has had a rude awakening. Representatives of the textile and allied industries have made a vigorous protest to the Government against the enormous increase in smuggling. The operations of professional smugglers, it is asserted, are driving many textile firms in the direction of bankruptcy and are causing a loss of revenue to the Customs Department of not less than ten million dollars a year. A public protest of a somewhat similar nature was made some time ago by tobacco manufacturers. The textile and garment manufacturers asked the Government to put smugglers in jail and promised help in the detection and prosecution of those engaged in the contraband traffic."

TRANSPORTATION AFFAIRS OF CANADA

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The Railway Situation in 1924 ; General Conditions and Incidents The affairs of Canada's railways bulked largely in the public eye during 1924. With the rate question prominently to the fore, as a result mainly of complications arising from the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement schedules, and with the financial standing of the roads affected adversely by the depression in business, the railway problem as a whole assumed special importance, and towards the end of the year may be said to have attained a dominating position in domestic politics.

Operating results were affected to a certain extent by the bountiful crops of 1923. These had given the railways a record tonnage in the autumn of that year, and a considerable quantity of grain remained to be moved when the new year opened. As a result, traffic was fairly heavy during the first half of 1924, and until September net operating revenues of the railways were maintained at a higher level than for the corresponding months of 1923. The closing months of the year, however, registered heavy declines, and the final result showed a reduction in net operating revenues, for all roads with an operating revenue of \$500,000 or over, of \$1,689,433.

Total revenue freight loaded in Canada and received from foreign connections amounted to 93,650,916 tons, a decrease of 10,106,643 tons from 1923, or approximately 10 per cent. Wheat loadings totalled 11,716,951 tons, a decrease of 2,309,712 tons; all agricultural products, 24,535,127 tons, a decrease of 959,712 tons; anthracite coal, 5,581,219 tons, a decrease of 1,928,041 tons; bituminous coal, 14,494,900 tons, a decrease of 3,505,116 tons; forest products, 13,720,642 tons, a decrease of 872,316 tons; manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, 21,803,452 tons, a decrease of 2,396,681 tons.

The revenue from freight traffic of the roads indicated was \$307,431,243 in 1924, compared with \$332,373,490 in 1923, and from passenger traffic, \$79,412,430, compared with \$84,107,086. Total operating revenues amounted to \$441,249,525, a decrease from 1923 of \$29,986,902, or 6.4 per cent. On the other hand, the railways were able to effect considerable economies, operating expenses being reduced from \$405,893,061 in 1923 to \$377,595,592 in 1924, or by \$28,297,468. The payroll was cut from 167,572 to 159,030 in *personnel*, and from \$246,444,727 to \$231,517,862 in amount, and there were substantial reductions in maintenance charges and transportation expenses. Thus, while total operating revenues fell off

by nearly \$30,000,000, net operating revenue only declined by the relatively small sum of \$1,689,433, amounting to \$63,653,933 in 1924, as against \$65,343,366 in 1923. Other interesting statistics of the year revealed an increase in the average number of miles of road operated from 38,480 in 1923 to 38,767 in 1924; and decreases in the number of tons of revenue freight carried one mile from 33,933,180,568 to 30,407,690,912; in the number of revenue passengers carried one mile from 3,050,783,849 to 2,849,187,678; in the total train miles from 116,742,078 to 110,183,028, and in average operating expenses per train mile from \$3.48 to \$3.43. Against this the average freight revenue per freight train mile increased from \$5.07 to \$5.20; the average freight receipt per revenue ton mile from .979 cents to 1.011 cents, and the average passenger receipt per passenger per mile from 2.757 cents to 2.787 cents.

Railway construction in 1924 was carried on by 5 railways, which laid 422.83 miles of new track. The Canadian National Railways built 98.47 miles of line, of which all but 19.57 miles was in Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway built 223.13 miles, all of which was in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Short mile-ages were constructed by the Central Canada Railway and the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. Railway in Alberta, and the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway completed 73 miles of line, of which 33.60 was an extension of the main line northerly.

Complete statistics for all steam railways in Canada for 1923 were published by the Dominion Statistician in the latter part of the year 1924, and these furnished much valuable data regarding the condition and operation of Canada's railways in that year. Gross earnings from operations amounted to \$478,338,046, compared with \$440,687,127 in 1922; operating expenses \$413,862,818, compared with \$393,927,406, and net operating revenue \$64,475,228, compared with \$46,759,721. The deduction of interest charges, taxes, dividends, etc., left a deficit of \$45,440,473, which marked an improvement for the year of \$13,272,493. Of the 53 railways reporting, 28 earned operating expenses and showed net operating revenues of \$66,596,637, while 25 recorded operating deficits aggregating \$2,121,408. After taking into account all other income and expense, 16 roads reported a net corporate income of \$43,220,522, and 37 roads a net corporate loss of \$58,031,294. Only six roads paid dividends—the C.P.R., \$29,421,943; Canada Southern, \$450,000; Quebec Central, \$169,080; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, \$270,750; Napierville Junction, \$36,000, and Thousand Islands Railway, \$8,400. Freight traffic in 1923 aggregated 102,258,933 tons of revenue freight and 34,067,658,527 ton miles. This was 12 per cent. greater than in 1922, and was the heaviest volume of traffic ever handled by Canadian railways, the previous high record being in 1920, with 31,894,411,479 revenue ton miles. Lower freight rates, however, and other factors, such as a larger proportion of low-class freight, affected revenues, and the total receipts of \$336,267,702 were only 6.5 per cent. ahead of 1922. The number of

passengers carried one mile was 3,076,341,444, an increase of 9 per cent., while passenger revenue amounted to \$84,984,351, an increase of 7·2 per cent. Fifteen passengers were killed and 406 injured during the year, compared with 11 killed and 336 injured in 1922.

The coal bill of the railways amounted to \$58,586,000 in 1923, or over 25 per cent. of all the coal used in Canada. During the same year they expended \$175,756,000 for maintenance and \$59,000,000 for additions and betterments, or a total of \$234,756,000 for materials and labour. Their total payroll for operation, maintenance, etc., was \$253,320,000, and they employed an average of 178,452 persons, or about one-third as many persons as all manufacturing plants in Canada. Ties and rails cost \$12,862,002 and \$12,175,389, respectively, being the most expensive items entering into the cost of construction and upkeep. In 1911 the average price per tie of all grades was 43·8 cents; in 1923, 92·9 cents. The average wholesale price of steel rails increased in the same period from \$30.66 to \$50.00 per ton.

There was an increase of 521 miles of track operated, compared with the previous year, and, in addition 35·68 miles were completed, but not opened for traffic. Railway construction was fairly active, especially in the Western provinces, and 1,226 miles were under contract, with 1,012 miles surveyed, but not started at the end of the year. Mileage of Canadian railways under operation on Dec. 31, 1923, was 52,365, of which 40,094 was single track, 2,591 second track, and 9,680 sidings, with 1,447 miles in Nova Scotia, 1,947 in New Brunswick, 277 in P.E.I., 4,919 in Quebec, 10,956 in Ontario, 4,521 in Manitoba, 6,517 in Saskatchewan, 4,784 in Alberta, 4,395 in British Columbia, 58 in Yukon, and 273 in United States. Up to the end of 1923 the aid given to railways by the Dominion had totalled \$179,396,755; by provinces, \$35,022,123, and by municipalities, \$12,922,128, while the total amount of land grants was 46,886,797 acres, with 13,324,950 more granted by Quebec under special conditions.

Important grade separation undertakings in Toronto were advanced a stage nearer realization during 1924. The Board of Railway Commissioners held several hearings in the early part of the year to consider plans for the elimination of grade crossings in the northwest section of the city, and on June 5 issued an *interim* order directing that subways on Bloor Street should be commenced not later than Aug. 1 and completed not later than July 1, 1925, and that work on the Royce Avenue subway should be started in the spring of 1925. As directed, this work was begun on Aug. 1, and was carried on actively for the balance of the year. Of more vital interest was the settlement of the waterfront viaduct issue, which had been in abeyance since 1913. The City, refusing to approve an alternative plan submitted by the railways combining bridges and viaduct, negotiations were opened with the Government as representing the owners of the Canadian National Railways to secure the enforcement of the original agreement. An

independent report was made by Lieut.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways, who advised the carrying out of the 1913 plan, with certain minor modifications, at a cost of approximately \$28,476,172. The Government accepted the Dubuc report, the necessary legislation was rushed through Parliament in the closing days of the Session, a formal agreement was concluded between the city of Toronto, the Harbour Board and the railways, and ratified by Order-in-Council, and, on Dec. 23, the Railway Board passed an order approving the plans authorizing the works to be constructed.

Further progress was made in 1924 in the utilization of self-propelled cars in local passenger service. On April 15 the Canadian National Railways reported that it was operating these cars between Transcona and Winnipeg, Toronto and Beaverton, Campbellton and Bathurst, N.B.; Brockville and Westport, Ont.; Toronto and Weston, Dalhousie and Dalhousie Jct., N.B.; Victoria and Cowichan Lake, B.C.; Trenton and Picton, Ont., and Toronto and Hamilton. Later in the year cars were placed in service between Montreal and St. Eustache, Montreal and Rawdon, Montreal and Waterloo, Ottawa and Pembroke, Summerside and Tignish, P.E.I.; Chatham and Newcastle, Stanley and Cross Creek, Fredericton and Centerville, N.B.; Halifax and Windsor Jct., Kitchener and Elmira, Brantford and St. George. C. C. Bowker, General Manager, Central Region, C.N.R., in addressing a regional staff meeting towards the end of the year, stated that a big saving in operating expenses could be effected where a gas or battery car could be substituted for a steam train; that there were ten cars in operation on the Central Region, and that five or six more would be built during the Winter for use in this Region. In November, the T. & N.O. Railway placed two battery cars between Swastika and Larder Lake. The Canadian Pacific Railway also had a number of self-propelled cars in operation, notably between Galt and Hamilton.

The Railway Association of Canada, with 21 members, operating 38,747 miles of railway, or approximately 94.8 per cent. of the total mileage in Canada, held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on June 17, when reports were presented covering the period from Nov. 8, 1922. These outlined successful negotiations with employees in shop trades and on maintenance of way for wage adjustments; reviewed the rate situation, showing that reductions in Canada since the peak in 1920 had exceeded those in the United States by over 100 per cent.; and stated that since the last general session the Association had dealt with 34 matters before the Board of Railway Commissioners at formal and informal hearings. Committee reports enumerated a long list of subjects that had received the attention of the Association. E. W. Beatty, k.c., was elected President, while the Executive Committee comprised Mr. Beatty; J. N. Beckley, President Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; P. E. Crowley, President New York Central Railway; G. W. Lee, Chairman Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, and Sir Henry Thornton, President Canadian National Railway.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League, composed of over 100 traffic directors, managers, commissioners, representatives and other officials in charge of traffic for industrial and commercial organizations, held its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Nov. 26. Apart from the presentation of reports and election of officers, the meeting was featured by a dinner attended by a number of guests, including Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto. R. J. Fitzpatrick, the retiring President, stated the objects of the League to be, in part, as follows: "To promote a better understanding by the public and the Dominion and Provincial Governments of the needs of the traffic world; to secure modifications of present laws, regulations and rulings where harmful to the free interchange of commerce; to advance fair dealings; to promote, conserve and protect commercial and transportation interests; to co-operate with the Board of Railway Commissioners, other organizations and the transportation companies, and thus bring about better conditions." Officers elected were: President, W. R. Ingram, Swift Canadian Co., Toronto; Vice-President, W. C. Thompson, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Toronto; Treasurer, H. W. Blahout, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Toronto; Secretary, C. D. Crichton, Imperial Oil Co., Limited, Toronto.

The Railway Commission; Freight Rates and Problems of 1924. The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, charged with many important duties connected with the regulation of Canada's railways, experienced a year of much activity. It held 55 public sittings, 27 in Ontario, 3 in Quebec, 2 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan, 7 in Alberta, 6 in British Columbia and 2 each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the total number of miles travelled by the Board and its officers being approximately 485,442. Altogether 3,314 applications and complaints were received and dealt with, 93 per cent. of these being disposed of without the necessity of formal hearings. The number of orders issued was 1,070, including 26 general orders which were those immediately affecting all railway companies subject to the Board's jurisdiction. Departmental activities included the receiving and filing by the Traffic Department of 72,444 tariffs and supplements; the inspection of crossings, culverts, cattle guards, bridges, subways, etc., to the number of 320 by the Engineering Department; the investigating of 1,550 accidents by the Operating Department, which listed a total of 2,834 accidents on Canadian railways during the year, with 318 persons killed and 3,254 injured; and the reporting on 936 forest fires for which the railways under the Board's jurisdiction were held responsible, the burned area covering 30,455 acres and the damage done being estimated at \$128,178.

There was one change, but that a most important one, in the *personnel* of the Commission. On August 9 the death occurred, with startling suddenness, at his farm near Woodstock, N.B., of Hon. F. B. Carvell, the Chief Commissioner. His loss at this particular juncture was all the more serious in view of the difficult problem facing the Board in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case, which had but just been precipitated into the forefront of public affairs and was about to be the subject of an important hearing by the Commission. The Government, after considerable deliberation, on Sept. 16 named as his successor, Harrison Andrew McKeown, Chief Justice of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, who had come into prominence earlier in the year as Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate the Home Bank failure.

The Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case. Overshadowing all other questions before the Board in 1924 was the Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case. The rate agreement in the Crow's Nest Pass Act, 1897, by which the Canadian Pacific Railway undertook to reduce rates on grain and grain products eastbound from the Prairie Provinces and on specified commodities westbound from Fort William or points east thereof to Prairie points, had been suspended by Order-in-Council in 1918 and further suspended until July 6, 1922, by the Railway Act of 1919. Prior to the termination of the suspension in 1922, Parliament had accepted the recommendation of a special committee and had continued the suspension, except with respect to grain and flour, for another year, giving the Government power, if it saw fit, to extend the legislation for a second year. This authority had been duly exercised so that, when 1924 opened, the higher rates which had been in effect during the suspension were still in force, while the suspension itself was due to terminate, unless prior action was taken to extend it, on July 6.

As this crucial date approached, interest in the question grew, particularly in Western Canada, where sentiment generally favoured the restoration of the agreement. The railway companies, however, viewed the outlook with apprehension and in a memorandum to the Government requested that the suspension should be continued and the whole matter of railway rates throughout the Dominion left to the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners. This roused the West and on June 5 a general meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, which throughout the subsequent proceedings took a leading part in voicing Western opinion, was held at which resolutions were adopted protesting against any further suspension of the agreement and urging that the application of the railways be refused. The Winnipeg resolution was promptly endorsed by other boards of trade throughout the Prairie Provinces. Meanwhile the Railway Association of Canada on June 6 issued a strong statement in support of the railways' position and the same day Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, announced that the Government would give both sides to the controversy an opportunity to state their views.

The promised hearing by the Government was held on short notice on June 27 and continued on June 29. The entire Cabinet, with several members of Parliament, were present, the railways being represented by Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Montreal, and the three Prairie Provinces by H. J. Symington, K.C., Winnipeg. Mr. Lafleur, in the course of his argument, intimated that, if the agreement were permitted to come into effect the Canadian Pacific Railway intended to confine the rates to the sections of line to which they had applied when the agreement was entered into, while the Canadian National Railways would only make reductions in such cases as would be necessary to meet the C. P. R. rates. A declaration that restoration of Crow's Nest rates would be injurious to British Columbia was voiced by H. H. Stevens, M.P., for Vancouver Centre, who was supported by other British Columbia members, while a telegram was read from Premier Oliver pointing out how the British Columbia fruit growing industry would suffer unless eastbound rates were placed on an equality with westbound rates. Mr. Symington was heard on the 29th. He stated that the Prairie Provinces were seeking no favours or preferential treatment but simply their rights and urged that, as the Crow's Nest rates had been embodied in the law as laid down by the Board of Railway Commissioners for 15 years before the agreement was suspended, it would be the duty of the Board to enforce their restoration and prevent discrimination. Several speakers, including Hon. T. A. Crerar, Premier Bracken of Manitoba and Robert Forke, M.P., spoke in support of the agreement, while W. F. Carroll, M.P., and L. H. Martell, M.P., expressed objections to it from the standpoint of the Maritime Provinces.

Notwithstanding the arguments of the railways and the protests of British Columbia and Maritime Province spokesmen, the Government refrained from taking action so that at midnight, July 6-7, the westbound

rates provided by the agreement became automatically effective. The following day both transcontinental railway companies issued new tariffs embodying these rates but applying them exclusively to points of origin and points of destination that were in existence on the lines of the C. P. R. when the agreement was put into effect on Jan. 1, 1898. The result of confining the tariffs to these points was to create many inequalities. Complaints of discrimination were immediately voiced and as time passed many protests were poured in on the Government and the Railway Board. The *Manitoba Free Press* at this time described the action of the railways as a "preposterous stunt" and on July 24 went even further and called it a "conspiracy to break the law, rob the people and bulldoze Parliament." The Winnipeg Board of Trade met and adopted a resolution protesting against the manner in which the agreement was being applied. A committee of the Board appeared before the Manitoba Government on July 22, petitioning for its support, and shortly after Premier Bracken announced that a protest would be sent to the Railway Board and that H. J. Symington, k.c., had been retained to look after the interests of the Province. In Alberta, Calgary, which had been on the C.P.R. in 1898, received the reduced rates, while they were denied to Edmonton. In Saskatchewan, Regina was favoured at the expense of Saskatoon. In the East the case of Brantford received special prominence in view of its importance as a manufacturing centre. With protests arriving from these and many other points the Railway Board announced on Aug. 7 that it had fixed Sept. 17 as the date for the commencement of an investigation of the whole problem. Prior to the hearing, the Railway Association of Canada issued a statement in reply to the charge that the railways had been guilty of "a contemptuous defiance of the law", the chief point of which was that having been advised that the rates applied only to the Canadian Pacific mileage as it existed in 1897 and as the application of the rates to the whole railway territory would result in losses too heavy to be borne, there had been no alternative but to fyle tariffs in accordance with the advice received and to await action by the Railway Commission on such complaints as might be laid before it.

The momentous hearing opened on Sept. 17 and lasted until Sept. 26, seven days being occupied in receiving evidence and listening to argument. There appeared on behalf of the Railway Association of Canada, Eugene Lafleur, k.c.; for the C. P. R., W. N. Tilley, k.c. and for the C. N. R., Alistair Fraser, k.c. H. J. Symington, k.c., represented the three Prairie Provinces and S. B. Woods, k.c., appeared for the cities of Edmonton and Saskatoon. G. G. McGeer, k.c., spoke for British Columbia and Hon. R. E. Finn, k.c., for the Maritime Provinces. Isaac Pitblado, k.c., was retained by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and D'Arcy Scott, k.c., represented the National Dairy Council. The argument, which was presented at great length by the various counsel and their associates, centred mainly around the rate-fixing powers of the Railway Board in relation to such legislation as the Crow's Nest Pass Act, it being argued, by the railways, that the legislation creating the Board superseded all prior rate-fixing legislation and, by counsel on the other side, that the Board was bound by such legislation.

On Oct. 14 the decision of the Commissioners was announced. An order, No. 408, disallowing the tariffs published by the railways on July 7 and requiring that they be withdrawn within 15 days, was issued by the Board, the order being based on a lengthy judgment given by Commissioner Boyce, confirmed by a judgment given by the Chief Commissioner and concurred in by Deputy Chief Commissioner Nantel and Commissioner Lawrence. The remaining members of the Board, Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean and Commissioner Oliver, gave dissenting judgments. The majority judgment, after reviewing the history of the case at great length, found that the 1897 rates, while fair and reasonable at the time, were not adequate to present conditions of traffic; that continuance of these rates compelled unjust and unfair reductions by other

railways not parties to the contract; that rates in force prior to July 6 were equitable, uniform and undiscriminatory in effect and had been permitted by the Board after full and exhaustive examination; that rates effective July 7 were unequal, unfair, not uniform and subversive of a stable rate structure; and that the C. N. R. was entitled to just and reasonable rates but was unable to obtain them and suffered loss in consequence. Of particular importance was the decision that the Crow's Nest Pass Subsidy Act was not a special act within the meaning and intent of the Railway Acts of 1888 and 1903 or afterwards, and that the Board's jurisdiction and powers conferred upon it by its constitution (the Act of 1903) and continued in subsequent acts were not limited by anything contained in that subsidy act or in the agreement of Sept. 6, 1897. Pursuant to the Board's order, the railways on Oct. 27 restored the rates in force prior to July 7.

Publication of the majority judgment aroused a storm of hostile criticism throughout Western Canada. In interviews and in editorials the press reflected this feeling of resentment. "An outrageous injustice to the West," was the reported opinion of A. J. Poole, President of the United Farmers of Manitoba. "An amazing decision and one which puts the Railway Board in a ridiculous light before the people of Canada," was the comment of T. A. Crerar, M.P. Hon. E. J. McMurray, Solicitor-General, described it as "the heaviest blow that Western Canada has ever suffered", while Premier Bracken was quoted as saying, "It looks as though we were in for the hardest fight in which the West has ever been engaged". The press was not less outspoken. "We rather think," said the *Manitoba Free Press*, in an editorial entitled "The Beginning of a Big Fight", "that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will constitute the major politics of Western Canada for the next ten years." The *Toronto Globe* took the view that "no sanction should be given to the doctrine that solemn agreements made by the railway companies with the Government and Parliament can be torn up by the Railway Commission. Parliament must assert its own supremacy." On the other hand the *Vancouver Province* found that "on the whole it would seem that the Crow's Nest judgment does hold out a hope that this Province (British Columbia) will get justice," while the *Montreal Gazette* declared that "the Board of Railway Commissioners has acted logically and fairly."

An emergency meeting of the council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on Oct. 15 when a resolution was passed praying the Governor-in-Council to rescind the Board's order immediately and to compel the railways to put reduced rates into effect from and to other places, to the extent necessary to remove discriminations. The following day it was announced that the Manitoba Government had decided to appeal without delay to the Governor-in-Council and would ask that the Board's order be suspended pending hearing of the appeal. By Oct. 20 the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces had got together and agreed to co-relate their efforts and on their behalf, H. J. Symington, K.C., made formal application for a stay of proceedings in the Board's majority judgment and for the hearing of an appeal. When the application reached Ottawa on Oct. 28, the Premier and several of his colleagues were in the West and Hon. George P. Graham, acting Premier, announced, following a Cabinet meeting, that it had been decided that under the circumstances it was inadvisable to consider the Board's findings further until the return of the Prime Minister and his colleagues.

The next important step in the progress of the case was the decision on Nov. 5 by the Attorneys General of the three Prairie Provinces, in conference with Mr. Symington in Winnipeg, to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada as well as to the Governor-in-Council, and on Nov. 12, F. H. Chrysler, K.C., applied to the Railway Commission on behalf of the Western provinces for an order extending the time for applying for leave to appeal. This was granted and Nov. 27 was named as the date for the hearing of the application. Practically at the same time

Premier King stated that the appeal to the Governor-in-Council would be heard on Dec. 4.

From time to time fresh expressions of opinion were being voiced. At Brandon on Nov. 13 delegates at the convention of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities adopted a resolution by a standing vote declaring the action of the Board of Railway Commissioners to have been morally wrong, to have established a dangerous precedent and to have constituted a gross injustice to the people of Canada. Interviewed in Winnipeg on Nov. 20, the Chairman of the Board, Hon. H. A. McKeown, declared that "in killing the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates, I did not consider that we were overruling an act of Parliament, as I have seen stated in the press of Western Canada. I consider that we were cancelling an agreement which we had the power to do and I am still of that opinion." Meanwhile the *Manitoba Free Press* was defending the western position against the claim that the West was fighting for the agreement in order that it might shift part of its proper burden on eastern shoulders. "The whole case for the Crow's Nest Pass agreement," it maintained on Nov. 19, "rests upon the need for statutory *maxima* affording the West, in very partial measure, the protection which the East gets from its navigable waters."

At the hearing by the Railway Commission on Nov. 27, no difference of opinion existed among the lawyers present as to the necessity of having the Supreme Court pass upon the recent judgment of the Board, but considerable argument ensued as to the nature and wording of the questions to be submitted. The Commission granted the application for leave to appeal at once but stated that the form of the questions would have to be considered and that these would be announced later. The questions were made public on Dec. 6, being three in number. Briefly they were, (1) had the Railway Commission as a matter of law, power to disregard the agreement in revising rates; (2) if the agreement was binding on the Board, to what lines owned and operated by the C. P. R. were the rates applicable; and (3) had the Board power to authorize rates in excess of the Crow's Nest *maxima* on wheat and flour.

The appeal to the Governor-in-Council was heard on Dec. 4 and 5, practically the same array of counsel which had argued the case before the Railway Commission in September being in attendance with a large delegation from Western Canada. The brunt of the attack was borne by H. J. Symington, K.C., who laid much stress on his contention that the Board of Railway Commissioners had "flouted the authority of Parliament." On the whole the argument followed very much the same lines as that at the September hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Premier simply announced adjournment. There followed a series of Council meetings and on Dec. 25 it was stated that an Order-in-Council had been passed ordering the temporary restoration within fifteen days of the rates set aside by the Railway Board pending the hearing of the appeal of the Prairie Provinces to the Supreme Court, which was scheduled to take place early in the New Year.

Other Rate Questions and Changes. While the Crow's Nest case was of special importance, the whole question of freight rates received attention. The matter of discrimination was touched upon by Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chairman of the Railway Commission, during his visit to the West in October and November. Speaking before the Vancouver Board of Trade on Nov. 6, he said: "There are, and always will be, certain elements which enter into the freight rates question, but I will say that, when conditions are the same, it is un-Canadian that discriminations in favour of one section against another should continue. And so, wherever that idea is embodied, with me at least, it is on the defensive, and must justify its position, or it will have to go." He declared further that "one cannot fail to be impressed with the irregularities in regulations, which, until thoroughly investigated, will continue

to be a thorn in the side of the body politic, and which will have to be removed, unless justified", and added, "unless our figures are shaped so that there will be something left for the original producer and so that he will be contented, we will be cutting off the foundation of all prosperity".

Commenting on Mr. McKeown's address, the *Toronto Globe* (Nov. 13), said: "The observation was made in the *Globe* the other day that the rate structure was rapidly forcing its way into politics, perhaps to the extent of overshadowing the tariff as an immediate theme of discussion. The Vancouver speech of Mr. McKeown is not calculated to cause the controversy to subside, but will probably add to it. To the freight rate question he has linked up the whole problem of grain transport. His task, as he says he sees it, is one of greater magnitude than that facing any previous head of the Railway Commission."

In addition to rate changes effective in connection with the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement schedules, the railways had, on April 14, made operative certain reductions in class rates between points in the Maritime Provinces and territory Montreal and west as far as Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Armstrong. These reductions restored in some degree the relationship which existed for many years prior to the War, and gave a measure of relief to shippers in the eastern provinces, who had been hampered by the higher rates in effect since 1918.

The matter of rates on coal from Alberta and Nova Scotia to Ontario also received attention. Premier Ferguson informed the Ontario Legislature on Feb. 28 that he was continuing negotiations with the Canadian National Railways relative to the movement of Alberta coal, while early in March application was made on behalf of the Province to the Railway Board for an order fixing rates on coal from Alberta and Nova Scotia to Ontario. In June Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, was quoted as announcing that he had proposed to the Dominion Government a trial shipment of 100,000 tons at \$6.50 a ton, the Government guaranteeing the railways against loss. Supplementary estimates brought down in the House of Commons on July 7 contained an item of \$200,000 to provide for assistance in the transportation of Canadian coal to Central Canada, though on July 17 the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Stewart, expressed doubt as to the possibility of carrying any Alberta coal east that Summer on account of the near approach of the grain movement. A conference at Edmonton on Aug. 11, attended by Mr. Stewart, Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, and Sir Henry Thornton, President of Canadian National Railways, decided that it was too late to take action. An Order-in-Council was passed in September providing for payment, out of the \$200,000 voted by Parliament, of a sub-vention of one-fifth of a cent a ton mile on coal from Eastern Canada to stations in Ontario and Quebec, west of Riviere du Loup, provided they were points where Canadian coal came in competition with U.S. coal, and provided the railways made reductions in their published rates on coal. On Dec. 2, the Dominion Fuel Board, which was administering the fund, reported that 145,200 tons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal had been shipped under the system, 28,000 tons reaching Ontario and 117,200 Quebec, and that \$29,413 in bounties had been paid.

The year witnessed substantial progress in the construction of Freight Classification No. 17, which was originally fyled with the Railway Commission on Apr. 15, 1916, and which had been since the subject of negotiations between the carriers and shippers. A final meeting of the negotiating committee of Eastern Canada took place in Toronto on Feb. 2, 1924, it having held 38 conferences, covering 105 days. The classification, as corrected and revised, was fyled with the Board on Apr. 10. With few exceptions, all items had been settled by conference, the outstanding change being in minimum weights. During the Summer,

hearings were held by the Railway Commission in Western Canada, and on Dec. 3 and the following days a final hearing was held at Ottawa on remaining points of difference. The Board reserved judgment in regard to all items.

On Nov. 5 the Railway Commission had commenced an important hearing at Vancouver to consider the application of B.C., (1) for reduction in rates on grain from prairie shipping points to B.C. for domestic consumption to the same basis as for export, and, (2) for an order reducing the rates on grain moving westward for export to the same rates proportioned to the distance as the same grain would carry if moving eastward for export. Alberta supported British Columbia in the application. The hearing was continued on Nov. 7, 12 and 13, and at its conclusion, the Commission stipulated that the railways file written arguments against the British Columbia claim before Dec. 1.

The Manitoba Freight Rate agreement case came before the Supreme Court on Dec. 17. This agreement had been entered into in 1901 between the Manitoba Government and the Canadian Northern Railway, and, like the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, it provided for low rates. When rates were raised by legislative action during the war, Manitoba appealed against them, but, an amendment to the Railway Act making appeals impossible, no action could be taken until the amendment lapsed, on July 6, 1924. Then Manitoba revived its appeal. The Supreme Court decided that the appeal would not be maintained, thus upholding the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The Canadian National Railways in 1924

The great consolidation of railways embraced in the National System and comprising 21,872 miles of steam lines in every province of the Dominion and in several states of the Union experienced in 1924 a year of great activity and national usefulness, but yet one of disappointed hopes. The desire of the President, Sir Henry Thornton, that net earnings would reach \$30,000,000 was not realized and, in spite of every effort to develop traffic and keep down expenses, the final result was a figure of \$17,244,251, or over \$3,000,000 less than the 1923 record. "This decrease", explained Sir Henry in his annual Report,* "resulted from adverse business conditions which obtained during the greater part of the year throughout Canada and elsewhere. Traffic during the first three months of the year was in excess of that moved in the same period of 1923, but general business suffered a reduction early in April and the depression continued until the end of the year".

Including the Central Vermont Railway, gross operating revenues of the entire system amounted to \$243,968,934, compared with \$261,763,468 in 1923; gross operating expenses \$225,642,058, compared with \$240,381,919; net operating revenue, \$18,326,876, compared with \$21,381,548; and total deficit, after adding non-operating income and deducting all charges, \$55,757,481, compared with \$52,779,350. The Canadian National Railways in Canada had an operating revenue of \$11,764,089, compared with \$11,850,548 in 1923 and a total deficit of \$51,139,160, compared with \$48,978,595. Lines in the United States, not including the Central Ver-

*NOTE: See Supplement for a more detailed account of C.N.R. operations

mont, had an operating revenue of \$5,480,162, compared with \$8,580,100 and a total deficit of \$3,721,258, compared with \$2,719,079. The Central Vermont Railway had an operating revenue of \$1,082,624, compared with \$950,899 and a total deficit of \$897,062, compared with \$1,081,675.

Revenue freight tonnage of the System, not including the Central Vermont, decreased from 57,248,338 to 52,498,614 tons or by 8.29 per cent. and freight revenue from \$185,240,896 to \$171,045,297. The number of passengers carried fell from 23,683,781 to 22,707,880 or by 4.12 per cent. and the revenue from \$39,285,318 to \$37,233,998. This loss of both passenger and freight business was largely attributable to the increased competition of automobiles and trucks, a development that was giving all steam railways much concern. In a report prepared by G. T. Bell, executive assistant to the traffic Vice-President, C.N.R., it was estimated that in 1923 the railways of Canada had lost \$24,276,651 business in this way, the C.N.R. share of the loss being estimated at \$8,081,477 in Canada and \$1,747,587 in the U.S. There were 214 auto-bus services in territory competitive with the C.N.R., with a daily operated mileage of 385,440. Out of a C.N.R. mileage of 22,348, auto-buses served 3,332 miles, or 15 per cent.

Operating expenses of the System were cut from \$232,704,838 in 1923 to \$218,343,931 in 1924 or by an amount slightly greater than the decrease in freight earnings. The operating ratio was 92.68, as compared with 91.92 in 1923, and 98.77 in 1922. Of each dollar expended, 20 cents was on maintenance of way and structures, 22 cents on maintenance of equipment, 3 cents on traffic, 50 cents on transportation (rail), 1 cent on miscellaneous operation and 4 cents, general expenditure. The liabilities of the System amounted on Dec. 31, 1924, to \$2,074,255,348, the major items being the unmatured funded debt held by the public, \$913,913,082, and the Dominion of Canada account, \$1,142,268,434. The investment in road and equipment, in miscellaneous physical property, in the securities of affiliated companies, etc., was placed at \$1,949,430,186. The corporate deficit amounted to \$339,201,667. Of special importance in connection with the balance sheet was Sir Henry Thornton's announcement that the question of writing down the capitalization of the System was continuing to engage the attention of the Board and the financial department of the Company and that it was hoped before long that it would be possible to submit a scheme for consideration.

A feature of Canadian National finance during 1924 was the payment for the first time of interest, amounting to \$1,395,170, on the Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. perpetual debenture stock outstanding. The Dominion Government's obligation in this respect had long been a matter of controversy between the Government and the holders of this stock in England. The debentures were conditionally guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. but interest was not payable unless earned by the Grand Trunk. On 1923

operations, the sum of \$322,000 became available. A question arising as to the order in which certain liabilities should be met, it was decided that the debenture holders were entitled to the full 4 per cent. and this accordingly was paid. Meanwhile the debenture holders continued their agitation for an unconditional guarantee of the stock by the Dominion.

The C.N.R. had at Dec. 31, 1924, a total mileage of steam lines under operation of 21,872 miles, of which 2,803 miles were in the Atlantic, 7,669 miles in the Central and 10,407 miles in the Western Region, with 991 miles comprised in Grand Trunk Western Lines. Controlled by constituent companies but separately operated were 483 miles in the Central Vermont and 6 miles in the Thousand Island Railways. C.N.R. electric lines totalled 183 miles, a grand total of 22,544 miles. The C.N.R. steam system had 2,751 passenger and freight, 505 switching and 12 electric locomotives, with 128,781 freight, 3,560 passenger and 6,951 service cars. It operated 8 car ferries, 5 barges and 3 tugs.

Sir Henry Thornton's Activities in 1924. As head of Canada's great state-owned system, Sir Henry Thornton continued to carry throughout 1924 a heavy burden of responsibility. He was extremely active, travelled extensively, delivered many addresses, gave numerous interviews and, in general, endeavoured to improve and popularize the Company's services, advance its interests and strengthen the *esprit de corps* of the employees. One of his first statements of the year was with respect to operating results for 1923. His announcement that net revenues had exceeded \$20,000,000 elicited the comment that savings in November and December must have been of an unusual character in order to justify such a declaration. Sir Henry replied that this view was entirely correct; that gross revenues had been considerably higher in these months; that expenses had been substantially reduced and that there had been a marked improvement as a result in the financial position of the railway. It was further explained that the administration had inaugurated in 1923 a plan of spending money on maintenance in the earlier months of the year when labour was abundant and consequently less expensive, at the same time bringing the transportation machine to its highest state of efficiency to handle the large traffic movement which occurred during the last four months of the year.

Sir Henry addressed the Brockville Board of Trade on Jan. 14 and took the opportunity to repeat previous warnings against political interference. "The Canadian National Railways I regard as a child brought into the world by one Government and fostered by another," he said. "As far as I am concerned I regard myself as merely the nurse to that child. I am quite indifferent to its parentage. The successes or failures of this railway system should not be the sport of politicians or the football of politics. It belongs to the people and to no political party, and that party which plays with it will be playing false to the mandate of the people." To-

wards the end of the month, Sir Henry visited New York and spoke at a luncheon of the Bond Club. He was in Quebec early in February and, while there, addressed the Women's Canadian Club. On Feb. 8 he spoke at a meeting of the Westmount Women's Club. He left Montreal for Winnipeg on one of his periodical visits on Feb. 17, opening the railway curling bonspiel on Feb. 20 and addressing a luncheon of the Women's Canadian Club on Feb. 21. Before returning to Montreal he visited Portage la Prairie and spoke before the Board of Trade of that city.

On Feb. 22, Sir Henry found it necessary to issue a statement with respect to a report that the management intended to introduce the "Baltimore" scheme of co-operation, under which, it was stated, employees were to be given votes on the letting of contracts, distribution of work and working conditions. He characterized the report as entirely inaccurate but added, "It is true that there is under consideration and discussion a scheme for co-operative shop working, but this relates to shop practice and working conditions only and has for its object the mutual welfare of both the men and the company. There is no intention on the part of the administration of the C.N.R. system to part with any of the executive functions which are regarded as essential to the well-being of the property." On Feb. 27 Sir Henry participated at the opening of the Company's new broadcasting station in Ottawa, taking advantage of the opportunity to reply to criticisms that the 1923 profit of \$20,000,000 was a paper profit and that the Railway property was depreciating. He pointed out that the accounts of the Company were under the constant scrutiny of a reputable international firm of chartered accountants and that the accounting rules and practices followed were those of the Canadian Pacific and the important railways of the United States. With regard to the charge that the property had been allowed to depreciate, he declared that so far as his own observation went and that of other officers, the roadbed was in better condition than it had been for a long time and the number of cars and engines out of service awaiting repairs compared favourably with that of any other large railway system on the North American continent. He again urged on the employees loyalty, courtesy and service as fundamentals in the eventual success of the undertaking.

Sir Henry addressed the Montreal Canadian Club on Mar. 10 dealing particularly with the immigration question which he described as the key to Canada's future prosperity, adding however that "we shall never bring our tide of immigration to the full flood which it merits until the problem is undertaken from a financial point of view and arrangements are made to finance those who would like to come and establish themselves on the soil." On Mar. 12 he was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the American Engineering Association in Chicago, his theme being "The Railways and the State," a subject which gave him scope for a thoughtful discussion of the relative merits of state and private ownership. On his return journey, he paid a short visit to Guelph and addressed a combined meeting of the Canadian, Rotary, Kiwanis and Adanac

Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce, and went on to Owen Sound to attend the annual dinner of the local Board of Trade. Sir Henry was in New York towards the end of the month and there issued a denial of a cabled report that he intended returning to England to take over the management of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Apr. 2 he went to Ottawa to confer with the Minister of Railways respecting the Canadian National branch line bills then coming before Parliament and on Apr. 9 delivered an address to the Railway's employees over the radio in which he declared that the officers were going to protect the Company and all its staff from slanderous and libellous gossip wherever it appeared.

Sir Henry left Montreal for his regular visit to Winnipeg on Apr. 24, arriving there on Apr. 26. He spoke over the radio to the western employees of the Railway on April 29 and received a deputation from the On-to-the-Bay Association, to whom he stated that he hoped to be able to arrange for a trip of inspection over the Hudson Bay Railway during the Summer. On Apr. 30 he spoke at the Annual Meeting of the Prairie Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Returning east, he attended a dinner in Ottawa given by the Speaker of the House of Commons. About this time the President issued a statement regarding certain charges made by Senator J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, B.C., with respect to the administration of the affairs of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Government Merchant Marine on the Pacific Coast, in which he informed the public that an investigation had been made by a responsible and reliable assistant who had found that the charges were unjustified but that, as Senator Taylor had expressed dissatisfaction with this finding, he had asked R. H. M. Temple, the Company's regional counsel at Winnipeg to investigate the charges further. This investigation was still proceeding and upon completion the conclusion would be made known. (Mr. Temple's report was laid on the table in the Senate on June 10. In his findings on the various charges which included a conspiracy to dismiss Captain Boyd of the C.G.M.M. Canadian Farmer, forgery of the ship's log, bootlegging, fraudulent claims and allegations of irregularities in the purchasing department of the C.N.R. at Vancouver, Mr. Temple stated that he had been unable to find reasonable evidence proving any of the charges. The Temple report did not satisfy Senator Taylor who, on June 24, repeated the charges but declared they had not been disproved.)

The President visited Detroit on May 21 and addressed the World Motor Transport Congress on adjusting the motor vehicle to railway requirements. The following day he was in Buffalo, where he spoke at a gathering of financial and industrial men, going on to Rochester to attend a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of that city. While unable to be present at the National Social Service Convention in Toronto in June, Sir Henry sent a message which was read at the meeting of the Travellers' Aid Section on June 24 by H. H. Melanson, general passenger

traffic manager. This expressed appreciation of the work of the Travellers' Aid Society and promised the co-operation of every man and woman connected with the Canadian National Railways. On July 18, accompanied by S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President in charge of operation and construction; G. C. Grant, Vice-President in charge of finance and accounting; and other officers, Sir Henry left Montreal for his annual trip of inspection over Western Lines. The party travelled direct to Vancouver, making only brief stops at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Jasper, arriving at the Coast on July 28. On the following day Sir Henry was the principal guest at a dinner given by the B. C. Institute of Journalists. He also met the city council and other public bodies and discussed matters connected with the completion of terminals and other construction works. On July 30 he spoke at a joint meeting of the Canadian Club and Board of Trade, when he made a strong plea for greater co-operation between all parts of the Dominion, uttered a warning as to the serious consequences of freight rate reductions and again enumerated his views with respect to political interference with the management of the railway.

Aug. 1 found the party in Victoria. Here Sir Henry addressed meetings of the Canadian Club and Board of Trade and held a conference with Premier Oliver and his Cabinet, at which the railway situation in the Peace River country was discussed. Returning to Vancouver, the President proceeded from there to Prince Rupert, where he addressed the Board of Trade on Aug. 7 and then travelled east to Edmonton. From this point a trip was made into the Grande Prairie and Peace River country. At Peace River, in addressing a meeting of the Spirit River and Peace River Boards of Trade, he stated that he would do all in his power to obtain transportation relief for the district. From Edmonton the party went to Calgary, where Sir Henry spoke at a Board of Trade luncheon, at which he expressed doubt as to the possibility of seeing the objective of \$30,000,000 net earnings set for 1924. A visit was then paid to Regina, and on August 19 the party was back in Winnipeg, whence the return journey to Montreal was made, with stops at Port Arthur, Sudbury, Huntsville, Lake of Bays and Pembroke. At all these points the President delivered addresses. In the meantime, he had been invited to speak before the Engineering Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting in Toronto, but owing to his absence in the West, had been unable to attend this important gathering. He contributed a paper, however, which was read on Aug. 7 by R. A. C. Henry, Director of Economics, C.N.R. This dealt not only with the general evolution of the transportation industry, but with the history of Canadian railways and their present-day condition.

With Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, Sir Henry was the guest of the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, on Sept. 4, and discussed in his speech on this occasion various transportation matters. Referring to the Crow's Nest rates case, then pending before the Railway Board, he

declared that, if the rates were permitted to remain, both Canadian railways would find themselves in a very serious position. "The Canadian National Railways belong to you," he continued, "and you can do what you see fit with them, but may I give you my earnest assurance that any reduction of rates will simply mean a postponement of that day when the deficits will be wiped out." As to the St. Lawrence development, he remarked that there would be no opposition forthcoming from the National Railways, since he felt that it would be an economic impossibility to keep such great inland seas as the Great Lakes separated from the ocean. On Sept. 11, Sir Henry spoke at the Directors' luncheon of the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa, and again uttered a warning against freight rate reductions. He also repeated his plea for "an aggressive immigration policy captained by a courageous man", as a means of solving most of Canada's problems. The President opened the Montreal radio show on Oct. 20, when he referred to the value of radio in the prevention of forest fires. He subsequently left for Chicago, where, on Oct. 22, he spoke at a conference on education and industry at Chicago University, dealing with the part played by transportation in the industrial development of the country.

Two important addresses were delivered by Sir Henry on Oct. 28, the first before the Prescott Board of Trade at noon, and the second before the Cornwall Board of Trade in the evening. In both he predicted that, with ordinary luck, net earnings for the year would not be less than those of 1923, though the objective of \$30,000,000 could not be reached. A strong plea was also made at these gatherings for the appointment of a Minister of Immigration, who would be able to devote his whole time and energies to the task of conducting an aggressive immigration campaign. "We will never get on with this immigration problem," he declared, "until such action is taken." The following day he reached Brantford, where he spoke to the Chamber of Commerce on the freight rate question. At Hamilton, on Oct. 30, he attended a Masonic dinner and took the opportunity to reply to United States criticism of public ownership, claiming that Canada should be left to work out her own problems. He was in Boston on Nov. 12 as the guest of the Rotary Club, and told its members about Canada's railway affairs. He pointed out that public ownership of railways had been thrust on the Government, and not sought by it. It was not an experiment, for an experiment was usually entered upon willingly, but a situation confronting any railway built into new country with sparse population. On Nov. 15, the President spoke along similar lines at a luncheon of the Canadian Club of New York.

Accompanied by a party of directors and officials, Sir Henry left Montreal on Nov. 22 for a trip over the Atlantic Region, his first stop being at Moncton, where he spoke at the newly-opened C.N.R. broadcasting station. To the executive of the Moncton Board of Trade, he repeated a suggestion which he had made previously, that, if the Maritime Provinces would get together and form a small committee of business men to confer with him on

problems affecting both, it would be to their immediate mutual advantage. The party went on to Charlottetown and then to St. John. At a banquet tendered by the St. John Board of Trade on Nov. 26, the President elaborated his ideas for a representative commission to go into Maritime Province problems with him, assuring his audience that they would have his support in any action which might be necessary. Sydney was visited on Nov. 27 and 28, the terminals being inspected and matters affecting the connection with Newfoundland being considered. In addressing the Board of Trade, Sir Henry said, among other things, that the policy of the Railway was to buy in Canada all the steel used on Canadian lines and to place its orders for as much steel as possible at the Sydney plant. After stops at Pictou, New Glasgow, and other points, Halifax was reached on Dec. 1. Here an inspection was made of the railway and harbour facilities, and Sir Henry spoke at a joint meeting of the Board of Trade and Canadian Club, his speech being featured by a reply to a story recently set afloat that the Canadian National Railways were over-officered in the general offices. He pointed out that the C.N.R., with 22,000 miles of track, had 340 general officers, while the C.P.R., with 7,000 miles less of track, had 317. Density of passenger traffic was 49·5 per cent. greater on the C.P.R. and density of freight traffic 32·6 per cent. greater. Average salaries on the C.N.R. were \$6,423, and on the C.P.R., \$6,657, the ratio of salaries to total payrolls being 1·63 per cent. for the C.N.R. and 2·23 per cent. for the C.P.R. The President and his party arrived back in Montreal on Dec. 2.

Hudson Bay Railway. There was continued agitation in 1924 for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, a notable development being the organization early in the year of an On-to-the-Bay Association in Western Canada, which took the leadership in the movement. At a mass meeting in Winnipeg on Apr. 4, with delegates from the three Prairie Provinces and North and South Dakota in attendance, a resolution was adopted insisting on the Dominion Government making good its solemn promise to the citizens of Western Canada and providing for the completion of the Railway. This was followed by the sending of a delegation to Ottawa, members of which waited on the Government on Apr. 9 and appeared before the party caucuses on Apr. 10. The Saskatchewan Legislature had, meanwhile, passed a resolution urging the need of the immediate completion of the Railway, and several Western organizations, such as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, the Associated Boards of Trade of Saskatchewan, and the Retail Merchants' Association, had adopted similar resolutions. Meantime there were occasional references to the matter in the House of Commons, the Minister of Railways stating, on Apr. 2, that it would take \$20,538,000 to complete the project, including terminals and harbour works at Port Nelson. However, opposition to the undertaking was not lacking, and on May 8 the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada discussed the scheme and

adopted a motion condemning the project as unsound, and stating that there should be more investigation before the Government finally decided to proceed with the completion of the work. Somewhat of a sensation was also created when it was found in a report tabled in the House of Commons on May 27, that D. W. McLachlan, engineer in charge of dredging operations at Port Nelson, had stated in a communication to the Department of Railways in Sept., 1917, that the project was doomed to failure. Notwithstanding, Western members kept the subject before the House, and, when no appropriation was made in the estimates towards the completion of the work, conducted an all-night debate on July 16-17 on an amendment regretting the Government's failure to provide funds for the purpose, which was defeated on a vote of 78 to 20. During the debate Sir Henry Drayton repeated his suggestion that the whole project should be handed over to the Prairie Provinces, while the Minister of Railways advised those advocating the immediate completion of the railway to adopt a programme of educating public opinion in its favour. In August, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, travelled from Le Pas to end of steel at mile 332 and reported that the line was in fair condition, contradicting statements that some sections had disappeared in the muskeg. Referring to the lack of action on the part of the Government, Premier King, during his tour of the West in the Autumn, stated that to bring in a bill to complete the road would be simply to encounter such opposition as would defeat the measure. The On-to-the-Bay Association, estimating that the line could be finished to Port Nelson for \$6,000,000, later approached the Governments of the Prairie Provinces with the proposal that each should contribute \$2,000,000 to this end, completing the railway under joint auspices, but this method did not meet with much favour. The Saskatchewan Legislature approved a resolution on Dec. 2 urging that all construction necessary should be proceeded with immediately by the Dominion Government, Premier Dunning declaring that the Railway should be completed as a national undertaking. Meantime, the work of rehabilitation under the 1923 grant for this purpose was completed during the summer season to mile 214.

General Developments of the Year. On Jan. 6 there was opened for passenger service the new Longlac cut-off in Northern Ontario, forming a connection between the former Canadian Northern main line of the National Transcontinental, and effecting a saving of several hours on the Toronto-Winnipeg run. The first of the Company's own radio broadcasting stations was opened at Ottawa on Feb. 27, and during the year a second station was erected at Moncton, N.B., while receiving apparatus was installed in every important train on the System and in all the Company's hotels. In addition, broadcasting stations were rented in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto and Montreal. The Ottawa station cost \$18,253, the Moncton station \$22,500, and the equipment of 20 passenger cars, \$10,843.

The Company's branch line construction programme was announced by Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, on Mar. 24, when he intimated that he would move 26 separate resolutions providing for the construction of 26 lines, total mileage being 965 and total expenditure for which authority would be asked, \$28,311,300. On the moving of the first resolution, on Apr. 1, members of the House submitted that the fullest possible information about each line should be brought down, and particularly that the personal approval of the President of the Railway should be shown. This resulted in the presentation by the Minister on Apr. 3 of a letter from Sir Henry Thornton, in which the latter enumerated the various factors that had been given weight in preparing the branch line programme and appended statements setting forth the purpose and justification of each line. In conclusion, Sir Henry wrote, "I, therefore, endorse the programme which has been submitted to you, as representing, after full consideration of all facts and factors, that minimum which is essential to the needs of the communities served by the Canadian National Railways and the System itself". Criticism was levelled at the branch lines on the ground of unnecessary expense and also because of the provision that expenditure might be spread over three years, but by May 20 all the bills, which had been introduced following the adoption of the resolutions, had passed the committee stage and been read a third time. The Senate, which was again attacked because of its action in killing the Branch Line bill of 1923, referred each bill to its standing committee on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours and called a number of railway officials to give evidence. In the end, 19 of the 26 bills were adopted, the remaining 7, involving an expenditure of \$12,869,000, being shelved. Work on practically all the lines authorized by Parliament was well under way by the end of the year.

On May 1, Sir Henry Thornton submitted the Annual Report of the System* for 1923 to the Minister of Railways and Canals and, on May 28, Mr. Graham tabled the annual statement and delivered his speech on railway affairs. Arising from the debate on this occasion, the House agreed on the formation of "a select standing committee on railways and shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, to which will be referred the estimates of the C.N.R. and the C.G.M.M. for the present session for consideration and for report to the House, etc.". The Committee commenced its work on June 17 and made its final report on July 20. This declared that maintenance had not been slighted, but that the general standard of the Company's physical property had been improved, and stated that the amounts asked for in the estimates (\$56,000,000) were necessary and should be granted. It recommended that the Hotel Scribe property in Paris should be sold; that the acquisition or sale of property involving large sums of money ought not to be possible except by authority of an order-

*NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review*, 1923. Page 809.

in-council previously obtained; that there should be a review of the mail service and a distribution made that would give justice to the C.N.R., that there should be more co-operation between C.P.R., C.N.R. and Government departments in immigration work, and that the Government should give early consideration to the feasibility of reducing the capital sum on which interest charges were computed.

In May a survey was commenced of the main shop points of the System, starting at Winnipeg, preparatory to the experimental application of the "Baltimore & Ohio co-operative plan", which had been endorsed by labour and approved by Sir Henry Thornton. Later in the year it was decided to try the plan in the Moncton shops. On June 7, in conjunction with the Chicago and North-western Railway, a fast passenger service was inaugurated between Chicago and Jasper Park and on June 16 new trains were operated for the first time between Montreal and Washington over the C.N.R. and allied lines. The death occurred on June 8 of John H. Sinclair, New Glasgow, a director, and on June 28, James Stewart, of Winnipeg, resigned from the Board. An interesting move was made on July 5, when it was announced that the chief officers and officials had expressed a willingness to give up a day's pay a month in order to assist the Company in maintaining its net earnings. In September the Company's motive equipment was augmented by the addition of five Sante Fé locomotives, built by the Canadian Locomotive Co., Kingston, and reputed to be the largest engines in the British Empire, and among the most powerful simple locomotives in the world. They had a total weight of 409,000 lbs. each, and were designated for heavy transfer service at Toronto. To the Canadian National was accorded the honour towards the end of September of conveying H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from Long Island to his ranch in Alberta, thence to the Pacific Coast and back east again. A special train, composed of the official cars "Balmoral" and "Ottawa", with two standard sleeping cars, a diner and two baggage cars was made up for the purpose. Greatly reduced time on the Toronto-Winnipeg run was announced on Nov. 26, to become effective Dec. 6, 3 hours and 55 minutes being lopped from the westbound and 4 hours from the eastbound schedule. The C.P.R. announcing a faster run, the C.N.R. countered by cutting off another hour. This fast time was continued up to the end of the year, when the rival roads agreed to end the competition and both reverted to a 38-hour schedule. On Dec. 20 it was announced that, in view of the considerable distances which separated many of the directors from headquarters, an executive committee, composed of those near at hand, had been appointed to deal with matters requiring prompt attention, this Committee consisting of Sir Henry Thornton, Gerard Ruel, K.C.; E. R. Decary, J. S. Rayside, Major Graham A. Bell, Tom Moore, J. G. Gardner and D. J. McDougald.

Immigration and Colonization. Plans of the Canadian National Railways for immigration work in 1924 were outlined by

Dr. W. J. Black, European manager of the Department of Colonization and Development, on his return to England from Canada early in January. There would, he said, be a careful selection of settlers from the point of view of their adaptability and for the protection of their interests after their arrival in Canada. In this latter particular the assistance of the Soldier Settlement field service of the Federal Government would be requested. An organization was to be specially developed for bringing out and settling in homes in rural districts boys and girls of from 15 to 18 years of age. Group settlements on lands along the Railway's lines were to be arranged, the groups being limited to 20 families on approximately 160 acres each. The passage to Canada would be met under arrangements between the Empire Settlement Committee and the Canadian Government, and the land would be placed at the settler's disposal on easy terms. Dr. Black shortly after signed an agreement with the Empire Settlement Committee on behalf of the C.N.R., under which selected British families were to be assisted to Canada and placed on the land in small communities.

Visiting Canada in April, Dr. Black stated that commendable headway was being made in building up an organization to deal with the immigration problem and that he believed there would be little difficulty in securing workers for farms and other industries as fast as Canada could absorb them. Activities continued throughout the Summer, and, in September, steps were taken to inaugurate a series of winter lectures in the British Isles for the benefit of farm settlers emigrating to the Dominion in the Spring of 1925. At the conclusion of the course, students were to be guaranteed employment on a good Canadian farm, with an introduction to the nearest agricultural college. Dr. Black was back in Canada in October to discuss with the chief executive officials plans for 1925 immigration. After about a year's work he had reason to be greatly encouraged with what had been accomplished. Throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and on the continent, there was a strongly-expressed interest in Canada, and millions of people would come to the Dominion when satisfied that it would be to their advantage to emigrate and when able to make the necessary arrangements. He announced that colonization agencies had recently been opened in Rotterdam, Oslo and Copenhagen. Returning to England, Dr. Black made a tour of a considerable portion of Europe and reported that prospects of securing suitable types of settlers were never better, the outlook in Holland and in Hungary being particularly good. On Nov. 26, W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of Colonization and Development, announced that Dr. Black had been appointed to the new position of Director of Colonization and Development, with headquarters at Montreal, and would return to Canada from London at the beginning of the year to complete the organization required for the new post.

Principal Appointments, 1924.

January	... W. J. Black.....	Eur. Manager, Colonization and- Development Dept.	London
"	... W. A. Booth.....	Director, Safety First and First Aid	Montreal
"	... A. S. McLean....	General Supt. of Hotels	Montreal
"	... R. F. Macleod...	Manager, Tariff & Ticket Bureau	Montreal
February	.. H. W. Harding..	European Secretary	London
"	.. D. M. Johnson...	General Agricultural Agent	Winnipeg
"	.. R. C. Vaughan...	Vice-Pres., Purchases & Stores..	Montreal
"	.. D. J. McDougald.	Director	Toronto
March	.... W. H. Kilby....	Chief of Forest Protection	Montreal
"	.... C. J. Smith.....	Executive Asst. to President ...	Moncton
April	.... W. U. Appleton..	Gen. Manager, Atlantic Region	Montreal
"	.... Louis Lavoie ...	General Purchasing Agent	Montreal
May	.... Duncan C. Grant.	Vice-Pres., Finance and Account- ing	Montreal
August	.... R. H. McKay....	Director	New Glasgow
September	Edward Brown ..	Director	Winnipeg
"	J. G. Gardner...	Director	Brockville
"	Matthew Lodge..	Director	Moncton
"	J. S. Rayside ...	Director	Montreal
"	D. E. Galloway ..	Asst. Vice-Pres. Subsidiaries ...	Montreal
"	P. A. Clews.....	European Traffic Manager	London
December	. W. J. Black.....	Director, Colonization and De- velopment	Montreal
"	. W. C. Muir.....	Gen. Manager C. N. Express ...	Montreal

The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1924. Canada's great world-circling transportation system, the Canadian Pacific Railway,* maintained its prestige as an efficient, aggressive and resourceful organization in 1924. As its President, E. W. Beatty, K.C., recalled at the annual Convention of its officials at Quebec, on Mar. 22, it had 15,000 miles of railway in Canada and controlled 5,102 miles in the United States. It owned and operated telegraph and express systems, 13 hotels and 16 bungalow camps and rest houses. It carried on its operations, either directly or by agencies, in almost every country in the world. It had, in commission, 81 vessels of various types and of approximately 450,000 tons capacity. It had assets exceeding one billion dollars, and its *personnel* varied, according to business conditions, from 65,000 to 100,000.

Its financial results in 1924 were affected by the smaller grain crop and the general depression in business prevailing during the greater part of the year. The gross earnings of the Railway system, which amounted to \$182,502,156, were \$13,334,933 less than in 1923. Freight earnings fell from \$134,299,556 to \$123,505,139, while passenger earnings declined from \$36,315,818 to \$33,900,667. The carriage of grain dropped from 268,667,055 bushels to 231,805,276 bushels; of lumber, from 3,166,428,534 feet to 2,960,031,997 feet; of manufactured articles, from 8,865,482 tons to 8,033,774 tons, and of flour from 12,584,060 barrels to 12,068,000 barrels.

*NOTE: See Supplement for further C.P.R. operations during the year.



GRANT HALL, ESQ.,
Vice-President of The Canadian Pacific Railway.



ROSS HUNTINGTON MCMMASTER, ESQ.,
Director of The Canadian Pacific Railway.

The total freight carried, amounting to 28,776,386 tons, was 2,076,608 tons less than in 1923, while the number of passengers carried declined from 14,650,427 to 14,153,500. Earnings per ton mile, however, showed an increase from 0.93 cents to 0.98 cents, and earnings per passenger per mile increased from 2.63 to 2.68 cents.

Notwithstanding heavy decreases in traffic, net earnings, before deducting fixed charges, were only \$251,768 less than in the previous year, a result accomplished by a reduction in working expenses of \$13,083,165. Including all taxes, these totalled \$145,274,914, of which transportation expenses accounted for \$66,311,741, as compared with \$72,730,571 in 1923; maintenance of way and structures, \$27,277,388, as compared with \$30,776,423, and maintenance of equipment, \$32,640,070, as compared with \$34,124,839. Net earnings amounted to \$37,227,241, against \$37,479,010. Fixed charges for the year required \$14,070,286, while \$500,000 was contributed to the pension fund. Dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. on preferred and 7 per cent. on ordinary stock were again paid, leaving a net surplus for the year of \$463,613, as compared with \$1,633,347 in 1923.

Special income, on which the Company drew for the payment of an additional 3 per cent. dividend on its \$260,000,000 of ordinary stock, amounted to \$9,971,252, a decrease of \$1,419,799 over 1923. Due to the failure of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway to earn its dividends, net revenue under the heading of investments and available resources declined from \$2,158,177 in 1923 to \$645,755 in 1924. Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship lines also fell off from \$4,292,140 to \$3,630,675, and there was a decrease in net earnings from the telegraph and news department, hotels, rentals, etc., from \$3,395,378 to \$2,635,314. Only under the heading, "interest on deposits and interest and dividends on other securities", was an increase shown, these being up from \$1,545,355 to \$3,059,506. The balance for the year was \$2,171,252, as compared with \$3,591,051 in 1923.

The assets of the Company at Dec. 31, 1924, were \$1,113,756,696, an increase for the year of \$32,809,032, the investment in railway, rolling stock equipment and lake and river steamers being placed at \$641,212,726, an increase of \$13,457,769. The balance sheet showed capital stock, note certificates, etc., as amounting to \$670,043,469, an increase of \$58,813,333.

Other interesting data regarding the C.P.R. in 1924 showed that, including 175 miles of track under construction, it controlled 15,229 miles in Canada and 5,117 miles in the United States; it had 2,255 locomotives, 2,195 passenger, baggage and colonist cars, 537 sleeping, dining and café cars, and 90,659 freight and cattle cars; it owned 58 ocean and coastal steamships, with gross tonnage of 417,506 tons; and it had in its employ 57,471 persons, whose salaries and wages totalled \$84,460,918.14.

Activities of President E. W. Beatty in 1924. As head of this immense transportation system and chief spokesman for its poli-

cies, E. W. Beatty, K.C., played a prominent role throughout the year in national affairs. Fresh honours came to him in May 7, when, following the Annual Meeting of the Company, the Board of Directors elected him Chairman, an office which had remained unfilled since the death of Lord Shaughnessy, in 1923. Apart from the more immediate duties of his official position, Mr. Beatty had been in much demand at public gatherings and had delivered several important addresses on questions of national interest.

His first public appearance of the year was before the Empire Club of Toronto, on Jan. 10, when, after speaking candidly of the Railway's position with regard to the local waterfront grade separation problem, he passed on to discuss a number of public questions. Notable among his utterances on this occasion was his statement that "what we are suffering from, and it applies equally here as in the Far West, is lack of men, lack of capital and lack of those forward policies which will enable the country to realize within a reasonable time its own manifest destiny. . . . Our progress has been disappointing, especially in comparison with the progress made in the other British Dominions". On the immigration question he declared: "I would not care to be grouped with those who advocate the immigration to Canada only of those of the farming classes or those who desire to become farmers. I regard it just as essential that the door should be thrown open to clean, healthy, willing men of any class, because it is inconceivable that this country can reach its objective in the way of commercial prosperity unless there is a free market of desirable labour to supply our industries and add to the market for the produce of our farms." With regard to taxation, he said: "It is essential that our taxes should, both because of what is happening in the United States and because of the financial support we must receive from our own people if Canadian enterprise is to be developed, be reduced as soon as that may be properly done. And they can only be reduced if strict scrutiny of, and reduction in, our national, provincial and municipal expenditures is made." He also made the following significant comment on the wage question: "In recent years there has been a lamentable lack of interest on the part of the public as to whether wages or costs were high or otherwise, and also a discouraging lack of support in the face of possible strikes or other embarrassments in consequence of the efforts of employers to bring wages down. We in Canada have suffered, too, by the extraordinary, and some observers think, temporary prosperity in the United States, which has, in effect, meant more inflation and has tended by its reflected influence to keep up wages in Canada, where the conditions of commercial prosperity did not exist to the same extent."

On Jan. 21, Mr. Beatty addressed the Medical Society of McGill University in Montreal, and on Mar. 22 was in Quebec attending the annual Convention of officers of the Company. On this occasion, he made a statement regarding the relations of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, which attracted considerable attention. "It is a peculiar anomaly," he said, "that

the less profitable the operations of the National System, the greater the taxes of the C.P.R., while if the National Railways prosper through diversion of traffic from the C.P.R., we lose in revenues more than we gain in taxes. If there is any other railway in the world in this delightfully incongruous situation, I have yet to discover it." He went on to say, however, that "this Company has very real reason to hope for the success of the National Railways, provided it is accomplished without withdrawing from us traffic which we have taken so many years to build up and secure. The greatest factor which will contribute to the National Railways' progress is the development of Canada, increase in population and expansion of industry. If by these means progress continues, I for one would be very glad, because it will carry the assurance that the progress of the C.P.R. will be still greater."

Speaking before the Windsor Chamber of Commerce on Apr. 16, and before the Oshawa Board of Trade on the following night, Mr. Beatty made an important contribution to the discussion of the immigration problem. He expressed the opinion that Canada could, without danger, absorb from 300,000 to 500,000 new people per year, and laid down a definite programme by which he believed this objective could be achieved. This included, in brief, (a) comprehensive survey of the Dominion with respect to lands available for colonization and to natural resources; (b) an invitation for suitable settlers and necessary assistance to enable such people to carry on farming operations; (c) provision of a qualified staff to select and forward colonists; (d) amendment of the regulations to permit of entry of selected colonists who might not have come on a non-continuous passage from country of origin; (e) provision of additional government immigration halls and hostels to receive, distribute and care for settlers; (f) a bond issue of at least \$10,000,000 to assist, by loan, in the settlement of British colonists in co-operation with the Overseas Settlement Committee; (g) utilization of experimental farms as receiving and training centres; (h) preparation of reliable immigration and emigration statistics; (i) special provision for the reception and training of boys for farm work; (j) more stringent regulations against undesirables; (k) survey of labour, skilled and unskilled, and provision for selection and proper distribution of such labour; (l) extension of financial aid to associations engaged in stimulating the movement of desirable colonists. The President's other April engagements included an address before the Sherbrooke Board of Trade on the 25th and before the Canadian Club of Quebec on the 26th.

As head of the Company, he presided at the Annual Meeting in Montreal on May 7, reviewing in his Presidential address the Company's position and prospects. He emphasized the continuous necessity of rather extensive expenditures on capital account in view of the enormous size of the Company's undertaking and the desirability of always maintaining it in the highest condition of physical efficiency; stated that the operations of the Company had been conducted during 1923 in a satisfactory manner and with

satisfactory results, and explained the nature of recent financing. With regard to the competition of the National System, he did not believe, in spite of sentimental appeals, that business communities were disposed to minimize the value of the Company's undertaking to the country or its ability to contribute directly and indirectly to its progress, and particularly to its industrial credit, and added that it should be borne in mind that the Company's undertaking was a national enterprise in conception, execution and operation, the two systems differing in name only and in the accident of the *personnel* of their shareholders. He also referred to two phases of the general railway situation, which, in his opinion, involved objectionable and discriminating features not in the interests of the transportation companies themselves, or of the people of Canada—the special powers vested in the National System, under which that Company might construct branch lines without approval as to location and other details by the Railway Commission, and the discriminations which were threatened through the possibility of the remaining Crow's Nest Pass Agreement rates being restored in July.

Following the Annual Meeting, and accompanied by Sir Herbert Holt and F. W. Molson, Directors, and Gen. H. H. McLean, ex-M.P. for St. John, N.B., Mr. Beatty left for his annual inspection trip over Western lines. He was the principal speaker on May 12 at the first annual banquet of the Winnipeg Stockers' and Feeders' Show Association in Winnipeg, and again took advantage of the opportunity to urge an intensive and aggressive effort to encourage immigration of the right kind. It was vitally important, he declared, that there should be an adequate market for what the country produced. Canada, with its small population, was handicapped in this respect. The Canadian producer had to enlarge his market by export, with all the tariff uncertainties to which the export market was subject. That was why the Canadian Pacific Railway was so active in fostering immigration and building up a stable home market. Leaving Winnipeg on May 14, Mr. Beatty and his party, augmented by the inclusion of D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of Western Lines, proceeded to the coast, *via* Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Spokane. At Calgary, on May 14, he told a reporter of the *Herald* that he had found the psychology of Western Canada immensely improved since the previous Autumn; that soil conditions were excellent for the time of year, and that there was great confidence and optimism in the three Prairie Provinces. In an interview in the *Vancouver Province*, on May 21, he stated further that there was more optimism and more prosperous indications in the West than throughout the East, probably because the East, more than the West, reflected the slowing up of business in the United States during a presidential year. At Victoria, on May 24, the party met the "Empress of Canada" on her arrival from her round-the-world cruise, and returned aboard her to Vancouver, the return journey to Montreal being made *via* Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie.

Invited to address the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at their big convention in connection with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, Mr. Beatty sailed for England on July 8, crossing from Quebec to Southampton on the Company's steamship "Montlaurier", and arriving on July 16. The following day he appeared at the Advertising Convention and spoke on Canadian development and the part that advertising had played in that work. Tracing the history of colonization, he said: "It was not till the Canadian Pacific Railway appeared upon the scene that an aggressive, consistent and comprehensive advertising campaign for the colonization of Canada was planned and directed for Canada itself. Hitherto the effort had been fostered chiefly by those in the United Kingdom or in Europe who desired to get rid of surplus population. For the last 40 years we have conducted a campaign of invitation and welcome. In that campaign the Canadian Pacific set the example and set the pace. As evidence of this, I quote the amounts spent on colonization by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Government, respectively, from the year 1881 to date, namely, Canadian Pacific, \$67,000,000; Canadian Government, \$35,000,000." As to whether it had been a wise policy to solicit new settlers by means of advertising, Mr. Beatty declared that "unless we had advertised for and found virile and energetic people willing to come and help develop the country, Canada would have become an incubus instead of an asset to the British Empire". Advertising for tourist traffic, which had brought in \$136,000,000 in 1923, was also outlined by Mr. Beatty, with the remark that the Canadian Pacific had spent sums in this connection large enough even to interest a British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On July 19, with a view to looking into the possibilities of Scandinavian trade with Canada, Mr. Beatty left London for Norway, crossing from Newcastle to Bergen. After a trip through Norway, Sweden and Denmark, he returned to London *via* Germany and Holland, arriving on July 27. Prior to his departure for Canada on Aug. 2, the President addressed upwards of 250 members of the European staffs of the Company at a dinner in the Victoria Hotel, London, presided over by Sir George McLaren Brown. The whole of the staffs of the London organization were present and representatives from all the offices throughout England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and every continental country in which the Company maintained an office. The event was unique in that it was the first time in the history of the Company that its President had addressed the European organization as a whole. Mr. Beatty's speech on this occasion was couched in a most optimistic vein, with forecasts of the great future which lay before the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian Pacific.

The President made a second trip to Western Canada in the latter part of September, returning early in October. On Sept. 24 he was the guest of the Associated Boards of Trade of Northern Ontario at Iroquois Falls. The rate question had, in the meantime, come to the fore, and its relation to national credit was specially

dealt with on this occasion. "There is no danger now which is more to be avoided," he declared, "than any action which might impair the confidence of investors and business men in the stability of Canadian securities and Canadian industries. . . . The call for capital must continue if we are to expand and progress, but that call will meet with poor response if the tendency of legislation is seen to imperil the capital already invested. . . . That is one of the reasons why the present attempt to lower freight rates to a degree where they would involve an actual loss should be considered not merely as a matter affecting the C.P.R. alone, but as having a very serious bearing on the international credit of every Canadian enterprise which relies upon, or expects to benefit, by loans raised outside Canada." He contended that the freight earnings per ton mile of Canadian railroads were lower than those of any other country in the world working under approximately similar cost conditions. Continuing his journey to Winnipeg, *via* North Bay, Mr. Beatty went on to Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary, thence to Arrowhead, B.C., where a boat trip was made down the Arrow Lakes, and so to Trail and Kimberley, where the operations of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., in which the C.P.R. held a large stock interest, were inspected. A visit was then paid to Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw and Regina, the return to headquarters being made *via* Portal, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. Beatty was in Boston on Oct. 16, addressing the Traffic Club of New England. He devoted most of his attention on this occasion to Canada's experiment in public ownership of railways, one of his most significant remarks being: "What the result of the present great experiment now being tried in Canada will be, the future alone can determine. Whatever that result is, it will, I hope, in the next few years, be communicated to the people of our country in terms which they can appreciate, in order that their decision as to the character of their transportation systems, in future years, may be made with full knowledge of the facts and of Canada's necessities." He also intimated that neither the extension of the national principle to all railways nor the absorption of the National System by the C.P.R. was within the contemplation of the Canadian people at that time, and that the existence and rivalry of the two systems under different administrations was considered a good thing for the country and the transportation companies. The President's next public appearance was at a dinner given by the Niagara Peninsula Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, at St. Catharines, on Nov. 7, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the building of the first Welland Canal. The keynote of his address at this gathering was contained in the words: "I ask fairness to your transportation systems, because they deserve it on their past record of service, the important part they are playing in Canada to-day and the factors they are bound to be in its future development." He again urged fair treatment in the matter of rates, and said: "If you permit your railway

systems that are contributing so substantially to the country's progress to grow and become stronger with the country's development, you are ensuring your own future, while if they become weak and anaemic through inadequate rates, you must face, on the one hand, larger deficits, and, on the other, insufficient service and weakened credit." Returning to Toronto, Mr. Beatty the next evening addressed the Engineering Alumni Association of the University of Toronto at their annual dinner, and on Dec. 11 spoke to the students of Lower Canada College, Montreal. His last public address of the year was delivered before the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada at their fifth annual dinner in Toronto on Dec. 20. He here laid down four fundamental conditions of railway operation—first, adequate service to meet the exacting demands of modern travel; second, reasonable rates; third, the most rigid economy consistent with good operation; fourth, revenues sufficient to pay our coal and wage bills, interest on borrowed money, fair return to the owners, and something over to provide the improvements and betterments which are periodically required in transportation developments, and which should not be made entirely out of borrowed money.

General Developments of the Year. Apart from the activities of the President, which, as usual, received much attention in the press, other events of the year possessed considerable interest. Early in February, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President in charge of Western Lines, issued a statement with regard to improvements and betterments to be undertaken in 1924 which provided for considerable extensions to trackage at terminals to facilitate the movement of grain, erection of several new station buildings, establishment of six new stockyards and three coaling plants, and the usual work in connection with bridge-building and replacement, ballasting, tie and rail renewals, etc. In the meantime, A. D. MacTier, Vice-President in charge of Eastern Lines, had announced the programme of improvements and betterments in his territory, which comprised many items, chief among which was the rock ballasting of 225 miles of track, completing the main lines from Montreal to Toronto and Montreal and Ottawa, and continuing work on the lines from Montreal to Quebec and Toronto to Fort William.

On Mar. 21 and 22, the fifth annual Convention of officers was held in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. At a dinner, attended by some 650 persons, and presided over by D. C. Coleman, Vice-President in charge of Western Lines, the guests of honour included Lieutenant-Governor Perodeau, of Quebec; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, Ottawa; Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, and the President, E. W. Beatty, K.C. Notable among the utterances on this occasion was that of Mr. Lapointe, who said: "We are all proud of the great record of the Canadian Pacific, because that property is a national asset of Canada; indeed, the good repute of the C.P.R. is one of the best assets of Canada.

Your home flag waving in many seas tells the story of enterprise and ambition. The builders had faith in Canada. The builders of the C.P.R. were among the makers of Canada, and they built a highway from Europe to Asia."

The Annual Meeting of the Company took place in Montreal on May 7. Aside from the Presidential address, which was the chief feature of the meeting, special interest attached to a resolution of condolence in connection with the death of Lord Shaughnessy, former President and Chairman of the Company. The resolution affirmed that in his death a great loss had been sustained by Canada; that the wisdom of his policies was being more and more fully confirmed, and that the influence of his efficient administration would be felt far in the company's future. At this meeting the four retiring Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir A. M. Nanton, Grant Hall and W. M. Tilley, K.C., were re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. W. Beatty, K.C., was elected President and Chairman and the Executive Committee, comprising E. W. Beatty, Grant Hall, Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Vincent Meredith, Sir A. M. Nanton and Sir Edmund Osler was re-appointed.

About this time it was stated that the special fast Summer service between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver by the Trans-Canada Express would be put into operation on May 28, and that the run from Montreal to Vancouver would be made in 90 hours, a reduction of two hours from the 1923 service. It was also announced that on June 15 the Company, in conjunction with the Delaware and Hudson and New York Central Railways, would establish a fast service from Montreal to New York of exclusively club and sleeping cars, with additional sleepers for Quebec and Ottawa.

The important task of lining the great Connaught Tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains was being carried on steadily, while attention was being given to the proposal to electrify the line through the Rockies. When in Vancouver on May 21, the President stated that investigations were proceeding slowly, as they involved the collection of an enormous amount of data. Not until the engineers' work was completed and plans prepared would it be possible to come to a decision. Meanwhile, Mr. Beatty was quoted as favouring electrification, instead of doubletracking, the latter involving enormous expenditures.

The Company suffered a serious loss in the death of Sir Edmund Osler on Aug. 3. He had been a director for over 39 years, and, besides being a member of the Executive Committee, represented the Company for several years on the Directorate of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. The vacancy on the Board created by the death of Sir Edmund Osler remained unfilled at the end of the year, but on Nov. 11 a new Director was appointed in the person of Ross H. McMaster, Vice-President of the Steel Co. of Canada, Montreal, to fill the vacancy that had existed on the board since the death of Lord Shaughnessy. Meanwhile, W. N.

Tilley, K.C., succeeded Sir Edmund on the Executive Committee of the board.

Early in the Autumn the Executive of the Company commenced the publication in the Canadian press of a notable series of large display advertisements, with a view to educating the younger generation of Canadians particularly, to the value of the corporation to the country and its part in Canada's development. Leading cities along the lines of the Company were selected as illustrations of the growth of the country and of the assistance which had been rendered by the Canadian Pacific in their advancement.

On Nov. 28, in order to meet a time reduction advertised by Canadian National Railways, announcement was made that a new fast service between Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg would be inaugurated by the Company on Dec. 4, the Montreal-Winnipeg run being made in 39 hours, 45 minutes, as compared with 47 hours, 30 minutes, by the Imperial Limited, and the Toronto-Winnipeg run in 36 hours, 15 minutes, as compared with 41 hours, 15 minutes, by the Vancouver Express. This fast service was in effect at the end of the year, though an agreement had been reached by that time to terminate the "speed war" early in the new year and revert to a 38-hour schedule.

On Dec. 8 the Company announced the sale to a strong Canadian financial syndicate of \$30,000,000 of 20-year 4½ per cent. sinking fund note certificates, secured by deferred payments on lands. This was the most noteworthy financing done during the year, and was of special interest because it was only the second time in ten years that an issue of the Company's securities had been offered directly to the Canadian public. Other 1924 financing had included the sale of \$12,000,000 10-year 5 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds; \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock and £1,400,000 of 4 per cent. preference stock.

A summary of branch line construction work on Western lines during 1924, issued by D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Winnipeg, at the end of the year, showed that 219.2 miles of grading had been completed and 228 miles of track laid. Out of 709 miles of branch lines authorized, there were, at the end of the year, 696.6 miles of grading completed, 652.7 miles of track laid, and 540.3 miles taken over by the operating department.

Colonization and Development. The Canadian Pacific Railway's efforts for the colonization and general industrial development of the Dominion were carried on through the Department of Colonization and Development, under the supervision of Colonel J. S. Dennis. The offices of the Department in London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Oslo, Brussels, Rotterdam, Helsingfors and elsewhere in Europe continued to canvass their respective districts, with the result that a very fair proportion of the Dominion's 1924 agricultural immigration was credited to this agency. Similar work was

carried on by the district offices of the Department in Canada and the United States, located at Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, New York, St. Paul, Chicago, Spokane and Portland. As in the case of the overseas organization, the activities of these offices were supported by a very active advertising campaign, and by an extensive use of motion pictures, lectures, exhibits, and the distribution of maps and literature. The farm labour service, inaugurated in 1923, largely as a result of the bumper crop and the inability of the local labour market to meet the farmers' needs, was continued in 1924, several thousand farm labourers of a particularly high standard having been brought into the country. The women's section was busily engaged in selecting domestics for placement through the various hostels throughout the Dominion. The Department also interested itself actively in fostering juvenile immigration and was successful in bringing forward quite a large number of 'teen age boys and girls.

Sales of agricultural land were 96,755 acres for \$1,790,081, being an average of \$18.50 per acre. Included in this area were 6,741 acres of irrigated land, which brought \$53.26 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$15.90 per acre.

Extensive advertising campaigns were continued in 1924, through the Publicity Branch of the Department, in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, the Continent, and the Orient. The Branch also continued the publication of the monthly and weekly numbers of *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada*, in which Canada's progress and development were set forth in short, crisp articles. This publication was widely circulated. The preparation of advertising literature for the British Empire Exhibition, including 100,000 copies of a 48-page booklet, entitled "Canada", with smaller pamphlets and leaflets, covering many phases of agricultural and industrial life in Canada, was a special undertaking of the year by the Publicity Branch. In all, some 300,000 copies of these various publications were issued for distribution at the Exhibition and abroad.

The Development Branch of the Department received and answered in 1924 approximately 1,000 enquiries from some 26 countries. It distributed over 37,000 specially prepared synopses of Canadian industrial resources. The work of the Exhibits Branch was unusually heavy. An expert staff was engaged for a number of months in preparing material for the British Empire Exhibition, where the Company had its own pavilion. This exhibit was visited by several million people. In addition to the work at Wembley, exhibits were prepared for the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, as well as for the Exhibitions at Sherbrooke, Quebec, and North Bay, and special window displays were installed at the various offices of the Company in Canada and the United States.

Electric Railways; Their Position and Results in 1924. Canada's street railway systems continued to suffer in 1924 from the increasing use of automobiles; the competition of buses; heavy taxation and other difficulties which tended to impair earnings. Managements sought, however, by increasing the number of one-man cars, extending their own bus services and introducing other economies, to offset these disabilities. Five railways were reported to be operating buses, the B.C. Electric, the Toronto Transportation Commission, the Winnipeg Electric, the Montreal Tramways and the Brantford Municipal, while of 64 railways in Canada, 30 had one-man cars in commission. Radial railways suffered even more severely from the competition of the automobile and motor truck, and reported operating losses in most cases.

In June, the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its Report for 1923 on the electric railways of Canada. This showed a total mileage operated by the 64 railways of 2,527, compared with 2,493 in 1922; capital invested, \$199,069,870, compared with \$188,258,974; passengers carried, 737,282,038, compared with 738,908,949; freight carried, 3,145,863 tons, compared with 2,445,425 tons; passenger car miles, 115,768,713, compared with 113,403,912; other car miles, 3,605,703, compared with 3,307,277; cars, buses, snowploughs, locomotives, etc., 5,625, compared with 5,620; employees, 17,779, compared with 18,099, and salaries and wages, \$25,039,286, compared with \$24,988,118. Gross earnings from operation totalled \$50,191,387, against \$49,660,485; operating expenses, \$36,171,922, against \$35,986,871; total corporate income, \$17,960,128, against \$17,869,149; total net income, \$6,366,005, against \$7,308,947; deficit after all deductions, \$545,637, compared with a surplus of \$89,557 in 1922. Nine railways paid dividends, aggregating \$2,322,561. 24 reported surpluses, totalling \$1,609,525, and 40 deficits, totalling \$2,155,162. Of the 64 lines, 16 were operated by municipalities, two were owned by the Canadian National Railways, and two by the Province of Ontario. The largest mileage, 369, was operated by the British Columbia Electric. Montreal Tramways Company operated 273 miles; the Toronto Transportation Commission, 214 miles, and the Winnipeg Electric, 113 miles.

An investigation conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics into rates charged for street car fares during the period 1913-1924 showed that ordinary fares in 35 centres throughout the Dominion had increased 43.9 per cent. since 1913. For the last three years they remained stationary. The increases, by sections, were: Ontario, 38.7 per cent.; British Columbia, 39.6 per cent.; Prairie Provinces, 45.2 per cent.; Maritime Provinces, 46.6 per cent., and Quebec, 50.2 per cent. Fares in 9 centres remained unchanged and in the other 26 rose from 20 to 100 per cent.

The Canadian Electric Railway Association held its Annual Meeting in Ottawa on June 11, 12 and 13. Reports were presented by the Motor Bus and Truck Committee, the Safety Committee, the Standards Committee and the Valuation, Maintenance and Depreciation of Street Railway Assets Committee. A. H. Foster, manager of the Brantford Municipal Railway, presented a paper on "The Operation of a Railway in a Medium-sized City", and A. T. Spencer, assistant to the general manager of the Toronto Transportation Commission, one on "Welded Rail Joints". The financial report, as presented by the treasurer, E. P. Coleman, general manager of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co., showed the Association to be in a sound financial position. The officers elected were:

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Company.</i>
Hon. President	Lt.-Col. J. E. Hutcheson	General Manager, Montreal Tramways Co.
Hon. Vice-President.	Acton Burrows	Proprietor, Canadian Railway and Marine World.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Company.</i>
Honorary Advisory Council	T. Ahearn	President, Ottawa Electric Railway Co.
	F. A. Gaby	Chief Engineer, Ontario Hydro Electric Power Com.
	S. J. Hungerford	Vice-President, Canadian National Railways.
President	George Kidd	President, British Columbia Electric Railway Co.
	D. E. Blair	Supt. of Rolling Stock, Montreal Tramways Co.
Vice-President	W. S. Hart.....	Treas., Quebec Railway Light, Heat & Power Co.
Treasurer	E. P. Coleman	Gen. Manager Dominion Power and Transmission Co.

'Twice during the year a chart, showing wages paid, fares in effect, operating ratios, etc., was compiled and forwarded to all member companies for their information. In all, 18 *questionnaires* were sent out, these being tabulated, and the replies forwarded to the companies making the original enquiry. In his annual report, the Secretary pointed out that 87 per cent. of the total electric railway trackage operated in Canada was by C.E.R.A. members and over 93 per cent. of the total electric railway passenger equipment was operated by member companies.

Radical changes occurred in 1924 in the directorate of Montreal Tramways Co., resulting in an almost complete elimination of the old Board. On July 30, E. A. Robert, President and Managing Director for 14 years; Hon. G. G. Foster, Vice-President; Hon. J. M. Wilson and J. M. McIntyre, Directors, resigned and were replaced by Julian C. Smith, who became President and Managing Director; Howard Murray, Gordon W. MacDougall, k.c., and Geo. H. Montgomery, k.c., Directors. At the Annual Meeting, on Nov. 4, Directors elected were: Julian C. Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Hutcheson, Hon. J. L. Perron, k.c.; Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, W. C. Finlay, Beaudrey Leman, Gordon MacDougall, k.c.; G. H. Montgomery, k.c.; Howard Murray and Hon. L. C. Webster. Julian C. Smith was President and Managing Director; Col. Hutcheson, Vice-President and General Manager, and Patrick Dubec, Secretary-Treasurer. For the year ended June 30, 1924, the Company had gross revenue of \$12,463,798, expenditures of \$8,875,224, and net earnings of \$3,588,574. After all charges, net income was \$563,553, from which was paid four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent., totalling \$400,000, leaving surplus of \$163,553. On new construction, \$1,145,505 was expended, and \$377,466 was written off capital account for the value of property discarded. 25 new motor cars and 25 new trailers were purchased and enlargement of the Hochelaga power house was practically completed. A contract was placed for the construction of a new operating car barn and sub-station at Mount Royal Avenue and Fullum Street.

Changes also occurred in the management of the Toronto Transportation Commission. H. H. Couzens, General Manager since the formation of the Commission, resigned in March to become Vice-President of the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Rio Janeiro. D. W. Harvey, assistant General Manager, was promoted to be General Manager, and A. T. Spencer, engineer of way, was made assistant to the General Manager. By an order of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, on Mar. 25, formal approval was given to the use of one-man double-track cars by the Commission. On Oct. 24, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the city's appeal against the award of the arbitrators in the deal whereby the city took over the property of the Toronto Railway Co. in September, 1921, while allowing the Company's cross appeal in part

and increasing the original award from \$11,188,500 to \$11,483,500. This enabled the purchase to be completed, the city making the final payment on Dec. 16. Meanwhile, the Toronto Railway Company's shareholders agreed on Dec. 1 to wind up the Company, and an initial payment of \$110 per share was made by the liquidator on Dec. 17. The total legal cost to the city of the acquisition of the Street Railway, including legal expenses and interest, was \$13,679,242.

The Commission carried in 1924, 185,203,698 revenue passengers, as compared with 189,143,145 in 1923 and 187,145,261 in 1922. Passenger earnings amounted to \$11,422,689, compared with \$11,642,457, and income from other sources, \$287,005 compared with \$209,877. Gross income totalled \$11,709,695, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. Expenses of operation were reduced from \$8,104,680 to \$7,788,563, so that net income showed an increase from \$3,747,654 to \$3,921,131. There was absorbed in fixed charges, including interest and reserves, the sum of \$3,831,944, leaving a balance carried to surplus of \$89,187. The final settlement of the Toronto Railway arbitration enabled the management for the first time to present an accurate and classified statement of assets and liabilities. The investment in capital account was placed at \$45,069,311, which included the cost of acquiring the Street Railway properties, franchise rights and other assets and the sums spent on rehabilitation. The Commission itself expended in rehabilitation and extensions since it took over the system, \$28,558,502. During 1924, 3,007 miles of extensions were laid and 2,573 miles of existing track removed, a net addition of 0.434 miles, bringing the total mileage to 222,374. In addition the Commission commenced the operation of 7,682 miles of track laid by the Township of York and connecting with the city system.

Changes were likewise the order in connection with the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. As the name no longer adequately described the business of the Company, authority was secured during the year to change it to Winnipeg Electric Co. At a special meeting on July 8, a by-law was passed increasing the board from 9 to 12, and at the Annual Meeting which followed, eight of the old directors were re-elected, viz., Sir Augustus Nanton, A. W. McLimont, W. R. Bawlf, W. J. Bulman, D. N. Finnie, G. V. Hastings, A. J. Nesbitt and Hugh Sutherland, and four new directors were added, viz., G. W. Allan and G. F. Galt, Winnipeg, and R. J. Fleming and A. J. Mitchell, Toronto. Sir Augustus Nanton was elected President and A. W. McLimont Vice-President. On Dec. 15, Sir Augustus Nanton resigned as President because of his removal to Toronto to become President of the Dominion Bank, and G. W. Allan, K.C., was elected President in his stead. A. W. McLimont was General Manager, F. M. Black, Vice-President in charge of finances, J. S. Mackenzie, Treasurer, and L. Polk, Secretary. For 1924 gross earnings were \$5,128,324, decrease of \$152,083 from 1923; operating expenses, \$3,379,496, decrease of \$86,395; miscellaneous income, \$139,185, increase of \$11,480; net income, \$820,359, decrease of \$50,000. Dividends of 7 per cent. were paid on preferred and 1 per cent. on common stock. A special general meeting on Sept. 25 authorized the issue of \$8,488,410 of refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and some important changes in the financial structure of the Company followed. Substantial additions and improvements were made in 1924 in electric distribution, track extensions, and purchase and operation of motor buses. In August a new carbonizing plant of the Koppers by-product gas oven type was completed and placed in operation in connection with the gas department.

At the Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Limited, held in London, England, on Dec. 18, a report, reflecting satisfactory progress and prosperity for the year ended June 30, was presented. Passengers carried increased by 559,783 to 68,252,634; electric power to the amount of 216,146,016 k.w.h. was sold, as compared with 192,453,979 k.w.h., and sale of gas amounted to 686,671,000 cubic feet, as compared with 606,854,000 cubic feet. Owing to curtailment in the

lumber business, freight carried declined by 26,514 tons to 351,308 tons. The net revenue was £424,261 10s. 9d., as compared with £416,472 7s. 9d. in the previous year, despite the fact that in April the Company voluntarily made a large reduction in its charge for current for domestic lighting. Net profit, owing to an increase from £132,015 to £149,978 in interest charges, was reduced from £284,457 to £283,283. Interim dividends of $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., free of tax, were paid in June on the preferred and deferred stocks, and final dividends of 18s. 8d. per cent. on the preferred ordinary and £2 12s. 2d. on the deferred ordinary stock, both free from income tax, were authorized. The enterprise involved a capital investment of approximately £12,750,000 (\$62,000,000), and was steadily growing.

On Jan. 7, Ottawa voters approved, by 15,213 to 7,460, an agreement between the Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and the City Council amending the franchise, the Company agreeing to carry out a programme of extensions, etc., spreading over 5 years, at an estimated cost of \$1,517,690. Bills were subsequently passed by the Dominion Parliament and the Ontario Legislature confirming the agreement. On June 10, Major F. D. Burpee, Manager, was elected a Director, and succeeded the late Warren Y. Soper as Vice-President. At the end of the year T. Ahearn was President; F. D. Burpee, Vice-President and Manager; G. L. Snelling, Secretary-Treasurer, and E. N. Soper, T. F. Ahearn, T. Workman, Geo. F. Henderson, k.c., and Col. G. P. Murphy, Directors.

At the end of 1924, the firm of Stone & Webster, Inc., Boston, Mass., withdrew as executive managers of Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Limited, after five years of management, and Lawrence Killam succeeded A. Stuart Pratt as President, becoming also Managing Director. W. H. Covert, k.c., was Vice-President; C. F. Steger, Treasurer, and C. J. Hayes, Secretary. Gross income for 1924 was \$1,299,371, a decrease of \$94,608 from 1923; total expenditure, \$1,305,550, a decrease of \$169,881. Outstanding in importance was the decision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities that the Company was entitled to earn 8 per cent. annually on the value of the property in each department separately, instead of on the total value of the combined property. New rates for light and power were set on May 1, and for tramways and gas on June 1.

The London Street Railway Co. reported gross earnings for 1924 of \$655,302, a decrease of \$28,109 from 1923; operating expenses, \$546,364, a decrease of \$25,718; net income, after all charges, \$33,903, a decrease of \$8,262. No dividends were paid, but funds were used for capital improvement, considerable trackage being relaid and equipment augmented. Charles Currie, Cleveland, Ohio, was President; R. G. Ivey, London, Vice-President, and L. Tait, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer.

Higher earnings were recorded by the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., gross revenue being \$3,133,806, compared with \$2,973,004 in 1923; and operating expenses, \$2,156,492, compared with \$2,100,731. After all charges there was a surplus of \$14,678, which, added to the previous surplus, gave a total of \$423,859. Of an issue of \$7,500,000 7 per cent. general mortgage bonds, authorized on Dec. 21, 1923, \$1,300,000 were sold for the purpose of liquidating indebtedness to the Quebec Power Co.

Telephone Companies. The number of telephones in Canada has been steadily increasing. In 1922 they aggregated 944,029, an average of 10·53 per 100 of population; in 1923, 1,009,203, or 11·03 per 100 of population. The average number per 100 of population for each province in 1923 was—British Columbia, 15·57; Ontario, 14·53; Saskatchewan, 12·02; Alberta, 10·58; Manitoba, 10·36; Quebec, 7·39; New Brunswick, 7·11; Nova Scotia, 7·05; Prince Edward Island, 6·08. The number of telephone companies in 1923 (including co-operative systems, of which there were 1,187 in Saskatchewan) was 2,459; pole line mileage, 188,408; wire mileage, 2,574,083; telephones, 1,009,203 and employees, 21,002

Ontario led with 1,039,817 miles of wire and 440,102 telephones, followed by Quebec with 416,000 miles of wire and 180,777 telephones. Capital stock of all companies amounted to \$73,222,339; funded debt, \$69,295,904; total capital, \$142,518,243 and cost of property and equipment, \$162,502,365. The total revenue was \$42,132,959, an increase over 1922 of \$2,573,810 or 6.5 per cent. Operating expenses were \$32,390,370, an increase of \$2,424,189 and net operating revenue, \$10,266,285, an increase of \$673,317. Salaries and wages amounted to \$18,182,429.

The Telephone Association of Canada, recently organized, held its Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, Aug. 25 to 29 inclusive, and listened to and discussed several technical papers, participated in departmental round table conferences and elected the following officers,—President, W. H. Hayes, Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company; Vice-President, Hon. D. C. McNab, Saskatchewan Government Telephones; Secretary-Treasurer, F. A. Bowman, Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company; Directors, R. B. Baxter, Alberta Government Telephones; W. H. Winter, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada; H. H. Lemmon, B. C. Telephone Company; H. E. Brockwell, Manitoba Telephone System; W. A. Winfield, Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company; W. R. Pearse, N. B. Telephone Company and W. Warren, Saskatchewan Government Telephones.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, operating the largest system in the Dominion, experienced a year of continued expansion in 1924. It increased the number of its subscriber stations by 50,607 to 536,848, expending over \$12,000,000 in additions to plant. It had 1,465,823 miles of wire and 13,669 employees, while the average number of exchange connections per day was 3,816,900 and long distance connections, 41,378. Its operating revenues totalled \$24,208,411, an increase of \$1,982,696 over 1923; operating expenses, \$18,671,614 an increase of \$1,784,982 and net operating revenues, \$5,536,796, an increase of \$197,714. After including net non-operating revenues and deducting all charges, net income amounted to \$3,767,096, which was \$42,861 less than in 1923. Dividends to the amount of \$3,215,039 were disbursed, leaving \$552,057 to be carried to corporate surplus and increasing this account to \$4,927,943. Assets reached the large sum of \$96,881,698, of which \$89,963,099 represented fixed capital. Liabilities included capital stock outstanding of \$46,684,294, bonds, \$16,750,000 and reserve for accrued depreciation, \$21,872,254. In January the authorized capital stock was increased from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Under the employees' stock purchase plan, 7,110 employees were subscribing on Dec. 31 for 23,694 shares; 59 per cent. of the number of employees eligible to subscribe and 53 per cent. of the total number of employees were participating in the plan. Of special interest was the putting into operation in July of the automatic equipment of "Grover" exchange in Toronto, with 2,900 stations, which was increased to 7,783 stations by the end of the year, and the putting into service in November of the first long toll cable in Canada between Toronto and Hamilton.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association held its annual meeting in Toronto on Nov. 26 and 27. In his address the President, F. E. Webster, said the past year had not been an active one as regarded construction, the impetus gained during the war having settled down to a regular programme of operation. Important decisions were to ask for a joint board of the Ontario and Dominion railway boards to deal with disputes between Provincial and Dominion companies and to meet representatives of the Bell Company to consider the advisability of forming a joint board to deal with matters of common interest. Officers elected were,—Hon. President, F. E. Webster, Creemore; President, J. M. Govenlock, Seaforth; Vice-President, J. R. Forbes, Waterdown; Secretary, A. Hoover, Green River; Treasurer, F. D. Mackay, Toronto.

Telegraph Companies. The ten telegraph companies operating in Canada in 1923 had a gross revenue of \$11,417,284, compared with

\$11,018,762 in 1922. Operating expenses amounted to \$9,931,845, compared with \$9,846,425 and net operating revenue, \$1,485,439, compared with \$1,172,337. Pole line mileage increased from 53,096 to 53,383 and wire mileage from 262,343 to 270,782. The companies had 8,500 employees and paid salaries and wages of \$6,307,838. There were 16,150,106 land messages and 1,302,224 cablegrams despatched, compared with 15,271,410 and 1,182,053 respectively in 1922.

Events of 1924 in the field of telegraph service were the appointment on May 30 of W. G. Barber as general manager of the Canadian National Telegraphs, in succession to George C. Jones, whose death had occurred on Jan. 1; the extension of one of the transatlantic cables from North Sydney to Montreal and the inauguration on Aug. 15 by the Canadian National Telegraphs in conjunction with the Anglo-American Cable Co. of a direct cable service, Montreal to London, the first of its kind between any Canadian city and the British capital; the arrangement by the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs of a similar service with the Commercial Cable Co.; the purchase by the Canadian National Telegraphs in September of the lines and equipment of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in British Columbia.

Express Companies. Canada's express companies were vitally interested in 1924 in an application by the Express Traffic Association for a general increase in rates, which had been filed with the Railway Commission on Aug. 25, 1923, and hearings on which had been held in Western Canada in the Fall of that year. The views of the Maritime Provinces were presented at hearings in Halifax, Moncton and St. John on Feb. 4, 5, and 6, a hearing was held in Toronto on Feb. 21 and final hearings in Ottawa, Mar. 6-19. The express companies' application had sought an increase in tolls by one of three methods which would produce an increase of \$637,000 in revenue, based on the requirements of the Dominion Express Company and calculated to give a return of 10 per cent. on all money used in the business. Strong opposition was voiced by shippers and consumers at all hearings to the express companies' application and it was even argued that an equalization and reduction of rates would be in order. The Board reserved judgment and up to the end of the year no decision was given.

In 1923 the express business over the lines of the Canadian National Railways, which had been formerly handled by the Canadian National Express Co., was handled as a department of the Railway, so that the summary of the business of Canadian express companies for 1923, published in 1924, was on a somewhat different basis than in previous years. Gross receipts of express companies amounted to \$14,626,619 and of the Express department of the C.N.R., \$12,999,082, a total of \$27,625,700, which compared with \$28,697,332 in 1922 and \$32,504,894 in 1921. Express privileges of the companies absorbed \$8,276,638, leaving operating revenues of \$6,349,980. Against this were operating expenses of \$6,813,309, producing an operating deficit of \$463,329. Adding income from other sources and deducting taxes, there was a gross corporate deficit of \$511,412. The mileage operated was 35,155, of which 18,951 was over steam railways, 137 over electric railways, 1,822 over steamboat lines, 64 over stage lines and 14,181 over ocean lines. Express offices operated numbered 1,758 (C. N. R. figures not given).

The Canadian National Railways had in 1924 an operating revenue from the Express department of \$13,316,628, compared with \$13,654,710 in 1923. Operating expenses amounted to \$6,364,533, compared with \$6,404,470. The service had 3,109 officers and employees, to whom were paid wages of \$4,178,886. Special business handled during the year included 65,275,696 lbs. of fish, 33,411,554 lbs. of fruit, 292 cars of horses and 8,122 foxes. During the year, C. A. Hayes retired as general manager and was succeeded by W. C. Muir.

**Highways
and Motor
Transporta-
tion in
1924.**

The highway construction season of 1924 was one of marked progress. There was a slowing up of heavy construction in Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia, because, particularly in Ontario, much of this work had been completed prior to 1924, and funds were not available for new projects; in other provinces pioneer foundation work was carried on with unusual vigour. In all, 3,016 miles were brought up to modern standards of service at a cost of \$22,955,862. At the end of the year there had been completed of the total Federal aid system 5,466.51 miles, and there had been placed under agreement 7,910 miles. The sum of \$16,784,825 had been contributed by the Dominion Government.

In British Columbia there was placed under construction 9.58 miles of hard surfacing on trunk and primary highways in the vicinity of New Westminster and South Vancouver, while 250.60 miles of settlers' roads and of industrial, mining and through traffic roads were built in different portions of the Province. A complete survey of the old Cariboo wagon road from Hope to Kamloops was finished during the year, and a short section placed under contract for reconstruction.

Alberta more than any other province concentrated on trunk highway construction. The Department of Public Works, the Good Roads Board and a Commissioner of Highways co-operated to secure 67 pits of gravel at desirable points and submitted to the Federal Government for approval sections of 19 different projects, totalling 463 miles, at an estimated cost of \$1,673,310. There were completed, in 1924, 177 miles, while 156 miles were under construction at the end of the season. Local municipalities prosecuted the development of local traffic roads as well.

In Saskatchewan, out of some 210,000 miles of surveyed road allowance and 32,000 miles of main market roads, the Province was concentrating on about 7,300 miles of provincial highway. During 1924 about \$1,000,000 was expended upon the work of reconstructing and generally improving 580 miles of earth and 8.7 miles of gravel roads. The Department of Highways of the Province has assumed entire responsibility for the cost of construction and maintenance of the main highway system.

In Manitoba there is being constructed, with Federal aid, out of about 4,000 miles of main trunk highways, 1,455 miles of gravel and improved earth main and market roads. On the Lord Selkirk highway, from Winnipeg to the United States border, which is the only road taken over by the Province, all others being under the control of the rural municipalities, there was constructed in 1924 34 miles of gravel surface and a contract was let for the completion of the highway, a distance of 54.63 miles, at a cost of \$367,200. Besides this, nearly 280 miles of grading was completed on main highways and gravelling was carried out on 393 miles, making 1,630.03 miles gravelled in all under the Good Roads Act.

In Ontario, 1924 brought to completion a number of important highway projects, and the Department of Highways followed a policy of conservation of construction to a marked extent. Both upon the provincial highway system and upon provincial-county and county highways, there was curtailment of such expenditures over the average for the previous three years. The total construction was 242.39 miles, with 150 miles of surface treatment.

In Quebec, out of 3,100 miles of main highways, the close of the year saw the completion of 954.66 miles of provincial and regional highways. Maintenance work was given particular attention. There were employed, from spring thaws to snow falls, 230 section men, with an average beat of 7 miles. Upon 30 of the main highways, symbolic danger and direction signs were placed, and upon all transmission, telegraph and telephone poles, whitewash was put on to a height of

5 feet to guide and protect traffic. About 16,000 sugar maple and other Canadian trees were set out.

Prior to 1924 New Brunswick had completed almost all its main trunk highway system of 1,237 miles. Construction of 100 miles of primary and about 400 miles of secondary and by-roads was carried out during the year, but maintenance was the principal activity of the Highways Division of the Department of Public Works. In Nova Scotia primary highway systems, classes 1 and 2, were brought nearly to completion. The Provincial Highways Board constructed, largely with their own forces, 192.2 miles of gravel road, at a cost of about \$1,600,000. Since 1920 nearly 1,000 miles of main trunk road have been brought to a similar standard. In Prince Edward Island an unusually large programme of work was undertaken in 1924. Twelve projects, totalling 115 miles, were commenced in the Spring, and these, along with 125 miles left from 1923, were all completed. In all, Prince Edward Island had brought to the standard of a first-class earth road 698 miles out of its programme of 850 miles proposed to be carried out with Federal assistance in 1919.

The approximate mileages of stage routes covered by H.M. mail couriers and of rural mail delivery routes in each Province in 1924 were as follows:

Province.	Stage Routes.	Rural Mail Routes.
Alberta	10,543	3,298
British Columbia	4,564	1,532
Manitoba	2,684	2,559
New Brunswick	2,345	5,169
Nova Scotia	5,911	2,722
Ontario	4,728	39,241
Prince Edward Island	11	2,992
Quebec	5,270	14,846
Saskatchewan	8,993	2,366
Total	45,049	74,725

The eleventh annual Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association was held in the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, N.B., June 24-27, 1924, with approximately 270 delegates and guests in attendance, who were welcomed by Hon. W. F. Todd, M.L.A., Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. P. J. Veniot, Premier and Minister of Highways of New Brunswick. The objects of the Association were to collect and distribute information concerning highway legislation, construction and maintenance in the various cities, towns, villages and municipalities throughout Canada; to stimulate and encourage in all ways, the improvement, construction and maintenance of roads; the whole from an educational and practical standpoint. Addresses and discussions at the meeting were grouped around a number of topics of first importance to administrators and builders of Canadian roads, such as finance, construction and maintenance, and papers were contributed by men prominent in these various fields of activity. The most important resolution adopted was with respect to Federal aid. This set forth that, as highway development and improvement was to-day of national importance; as the federal government benefited indirectly and directly by provincial expenditure on roads; as customs duties collected on automobiles, accessories and parts had totalled nearly \$100,000,000; and as it was the firm conviction of the Association that those who benefited should contribute; therefore the Association reaffirmed its belief in the principle of Federal aid, and resolved that the executive committee should arrange for the presentation of the claims of the provinces by a strong deputation of provincial representatives before the Cabinet in Ottawa. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C., Minister of Roads for

Quebec; President, Hon. P. J. Veniot, Premier of New Brunswick; first Vice-President, Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works of Manitoba; second Vice-President, Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Highways of Ontario; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee, Montreal.

On Nov. 25, 26 and 27, an Interprovincial Roads Conference, attended by ministers of highways, deputy ministers, highway engineers and other highway and motor vehicle officials of the provincial governments, was held in Toronto. They gave exhaustive study to various highway and motor vehicle problems, with a view to securing more uniform legislation throughout the country. Licensing all drivers of motor vehicles, lights upon all vehicles upon the public highways after dark, educational campaigns on the dangers of level crossings, and Federal aid towards road construction, were proposals that were favourably reported upon.

Motor Transportation in 1924. The use of motor vehicles as a means of transportation continued to increase steadily in 1924. The number of passenger cars registered was 571,793, and of commercial cars 63,841. As compared with 1923 this represented an increase of 11 per cent. in the case of passenger and of 17 per cent. in that of commercial cars. Ontario was well in the lead with 271,341 passenger and 31,488 commercial cars, Quebec following with 70,736 and 11,900, respectively. Saskatchewan ranked third with 64,666 and 3,780, and Alberta fourth with 45,871 and 2,036.

Tourist traffic by motor was again a notable feature. The number of cars registered in different states of the United States admitted for touring purposes was, with the exception of single-day entry, larger than in 1923. The number entered for from one to six months was 2,344, compared with 1,956 in 1923; for from two to thirty days, 362,700, compared with 272,444, and for twenty-four hours, 1,524,166, compared with 1,662,200. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia received the bulk of this tourist traffic, in the order named. Cars of Canadian registration which entered the United States for touring purposes numbered 162,475, compared with 126,628 in 1923.

Other interesting statistics of motor vehicle transportation in 1924 showed that the Provinces derived \$12,644,770 in revenues from this source, of which registration fees produced \$10,278,596, gasoline taxes, \$1,417,705, and operator, dealer, garage and chauffeur licenses and fines, etc., \$948,469. Ontario's revenue amounted to \$4,752,184; that of Quebec, including gasoline tax, which brought \$535,585, \$2,091,825; British Columbia, with gasoline tax of \$433,719, \$1,438,604; Saskatchewan, \$1,220,347; Alberta, \$1,151,202, and smaller amounts for the other provinces.

The Ontario Motor League held its Annual Meeting on Feb. 18 and elected Morden Neilson, Toronto, President; T. N. Phelan, k.c., Toronto, first Vice-President; S. M. Kenny, Hamilton, second Vice-President; R. S. Taylor, Cobalt, third Vice-President, and W. G. Robertson, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer. 1924 was a year of increasing usefulness for this organization and its constituent clubs, with large gain in membership and extension of services. Emergency road service and legal defence were instituted by the affiliated clubs in Hamilton and Ottawa, supplementing the services already established in Toronto and London, and giving members the benefit of these services in these four cities. The touring department was active in providing information regarding road conditions, hotels, garages and customs regulations, representatives having been stationed at such points as Sarnia, Windsor and Niagara Falls to facilitate the passage of members and their cars over the border. A record number of road signs were placed in position by the League and affiliated clubs, special attention having been given in 1924 to the eastern part of the Province. The League followed closely all developments connected with the proposed gasoline tax, the licensing of all drivers, the compulsory stop at railway crossings, compulsory automobile

insurance, lights on all vehicles, and many other matters of legislative interest.

By large majorities, at meetings held on May 25, members of the Automobile Club of British Columbia and the British Columbia Automobile Association decided to amalgamate the two organizations. Under the terms of the agreement, members of the B.C. Automobile Association became members of the Automobile Club of B.C. The amalgamation created a strong organization of motorists throughout the province, with a membership in excess of 5,000. A free towing and emergency service was brought into effect by the Club in 1924.

During the Summer a notable feat was performed when Dr. Doolittle, of Toronto, President of the Canadian Automobile Association, made a trip by motor across Canada in an effort to promote interest in the trans-Canada highway project. Leaving Halifax on July 1, he proceeded through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario to Sault Ste. Marie. Continuing to Port Arthur by boat, he resumed his journey by motor to Winnipeg, but was under the necessity of travelling for some distance through the State of Minnesota. From Winnipeg he drove to Edmonton, thence to Calgary, and on through British Columbia to the coast, where he arrived about the middle of August. His total journey was 5,335 miles.

Canadian Shipping Affairs in 1924; The Navigation Companies, etc.

Results generally for the shipping industry were not as satisfactory in 1924 as in 1923, and the reports of shipping companies and shipping organizations indicated lighter traffic and lower earnings. On the Atlantic there was a tendency for transportation companies to make a greater use of the St. Lawrence route. The Panama Canal became a more important factor in the shipment of goods from Eastern to Western Canada and return, while on the Pacific, expansion in the business of the ports of Vancouver and Victoria was a notable development. Business on the Great Lakes was in smaller volume, owing to the lighter crop and a reduced movement of coal and ore.

An important event of the year was the visit to Canada in April of a sub-committee of the Imperial Shipping Committee, an inter-Imperial body, created after the Imperial Conference of 1919, and representing the entire Empire. The sub-committee, composed of Sir Halford Mackinder, chairman; H. B. G. Larkin, the Australian representative on the Committee, and R. D. Fennelly, secretary, came on invitation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to investigate alleged discrimination in ocean rates against Canadian flour and in marine insurance rates against Canadian ports. Arriving in Halifax on Apr. 12, the sub-committee also visited St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Port Arthur, Fort William and Winnipeg, and heard representations from Canadian shippers on these and kindred questions, notably the rates on Canadian cattle. Of special interest were *memoranda* presented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Board of Trade in Toronto, and by the *Manitoba Free Press* in Winnipeg, both of which complained of the high rates on the North Atlantic. As an outcome of the efforts of the Imperial Shipping Committee, summer insurance rates on the Atlantic were made applicable from May 16 to Oct. 31, instead of from May 1 to Sept. 30, an extension of 17 days, and marine insurance discriminations against Halifax and Vancouver were removed. Steamship lines also undertook not to discriminate against Canadian flour in future.

The question of shipments from Eastern to Western Canada and *vice-versa* by way of the Panama Canal was of interest. Largely as a result of agitation by British Columbia importers, the Minister of Customs and Excise announced on Feb. 29 that he had authorized the stationing of a Canadian customs officer at New York to facilitate the movement of Canadian goods destined for Canadian Pacific ports through

that port. Hitherto goods moving in this way had been liable to duty on being landed at their destination. By Order-in-Council of Feb. 27, however, it was required that the goods should be forwarded in ships of British registry. This roused a storm of protest from British Columbia, it being contended that the arrangement was useless, as there were practically no British ships in the service. The Minister declined to make any change in favour of United States shipping, and expressed the hope that the difficulty might be removed through the establishment of steamship services between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports. Such a service was inaugurated in the Spring by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, while the Kirkwood Line, which had operated a ship between the two coasts in 1923, resumed its service with the S. S. Torhamvan, sailing from Hamilton to Vancouver. In order to encourage shipments through Halifax and St. John, following the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence, the Canadian railway companies, towards the end of the year, undertook to equalize rates to these ports with those to New York.

Legislation with respect to shipping enacted in 1924 included two amendments to the Canada Shipping Act, one providing that certain ships captured during, or ceded after, the War and placed on British registry should be regarded as British built and entitled to engage in the coasting trade; the other giving effect to certain draft conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference relating to the employment, medical examination and unemployment indemnities of children employed on ships. The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act was amended to give power to the corporation to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence River. An Act, known as the Vancouver Harbour Advances Act, 1924, was passed providing for the advance to the Vancouver Harbour Commission of additional sums, not exceeding \$5,000,000, to complete the construction of terminal facilities. The Inland Water Freight Rates Act, 1923, was amended so as to relieve carriers of the obligation to fyle tariffs, substituting a requirement that the shipper fyle a copy of each charter party, bill of lading or contract of carriage. The provision for posting up particulars of cargo space, time for shipment and destination was abolished.

The Shipping Federation of Canada, interested more particularly in deep-sea navigation, held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on Feb. 13. The combined tonnage of liners and tramps entered in the Federation in 1923 was reported to be 979,799 gross tons, a decrease of 343,530 tons from 1922. The President, in his review, stated that 1923 had been a depressing year. Labour conditions, however, had been satisfactory. He discussed the St. Lawrence waterways and power project; Chicago drainage canal; quarantine regulations; steamboat inspection; radio direction finder stations, and various other matters. The Executive Committee elected comprised, R. W. Reford, President; E. W. Foulds, Treasurer; D. W. Campbell, P. A. Curry, W. R. Eakins, A. Mackenzie, H. M. Milburn, J. W. Nicholl, R. B. Teakle, with Thomas Robb, Manager and Secretary. In 1924 the tonnage entered in the Federation was 1,666,874 tons, an increase of 689,075 tons over 1923, and the highest in the history of the Federation.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, had a disappointing year, particularly on the Atlantic, where, in anticipation of a considerable increase in passenger and freight traffic, ten additional sailings during the St. Lawrence season had been arranged. Total westbound earnings were \$1,743,000 less than in 1923. Eastbound passenger earnings were somewhat greater, owing to the attraction of the Wembley Exhibition, and freight traffic was heavier by 125,000 tons, but, on the whole, the operations of the Atlantic fleet showed a decrease of \$1,979,000 in revenue and an increase of \$617,000 in expenses. The earnings from the Pacific service were more satisfactory, with an increase in net revenue of \$200,000. The revenue from the year's operations of the British Columbia

Coast Steamship Service were slightly less than in 1923, but still very satisfactory. Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship lines combined were \$3,630,675, as against \$4,292,140 in the previous year. The C.P.R. ocean and coastal steamships in 1924 numbered 53, with 7 transfers, and its lake and river steamers, 21. Events of the year were a successful round-the-world cruise by the *Empress of Canada*; conversion of the *Empress of Britain* into a one-class boat with the name *Montroyal*; and the launching, at Clydebank, Scotland, of two new steamers for the Pacific Coast service, the *Princess Kathleen*, on Sept. 27, and the *Princess Margaret*, on Nov. 29.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine completed 256 voyages from Atlantic and 93 voyages from Pacific ports during the year. As in previous years outward cargoes were generally obtainable, but for homeward trips, cargoes were scarce. While gross revenue, as compared with 1923, was reduced from \$8,992,308 to \$8,811,038, owing to a cut in operating expenses the deficit from operations was down from \$1,864,293 to \$1,440,880. After all charges had been added the total deficit stood at \$8,836,609, compared with \$9,368,670 in 1923. The fleet was reduced in 1924 by the sale of three vessels to 57 vessels. No total losses were sustained, and only two serious accidents. In December, five vessels that had been tied up in Montreal were put into commission for service from Montreal to Antwerp, and at the end of the year the following services were in operation: From Atlantic ports—fortnightly to Cardiff and Swansea; ten-day to London and Antwerp; fortnightly to St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara; three-weekly to Bermuda, Nassau, Kingston and Belize; monthly to Australia and New Zealand; three-weekly to St. John's, Newfoundland; monthly to Vancouver, Yokohama and Shanghai (inaugurated on June 13); from Pacific ports—weekly to San Pedro and San Francisco; monthly to United Kingdom; bi-monthly to Australia and New Zealand; monthly to Yokohama and Shanghai; monthly to Montreal or Halifax; five-weekly to London and Antwerp. Sir Henry Thornton was President; R. P. Ormsby, Secretary; J. M. Rose-year, general Comptroller; James A. Yates, general Treasurer, and R. B. Teakle, general Manager.

On the Great Lakes, shipping was, as usual, largely engaged in the carriage of grain. The Lake Shippers' Clearance Association reported total shipments by boat from the Canadian head of the Lakes of 287,542,786 bushels, compared with 308,149,718 bushels in 1923. Of this 158,966,375 bushels were carried by Canadian boats to Canadian ports, compared with 163,381,617 in 1923, and 8,856,846 to American ports, compared with 17,071,130; 4,241,535 bushels were carried by American boats to Canadian ports, as compared with 1,220,900, and 115,478,030 to American ports, compared with 126,476,071. Of the total, 206,303,573 bushels were wheat, against 247,563,681 bushels in 1923. During the period, Aug. 1 to close of navigation, on Dec. 20, 153,111,258 bushels of grain were shipped by boat through the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, 109,865,435 being wheat. This compared with 231,754,512 bushels in 1923, of which 189,151,179 were wheat. The Association held its annual meeting in Winnipeg on Sept. 30 and elected, Capel Tilt, President; H. T. Swart, Vice-President; A. K. Godfrey, Treasurer; S. T. Smith, Secretary, and C. C. Fields, F. J. Anderson and R. M. Wolvin, Directors.

The Dominion Marine Association, interested in safeguarding the interests of shipowners on the Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence, met in annual session in Ottawa on Jan. 17, and reviewed 1923 developments, particularly the dislocation occasioned by the application of the Inland Water Freight Rates Act. It adopted a resolution urging that navigation rights should be thoroughly protected in any power development on the St. Lawrence River, and entertained at dinner several members of the Government. A. A. Wright, Toronto, was elected Honorary President, and T. R. Enderby, operating manager of Canada Steamship Lines, President. On Feb. 14 the Association took the lead in a deputation that

waited on the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Railways to urge that Kingston should be the point of trans-shipment on completion of the Welland Ship Canal. The Executive Committee met at fairly regular intervals throughout the balance of the year and considered a large number of matters affecting navigation and the shipping industry. In its review of 1924 developments, the Committee stated that in many respects the year had been uneventful; that little legislation affecting the owners and operators of vessels had been enacted, and that few public works in navigable waters of any substantial importance had been undertaken. Protests had been entered against suspension of the regulations to allow U.S. vessels to carry grain between Canadian ports; against violations of the condition that grain should remain aboard such vessels during the winter, and against evasion of the Canada Shipping Act in trans-shipping grain at Buffalo.

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, received in 1924 a total revenue of \$10,435,115, a decrease of \$1,448,767 from 1923, and the lowest since 1915, \$1,145,237 representing the decreased revenue from lake and river freight vessels and \$303,529 from all other operations. Net earnings were \$1,656,027, a decrease of \$499,486, and profits, after all charges, \$143,818, a decrease of \$333,424. These disappointing earnings were caused by such conditions as the smaller wheat crop, delay in its movement, lower rates, reduced tonnage and lower rates for ore and coal, reduced loading draft, due to low water and extended periods of bad weather. The tonnage of grain, ore and coal carried by the Company's steamships declined from 1923 by 725,820 tons, or 22.5 per cent. Three new lake and river steamships were added to the fleet, and one ocean steamship was sold, the number of vessels owned at the end of the year being 77. The value of vessels, real estate, buildings, docks and wharves, plant and equipment, at Dec. 31, was \$31,640,666, and the reserve for depreciation \$8,618,859. The Company purchased in 1924, by foreclosure sale, the assets of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Lauzon, Quebec, and disposed of its 50 per cent. stock interest in the Canadian Towing and Wrecking Company.

New Vessels Launched for Canadian Shipowners in 1924.

Jan. 6.—	<i>Oradell</i>	.....Fruit Carrier...	Wallsend-on-Tyne, Eng...	Ronde Steamship Co.,
Feb. 8.—	<i>Oriskany</i>	.....		Montreal
Jan. 22.—	<i>Norman P. Clement</i>	.....Lake Freighter.	Cowes, England.....	Eastern Steamships Co., Pt. Colborne
" 23.—	<i>Cedarton</i>	.....	Dumbarton, Scotland.....	Mathews Steamship Co.
Feb. 23.—	<i>Birchton</i>	.....	" " " "	Toronto
May 20.—	<i>Norihton</i>	.....	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. " " "	" "
Aug. 9.—	<i>Royalton</i>	.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	" "
Feb. 21.—	<i>Lady Alexandra</i>	.....Coastal.....	Montrose, Scotland.....	Union S S Co. of B.C.
Mar. 5.—	<i>Eugene C. Roberts</i>	.....Lake Freighter.	Birkenhead, England.....	A. B. Mackay.
May 20.—	<i>Kamloops</i>	.....	Haverton-on-Tees, Eng...	Steamships Ltd., Mon- treal
June 14.—	<i>Lethbridge</i>	.....	" " " "	" "
Sept. 27.—	<i>Princess Kathleen</i>	.....Coastal.....	Clydebank, Scotland	.....Can. Pacific Railway.
Nov. 29.—	<i>Princess Margaret</i>	.....	" " " "	" "
" 18—	<i>Gleniffer</i>	.....Lake Freighter.	Midland, Ont	.....Gt. Lakes Transport Co

Canada's Ports in 1924. For the fourth year in succession Montreal was claimed to be the greatest grain exporting seaport in the world, and in other respects its shipping exceeded previous records. 1,223 sea-going vessels, of 4,096,322 tons, arrived, compared with 1,082, of 3,683,720 tons, in 1923. In addition, 5,791 vessels, of 11,215,764 tons, arrived from inland ports. Exports of grain, as per ship's manifesto, amounted to 152,301,599 bushels, an increase of over 38,000,000 bushels over 1923, and the highest on record. Facilities for grain-handling were enlarged. Storage facilities of Elevator B were increased to 3,500,000 bushels and a new 2,000,000-bushel elevator at Tarte pier was completed. Extension and replacement of wharves and piers to the extent of 1,380 lineal feet, erection of new sheds and further electrification of the Harbour Commission's 65-mile railroad system were features of 1924 expan-

sion. An advisory board of engineers was appointed to report on the best plan for a bridge to the south shore. Other events were the appointment of M. P. Fennell, Jr., previously General Manager and Secretary of the Harbour Board, as Director of trade and transportation; of Thomas W. Harvie, formerly Chief Engineer, as General Manager; of Thomas F. Trihey as Secretary, and Paul Leclaire as Chief Engineer. Following serious congestion of grain in August, an Advisory Committee, representing railway and shipping interests and grain companies, was appointed to act with the Harbour Commission in the movement of grain.

On a foreign tonnage basis the port of Vancouver became the third largest on the Pacific Coast in 1924, being exceeded only by Los Angeles and San Francisco. Ocean-going and coasting vessels entered inwards numbered 18,387, with net registered tonnage of 8,957,489, compared with 19,608, with tonnage of 8,427,282, in 1923. Of these, ocean-going vessels numbered 1,009, with tonnage of 3,441,460, compared with 837, with tonnage of 2,804,883 in 1923. The average monthly departures to foreign ports were 84. Lumber shipped totalled 386,983,595 feet b.m., compared with 290,767,000 feet b.m. in 1923, and wheat, 55,873,788 bushels, compared with 24,663,017 bushels. To provide for the rapidly expanding wheat movement there were completed in 1924 Harbour Board Elevator No. 2, with capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, and the Terminal Grain Company's elevator, with capacity of 2,400,000 bushels. This brought the total storage capacity of the port up to over 6,000,000 bushels, with waterfront accommodation for loading grain ships. Other developments in 1924 were the completion of the first section of a 15,000-ton floating drydock at North Vancouver; commencement of No. 1 jetty to the east of Lapointe pier; progress on the new B.C. pier of the C.P.R.; work on a bridge across the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet, connecting Vancouver and North Vancouver; general increase in cargo rates, including increase on grain from one to six cents a ton; appropriation of \$5,000,000 by Parliament to assist in completion of harbour facilities; and appointment of K. J. Burns as port superintendent in succession to R. E. Beattie, resigned.

Other events of 1924 relating to ports and harbours were progress in the construction of the Dominion Government's new \$6,000,000 drydock at Esquimaux, the largest on the Pacific coast; consideration of the appointment of a board of harbour commissioners for Victoria; continued agitation in the Maritime Provinces for a greater use of Canadian ports, particularly Halifax and St. John; preliminary work on a five-year programme of harbour extension at Quebec; completion at Port Colborne of a 1,000,000 bushel storage annex to Government elevator, bringing capacity to 3,250,000 bushels, and changes in Board of Harbour Commissioners of Toronto, whereby the City Council substituted Lieut.-Col. W. G. MacKendrick and John O'Connor for R. Home Smith and Robert Fleming; the Dominion Government appointed A. A. Mulholland as its representative to succeed John Laxton, deceased; the Board of Trade nominated A. O. Hogg to succeed R. S. Gourlay, retired; and T. L. Church, the only remaining member of the Board, was elected Chairman, succeeding R. Home Smith.

Canada's Canals in 1924. Freight traffic through Canada's ten canals, the Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, St. Peters, Murray, Ottawa, Rideau, Trent and St. Andrew's, aggregated in the 1924 season 12,869,097 tons, compared with 11,199,434 tons in 1923, and 10,026,055 tons in 1922. A feature was the large increase in grain carried down the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, materially increasing the total traffic on these canals beyond that of any previous year. On the Welland Canal wheat aggregated 99,813,960 bushels, an increase over 1923 of 24,485,430 bushels of Canadian and 11,472,430 bushels of U.S. wheat. Another feature was the movement of Canadian wheat from the head of the lakes to Buffalo, where it was transferred to Welland Canal boats and forwarded

to Montreal, 16,645,000 bushels being shipped in this way in 1924. While the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals carried more freight, the Canadian Canal, at Sault Ste. Marie, recorded a decrease from 2,255,929 tons in 1923, to 1,631,548 tons in 1924, due principally to the smaller movement of iron ore.

The task of constructing the new Welland Ship Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario was continued in 1924. In February the Department of Railways and Canals accepted the tender of A. W. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, amounting to \$10,528,215, for the construction of Section 8, extending from Ranney's Bend, north of Humberstone, to deep water in Lake Erie, a distance of about 3 miles, and constituting the Lake Erie end of the Canal. In December, the contract for Section 7, extending from Welland to Ranney's Bend, a distance of about six miles, was let to the Canadian Dredging Company for \$9,250,000. The work on this section will consist principally of the widening and deepening of the present canal, and involves the removal of approximately 9,787,000 cubic yards of earth and 1,573,000 cubic yards of rock. At the end of 1924 only one section, No. 6, remained to be placed under contract.

THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

**The
Agricultural
Industry of
Canada;
Field Crops
and Live
Stock in
1924.**

Though crops generally were not as abundant in 1924 as in 1923, the condition of the agricultural industry was substantially improved by reason of the higher prices that prevailed for practically all kinds of farm products. The gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be \$7,508,257,000, an increase of \$142,782,000 over the previous year, attributable principally to increases in the value of live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms, and agricultural production. The total was made up of lands worth \$3,316,061,000; buildings, \$1,382,684,000; implements and machinery, \$665,172,000; live stock, \$641,144,000; animals on fur farms, \$7,394,000, and agricultural production, \$1,453,368,000. The gross agricultural revenue for the year was greater by \$103,272,000 than in 1923, and was made up of field crops, \$995,236,000; dairy products, \$234,000,000; farm animals, \$98,637,000; poultry and eggs, \$60,836,000; fruit and vegetables, \$44,848,000; maple products, \$5,991,000; tobacco, \$4,359,000; wool, \$3,771,000; clover and grass seed, \$3,390,000, and fur-farming, \$2,300,000. It was noted that the value of dairy products was steadily increasing in all provinces, and, whereas these products accounted for only 10 per cent. of all agricultural revenue in 1918, they represented 16 per cent. of the total in 1924. The average revenue for each occupied farm in Canada in 1924 was \$2,043. The average value of the occupied farm lands, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, was \$37 per acre, the same as in 1923.

The total yield of wheat for 1924 was finally estimated at 262,097,000 bushels, from 22,055,710 acres, valued at \$320,362,000, compared with 474,199,000 bushels, from 22,671,864 acres, valued at \$316,934,700 in 1923, and with a five-year average (1919-1923) of 326,258,640 bushels, from 21,142,824 acres, valued at \$356,873,800. The official figures of the extent of the field crops were as follows:

FIELD CROP	ACRES	YIELD PER ACRE BUSH.	TOTAL YIELD BUSH.	AVERAGE PRICE PER BUSH.	TOTAL VALUE
Fall Wheat.....	774,172	28.8	22,294,000	\$1.27	\$ 28,337,000
Spring Wheat.....	21,281,538	11.3	239,803,000	1.22	292,025,000
Oats.....	14,491,289	28.4	411,697,000	0.49	203,034,000
Barley.....	3,407,441	25.5	86,753,000	0.70	60,509,000
Rye.....	890,814	16.0	14,212,900	0.99	14,137,700
Peas.....	179,509	18.0	3,239,900	1.75	5,676,000
Beans.....	71,936	16.6	1,194,100	2.77	3,306,900
Buckwheat.....	442,263	25.8	11,412,000	0.89	10,149,000
Mixed Grains.....	848,078	37.7	31,995,000	0.71	22,626,000
Flaxseed.....	1,276,667	7.6	9,694,700	1.94	18,849,300
Corn (Husking).....	295,015	40.7	11,998,000	1.19	14,227,000
Potatoes.....	561,628	CWT.	CWT.	PER CWT.	
Turnips, etc.....	197,920	100.9	56,648,000	0.85	47,956,000
		205.1	40,597,000	0.44	17,884,000
Hay and Clover.....	9,874,907	TONS	TONS	PER TON	
Grain Hay.....	2,486,899	1.51	14,960,300	11.07	165,587,000
Alfalfa.....	473,507	2.00	4,983,000	9.25	46,133,000
Fodder Corn.....	718,879	2.65	1,256,800	11.70	14,705,000
Sugar Beets.....	36,080	7.99	5,740,700	5.03	28,848,000
		9.28	334,000	6.79	2,268,000

The estimated number of farm live stock in Canada in 1924 was as follows: Horses, 3,588,788, increase over 1923 of 58,147; cattle, 9,460,836, increase of 214,605; sheep, 2,684,743, decrease of 69,117; and, swine, 5,069,181, increase of 663,865. The estimated value of the horses was \$229,421,000, increase of \$6,267,000; of the cattle, \$325,091,000, increase of \$8,618,000; of the sheep, \$24,036,000, increase of \$2,715,000, and of the swine, \$62,596,000, increase of \$10,284,000. The total poultry in Canada in 1924 was estimated at 47,538,130 fowls, valued at \$42,434,000, compared with 45,469,292 fowls, valued at \$39,840,300, in 1923.

Production of commercial fruit was on a considerably smaller scale than in 1923, and the total value of the fruit crop was estimated at \$24,266,431, as compared with \$33,169,343 the previous year. The apple crop declined in quantity from 4,493,183 to 3,247,270 barrels, and in value from \$24,489,350 to \$18,777,667; pears, from 227,335 bushels, valued at \$550,587, to 196,809 bushels, valued at \$471,924; plums and prunes, from 348,482 bushels, valued at \$696,964, to 238,978 bushels, valued at \$504,460; peaches, from 403,660 bushels, valued at \$916,050, to 154,384 bushels, valued at \$404,663; cherries, from 203,125 bushels, valued at \$722,440, to 100,340 bushels, valued at \$337,775; strawberries, from 8,652,200 quarts, valued at \$1,513,230, to 6,532,000 quarts, valued at \$1,398,910; raspberries, from 4,496,840 quarts, valued at \$1,044,001, to 2,000,450 quarts, valued at \$401,012; and, grapes, from 42,185,077 lbs., valued at \$2,742,030, to 24,500,000 lbs., valued at \$1,470,000.

The growing importance of Canada's maple products industry was evidenced by the publication, in 1924, for the first time, of a report on its extent and output. The estimated value of the production was \$5,991,141, of which \$1,907,599 was the value of 9,385,415 lbs. of sugar, and \$4,083,542 the value of 1,970,696 gallons of syrup. About 60,000 farmers were engaged in the industry in four eastern provinces, and 22,628,060 trees, of which 85 per cent. were in Quebec, were being tapped in commercial groves.

There was a decrease in the wool clip, as compared with 1923, from 15,539,416 lbs. to 15,111,719 lbs., but an increase in value from \$3,160,000 to \$3,777,930. The number of sheep, as at June 30 in each year, declined from 2,753,860 to 2,684,743, but values increased from \$21,321,000 to \$24,036,000.

The estimated return from the sale of live fur-bearing animals and pelts produced on Canadian fur farms was \$2,300,000, compared with \$2,175,151 in 1923. The total number of fur farms in 1923 was 1,240, comprising 1,179 fox farms and 61 farms raising animals other than foxes. The total value of the fur farms was \$8,424,964, of which \$2,099,246 was in land and buildings and \$6,325,718 in animals. The total number of fur-bearing animals at Dec. 31, 1923, was 40,125, an increase for the year of 9,343. 26,980 animals were born and raised in 1924, an increase of 7,781, or 41 per cent.

The estimated acreage of tobacco was 21,317, of which 13,273 were in Ontario and 8,044 in Quebec. This compared with 23,932 acres in 1923, with 8,630 in Ontario and 15,302 in Quebec. The estimated yield amounted to 18,710,740 lbs., compared with 21,297,000 lbs. in 1923, but, on account of higher prices obtained, the value of the crop was up from \$3,518,500 to \$4,358,898. Weather conditions were unfavourable for the growing of a satisfactory crop.

The production and marketing of grain continued to be a subject of dominating importance in 1924, with the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission actively engaged in investigating its ramifications, the grain pools* of the three Prairie Provinces coming for the first time into full operation, and the uncertainties of the crop situation producing unprecedented activity in the grain markets. The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, composed of Mr. Justice Turgeon, of Saskatchewan, Chairman; Dean Rutherford, of the University of Saskatchewan; Prof. A. D. A. McGibbon, University of Alberta, and J. G. Scott, Quebec, had been appointed in 1923 to make a thorough study of all aspects of the grain marketing problem, with a view to the subsequent revision of the Canada Grain Act. After holding numerous sittings in 1923, it resumed its hearings in Winnipeg on Feb. 7, 1924, and sat almost continuously until the end of April, at Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur. A large number of witnesses were examined, and much evidence was secured on such matters as the grading of wheat, mixing of grain, inspection, the buying of futures, the operation of country elevators, etc. On May 15 the Commission opened a special series of hearings at Vancouver to investigate charges with regard to grain handling through this port, and these continued into June. On July 7 an *interim* report on the Vancouver situation was issued, which recommended, among other things, that the elevators of the Vancouver Harbour Commission should be acquired by the Government of Canada and vested in the Crown; that the operation of

*NOTE.—For particulars of the Grain Pools see pages indicated in Index of Affairs.

terminal elevators should not be made part of the functions of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and that the management of government elevators should be centralized and kept separate from the general regulative body in control of the trade. As for the Commission's main report, this was still in course of preparation at the end of the year.

As the year advanced, the progress of the wheat crop attracted increasing attention, and probably never before were developments followed with such close attention. A number of districts suffered from drought in the growing period, and these experienced a crop failure. The quality also of the crop suffered from the effect of rust during the growing period, and of frost and rain at a later date. The result was a yield of about 200,000,000 bushels less than in 1923. This meant a big reduction in the amount of wheat available for wheat-importing countries, and the grain exchanges of this continent and of Europe almost instantaneously reflected the belief in an approaching shortage. As time went on, indications of trouble in other wheat-growing countries appeared, and prices advanced still further. The result was that farmers received much higher prices for their grain than they did in 1923, the average price of \$1.22 per bushel, placed on the crop by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, comparing with 66 cents in the previous year.

Of special interest in 1924 were statements issued on Sept. 1st by agricultural experts from Great Britain, who had toured Canada following the meeting in Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. One group, composed of Dr. G. Scott, of the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland; Prof. R. A. Berry, Glasgow Agricultural College; W. Godden, Rowett Research Institute for Animal Nutrition, Aberdeen; Edward Cutler, biologist, and H. G. Page, chief chemist of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, England, criticized the attempt to farm big areas with little capital, and the policy of engaging in straight wheat-growing, the success of which depended on the condition of the world's wheat market. They advocated more intensive farming of smaller areas with more capital per acre, and the rapid introduction of mixed farming and live stock. The agricultural college system came in for high praise, but surprise was expressed that so many students, instead of taking up farming, found their way into distributing and industrial trades. The absence of fundamental research work, as distinct from field experimental work, was also commented upon. Another group, consisting of Rt. Hon. Lord Bledisloe, Sir Henry Reid and Sir John Russell endorsed the growing tendency towards more mixed farming and the development of live stock husbandry, declared there was scope for the development of co-operative methods of marketing, especially for export, and emphasized the importance of standardization of products.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture. This important body, uniting the various provincial organizations of farmers throughout the Dominion, held its Annual Meeting in Regina from

Feb. 19 to 21, with representatives in attendance from the Provincial associations of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and from the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. The Council gave careful study to the Declaration of Principles, as amended at the conventions of Provincial associations. No material change was made in any of the clauses, with the exception of No. 12, which was altered to read: "The credit of the nation to be utilized for the provision of intermediate and long-term loans to the agricultural industry at reasonable rates of interest and with adequate safeguards as security." The following clause was added: "Prohibition of the manufacture, import and sale of intoxicating liquor in Canada."

It was resolved by the Council to send a delegation to Ottawa to impress on the Government the urgent necessity for giving consideration to the following matters: (1) the present economic condition of the agricultural industry, which is not only driving people from the farm, but is also the main cause of the general business depression; (2) the need for immediate and substantial reductions in the customs tariff as a measure of relief to the agricultural industry; (3) the advisability of using the national credit to provide the agricultural industry at reasonable interest rates with intermediate credit, which is now entirely inadequate, and with long-term credit, which is, in the main, only available at rates of interest higher than is paid by other industries in Canada; (4) the urgent need for rigid economy in governmental administration in order that the crushing burden of taxation may be reduced; (5) the necessity for revaluing the Canadian National Railway System in order that the undertaking may be placed upon a sound business basis; (6) the necessity for a reduction in express rates, particularly upon those items that enter into the cost of production and the cost of marketing agricultural products; (7) the necessity of providing equalized freight rates upon grain on the western and eastern routes; (8) the calling of a conference of all interested parties in order to define the fields of taxation of the federal, provincial and municipal authorities, and to reduce to the minimum the cost of collecting such taxes as it may be found necessary to impose; (9) the necessity for the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; (10) the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament to hear evidence and report upon the matter of Senate reform. (These matters were laid before the Government on Apr. 2 by a delegation from the Council.) Among resolutions from the annual conventions of constituent bodies passed by the Council were the following: An adequate system of government inspection of banks; provision that deposits of Federal and Provincial governments in chartered banks receive no priority over ordinary deposits; provision that the terms of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement be restored in full and provision that the Canadian National Railways be empowered to proceed with the construction of branch lines. The Council also passed a resolution calling for

the summoning of a conference of all interested parties to discuss the present state of agriculture, with a view to bringing about improved economic conditions, and better understanding, and decided to engage a competent man to carry on research work. W. A. Amos, Palmerston, President of the United Farmers of Ontario, was re-elected President, with C. Burnell, President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, Vice-President. In the Women's Section, Mrs. J. S. Amos was elected President, and Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Vice-President.

The agricultural industry had in operation many associations, both of an educational and political character, organized for the purpose of looking after the interests of farmers as a whole, and of the various branches of agricultural activity. A certain number of these were national in scope, but the majority were provincial or local.

Under the general heading of agriculture, there were, in 1924, 40 main organizations, with 33 branch associations, having a total membership of 481,459. In addition, there were 28 main organizations, with 39 branch associations, and a membership of 26,927, in the dairy industry, and 78 main organizations, with 33 branch associations, and a membership of 46,571, in the animal husbandry industry. There were also 185 co-operative societies, with 26 branches, and 193,377 members. The principal national organizations were as follows:

Organization	President	Address.
Canadian Council of Agriculture	W. A. Amos	Palmerston, Ont.
Farmers' Union of Canada	L. P. McNamee	Kelvington, Sask.
United Grain Growers', Limited	Hon. T. A. Crerar	Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Seed Growers' Association	George H. Clark	Ottawa, Ont.
Canadian Florists' & Gardeners' Assoc.	Samuel Kirk	Georgetown, Ont.
Canadian Horticultural Council	F. W. Bishop	Paradise, N.S.
Canadian Association of Exhibitions	D. T. Elderkin	Regina, Sask.
National Dairy Council of Canada	E. H. Stenhouse	Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Jersey Cattle Club	F. E. M. Robinson	Richmond, Que.
Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada	Hon. W. M. Lea	Victoria, P.E.I.
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	Frank Byrne	Charlesbourg, Ont.
Canadian Shire Horsebreeders' Assoc.	W. J. Gardhouse	Thistletown, Ont.
Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Ass. of Can.	W. L. Scott	Sutton W., Ont.
Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society	John J. Dixon	Toronto, Ont.
Canadian Live Stock Exchange	D. B. Mullin	Edmonton, Alta.
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association	Walter Readhead	Milton, Ont.
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Assoc.	Hon. D. Marshall	Toronto, Ont.
Milking Shorthorn Society of Canada	G. L. Smith	Meadowvale, Ont.
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association	John Lowe	Elora, Ont.
Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association	Geo. L. Telfer	Paris, Ont.
Canadian Swine Breeders' Association	Wm. Gilbert	Namao, Alta.
Canadian National Poultry Record Ass'n	Robert Barnes	Ottawa, Ont.
Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Ass'n	J. A. Webster	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd.	Col. R. McEwen	London, Ont.

Canada's mineral industry in 1924 yielded products, according to the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, having a value of \$209,516,465, a total which had only been exceeded in three previous years; in 1923, when the output was valued at \$214,079,331; in 1920, when the record production of \$227,859,665 was attained, and in 1918, when the total amounted to \$211,301,897. The feature of the year

**Minerals,
Fisheries
and Forest
Industries
in 1924.**

was the highly satisfactory showing in the mining of metals, the production of which, at \$102,981,211, was \$18,589,993 greater than in 1923, and exceeded that of any year since the abnormal activity of the war years. Due largely to a lessened output of coal, on account of labour troubles, the production of non-metallic minerals decreased from \$91,936,732, in 1923, to \$73,222,535, in 1924, being lower than in any year since 1917. There was also a reduction in the value of structural materials and clay products from \$37,751,318 to \$33,312,719.

As Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, pointed out in a special mining edition of Toronto *Saturday Night*, published on Dec. 27, Canada ranked fifth among the countries of the world as a mineral producer; stood first in nickel and asbestos, third in gold and silver, fifth in zinc, and was an important producer of coal, copper, lead, and many other minerals. Her mineral output rose from \$129,000,000 in 1914 to \$214,000,000 in 1923, or by 66 per cent., in one decade; her mineral resources were exceptionally varied, almost uniquely so for any one country, and in potential mineral territory, as distinct from developed mining industry, she was likewise in a remarkable position. Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, informed the Vancouver Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy towards the close of the year that Canada had about \$500,000,000 invested in her mining industry, of which approximately 50 per cent. was Canadian, 35 per cent. American, 13 per cent. British, and 2 per cent. foreign. J. A. McRae, mining editor of Toronto *Saturday Night*, estimated the average weekly production of Canada's mines at \$4,000,000, or \$208,000,000 annually. From \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000 of this went in wages; another \$60,000,000 in taxes, supplies and hauling charges, while the remainder was disbursed in dividends or used in exploration and development work.

Important statements regarding Canada's mining and metallurgical industries had also appeared in connection with the Dominion's display of mineral products at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, England. It was explained that, from a production of less than \$10,250,000 in 1886, output had grown to a maximum of \$227,859,665 in 1920, when Canada was ranking first in asbestos, nickel and cobalt, third in silver, fourth in gold, and tenth in coal, among the mineral-producing countries of the world. Her coal reserves, it was stated, were exceeded only by those of the United States and China, and she had developed mines of nickel, zinc, gold, asbestos, talc, feldspar, mica and graphite that took their place among the largest known. Canada's metallurgical works also compared favourably with those of any country. The smelters, reduction works and refineries at Sudbury, Trail, Anyox, Thorold, Deloro and Deschenes, and the gold mills of Porcupine, were all models of their kind, while great iron and steel works at Sydney, Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie enabled the Dominion to take seventh place among the iron and steel-making countries of the

world. The point was emphasized that mineral development in Canada was hardly out of its infancy, and that the Dominion offered to the prospector the largest and most promising extent of mineral-bearing territory that anywhere remained unprospected on the globe.

Of outstanding importance in 1924 was the increase in the output of gold, which, at \$31,352,402, exceeded for the first time the record of \$27,908,153, established in 1900, in the days of the Yukon boom. Pointing out that Canada's production was increasing rapidly, while that of the United States was decreasing, Louis D. Huntoon, an American mining engineer, formerly on the staff of Yale University, predicted during the year in the *Journal of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers* that by 1929 Canada would displace the United States as second among the gold-producing countries of the world. The following table shows the production of gold from Canadian ores by Provinces:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD FROM CANADIAN ORES BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Fine ounces	Value.
Nova Scotia	1,047	\$ 21,643
Quebec	883	18,253
Ontario	1,241,726	25,668,754
Manitoba	1,180	24,393
British Columbia	245,719	5,079,462
Yukon	34,825	719,897
Canada	1,525,380	31,532,402

Other features of 1924 were a marked revival in silver mining; a substantial increase in the production of nickel; a copper production of over 100 million pounds, for the first time since the War; new high records for lead and zinc; a discouraging falling-off in the output of coal, and a large, but unprofitable production of asbestos. The preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the principal minerals was as follows:

Metallic	1923		1924	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cobalt	lbs. 888,061	\$2,530,974	960,266	\$1,678,124
Copper	lbs. 86,881,537	12,529,186	106,350,730	13,851,118
Gold	Fine ozs. 1,233,341	25,495,421	1,525,380	31,345,941
Lead	lbs. 111,234,466	7,985,522	175,485,499	14,221,345
Nickel	lbs. 62,453,843	18,332,077	69,586,759	19,484,292
Silver	Fine ozs. 18,601,744	12,067,509	20,243,846	13,519,043
Zinc	lbs. 60,416,240	3,991,701	98,909,077	6,274,791
Non-metallic				
Asbestos	tons 231,482	7,522,506	220,005	6,590,251
Coal	tons 16,990,571	72,058,986	13,617,313	54,885,239
Gypsum	tons 578,301	2,243,100	645,020	2,198,598
Natural Gas...M. cu. ft.	15,960,583	5,884,618	15,122,684	6,178,435

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with 1,479 members, held its 26th Annual General Meeting in Toronto on Mar. 5, 6 and 7. Several sessions were devoted to a discussion of opportunities for mining investments in Canada, and a number of valuable papers were presented. At the annual banquet, the guests included Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines of Ontario; Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto; and representatives of the American Institute of Mining and Metallur-

gical Engineers, the Ontario Mining Association, the Engineering Institute of Canada, and the Society of Chemical Industry. The sixth Annual Western Meeting of the Institute was held at Blairmore, Alta., on Oct. 16 and 17. At the termination of the meeting a one-day excursion was made to the Sullivan mine and concentrating plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Canada, Limited, at Kimberley, B.C. Meanwhile, the Mining Society of Nova Scotia met at New Glasgow, N.S., on June 23 and 24. Officers of the Institute for 1924-25 were: President, Dr. R. C. Wallace; Vice-Presidents, A. S. McNeil, N. R. Fisher, G. C. Bateman, A. A. Miller, William Ellis and Thomas Graham; Secretary-Treasurer, George C. Mackenzie.

Canadian Fisheries and Fishing Industry. Canada's fisheries were, with but few exceptions, more productive in 1924 than in 1923, and, owing to the higher prices for fish which prevailed generally throughout the year, the financial return to the industry was substantially greater. The Fisheries Branch of the Marine and Fisheries Department gave the following summary of the quantities and values of the principal sea fish caught and landed in a fresh or green state during the year:

	1924		1923	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Salmon .....Cwts.	1,686,053	\$5,987,086	1,559,658	\$6,244,878
Cod	1,836,373	3,987,643	1,715,709	2,760,392
Halibut	319,128	4,162,736	326,651	4,190,416
Herring	1,908,753	1,951,703	1,634,388	1,620,449
Lobsters	265,462	2,743,814	372,023	4,242,613
Haddock	336,114	610,641	304,424	494,894
Mackerel	190,949	647,015	134,405	379,075
Sardines	269,728	538,131	134,736	393,881
Smelts	86,573	797,029	60,827	642,972
Oysters	29,011	163,573	22,982	137,661
All other		832,882		724,291
Total Value		\$22,422,253		\$21,831,022

Among the features of the year in the fishing industry were the packing by the salmon canners of British Columbia of approximately 1,650,000 cases, of an aggregate value of about \$10,000,000, the highest quantity on record; appropriation by the Federal Government of \$70,000 for the establishment of a school of fisheries at Halifax; the authorization by the Province of Quebec of an expenditure of \$40,000 for cold storage plants; the planting by the Department of Marine and Fisheries of several million sockeye eggs in the tributaries of the Upper Fraser River, with a view to re-establishing the fish in these waters; and the formation of an International Fisheries Commission, consisting of John P. Babcock, Victoria, Chairman; Captain Miller Freeman, Seattle, Secretary; W. A. Found, Ottawa, Director of Fisheries for Canada, and Henry O'Malley, Washington, D.C., Commissioner of Fisheries for the United States, to investigate and report upon the halibut fisheries of the Northeast Pacific and Behring Sea.

The Annual Report of fishery statistics for 1923, issued in the latter part of 1924, placed the total value of the products of

the Canadian fishing industry for that year at \$42,565,545, an increase of \$765,335 over 1922, and of \$7,633,610 over 1921. Large increases in quantity were shown for salmon, cod, mackerel, sardines and herring, with smaller production for lobsters, halibut, whitefish and tullibee. Lower prices were noted in the majority of cases. The total value of sea fish marketed was \$37,401,604, and of inland fish \$5,163,941. There were 938 fish-canning and curing establishments, an increase of 5 over 1922. Materials used in these establishments had a value of \$15,331,193, and products marketed, \$25,374,763. The total capital invested in the fisheries was \$47,672,865, of which \$19,614,772 was in sea fisheries, \$4,030,544 in inland fisheries, and \$24,027,549 in fish-canning and curing establishments. The total number of persons employed was 68,964, of whom 44,064 were engaged in sea fisheries, 9,453 in inland fisheries, and 15,447 in fish-canning and curing plants. The value of the fish exported in 1923 was \$27,792,481.

The Canadian Fisheries Association held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on July 3. A resolution was adopted urging the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, in the event of any change in the Cabinet, to place at the head of the Department of Fisheries a Minister having a practical knowledge of the fishing industry and its requirements. Another resolution requested the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to consider the advisability of a reduction in the salmon cannery license fees and the tax per case on canned salmon in British Columbia. It was represented that the industry was overburdened with license fees and taxes, while these levies were duplicated in British Columbia. The Department of Marine and Fisheries was congratulated on its efforts to improve fish distribution by experimenting with new systems of refrigeration. J. A. Paulhus, Montreal, was re-elected President. Other officers were: 1st Vice-President, Arthur Boutilier, Halifax; 2nd Vice-President, F. E. Burke, Vancouver; 3rd Vice-President, J. T. O'Connor, Montreal; General Secretary, James H. Conlon, Montreal.

Forest Resources — Lumber, Pulp and Paper Industries.

With an estimated output of primary forest products in 1923 of \$197,459,331, involving the cutting of 2,671,054,862 cubic feet of standing timber and the employment of 120,000 workmen, the question of conservation of Canada's timber resources was of much importance throughout 1924. Early in January a Dominion Forest Protective Conference was held in Ottawa, at the call of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, which lasted seven days, and resulted in the adoption of fourteen resolutions, outlining a programme of measures calculated to reduce waste, particularly by fire. One result of the Conference was the setting aside by Royal Proclamation of the week of Apr. 27-May 3 as a "Save the Forest Week", with recommendations for the safe clearing of land by settlers, care with regard to camp fires, and the overhauling of all fire-fighting equipment. At this time Mr. Stewart stated that an

average of 5,779 forest fires occurred annually in Canada, burning over 720,000 acres of merchantable timber and 1,320,000 acres of young growth, causing an annual loss of nearly 400 million board feet, worth \$14,500,000.

In 1924, while Eastern Canada was practically immune, 1,185,345 acres in Western Canada were fireswept, with an estimated loss of 511 million board feet of saw timber and 4,375,000 cords of fuel or pulpwood.

The Canadian Forestry Association, with Percy B. Wilson, President; W. E. Golding, Vice-President, and Robson Black, Manager and Secretary, was very active throughout the year in the interests of forest conservation. The Association's exhibition car covered 14,534 miles, and was visited by 200,500 people, while 135 meetings, attended by 59,200 people, were held. The tree-planting car, between Apr. 15 and Oct. 24, traversed 7,112 miles in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, visited 229 communities, and provided 477 illustrated lectures to 70,323 people, or 40,000 more than in 1923. French lecture and motion picture tours were conducted in three sections of Quebec, reaching over 15,000 people. The Manager addressed some 30 meetings of business men, and, in all, a total of 692 meetings were held by the staff. For the first time an educational campaign was carried on at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, attracting upward of 90,000 people. Also for the first time the radio was utilized in broadcasting appeals. Work in the schools, through newspapers and magazines, by means of motion pictures, and in other ways, was actively prosecuted. A gain in membership of 1,300 was recorded.

Warnings by individuals as to the necessity for action were uttered from time to time, particularly by Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, whose articles and letters appeared at frequent intervals during the year. Mr. Barnjum, on Jan. 22, entertained 100 members of the Society of Forest Engineers at a dinner in Montreal, at which he reviewed the serious situation facing Canada in depleted forests; declared the heritage of the people was being sacrificed; and criticized the indifference of governments. Later in the year, in an article entitled "Canada Betrayed", appearing in the *Journal of Commerce*, he declared that Canadians were living in a fool's paradise, and that the country's wood resources were dwindling with frightful rapidity. In the Fall, he announced that he was so disgusted with the inaction of the Government that he intended to dispose of his property and leave the country, a threat, however, which he did not carry out. As one means of conservation, Mr. Barnjum was a consistent advocate of an embargo on pulpwood, a stand which brought him into conflict with the newly-organized Canadian Pulpwood Association, of which Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B., was President, and Ralph P. Bell, Halifax, Vice-President. This Association became very active towards the close of the year in opposing any interference with the export of pulpwood from freehold lands. They claimed that

the amount thus exportable was only about 10 per cent. of the available supply, that to prevent its export would be a very meagre conservation measure as compared with what might be accomplished by fighting fire and insect pests, and that, through retaliatory action, the United States might do serious injury to Canadian industry.

The Royal Commission on Pulpwood, composed of Joseph Picard, Chairman; W. A. Anstie, deputy Chairman; Joseph G. Sutherland, R. W. McLellan, and A. B. Kerr, Commissioners, who had been investigating the pulpwood resources of Canada during the Winter of 1923-24, made their report in July, and, so far as the question of an embargo was concerned, said: "Owing to the many intricacies involved in the pulpwood export question; in the complications as between forest conservation and trade relations; in view of the fact that the character and extent of the restrictions would necessarily depend upon the extent to which the Government might otherwise go in conservation; finally, as the facts have been very plainly and fully laid before the Government, the Commission takes the view that the actual determination of a policy must rest with the Government." The Commission had come in for some criticism on the ground that its work involved an unnecessary expense, the *Montreal Star* declaring, on Jan. 18, that "the taxpayers, without power to check or control the bill of costs, look with amused contempt at its solemn conclaves with an exasperated impatience at the waste of money". Its voluminous report, however, contained much valuable information. With respect to the duration of supplies, it said: "For Canada, as a whole, it may be forcibly stated that the continuance of forest production on the present scale, to say nothing of increasing the output, is absolutely contingent upon very material reduction in the amount of losses annually suffered from fires, insects and decay." In making various recommendations for conservation, the Commission concluded that "definite, radical and constructive steps are of transcending importance if Canada is to protect and further develop her forest industries, and, as a country, to engage in world trade in forest products. We are still dissipating our woods' capital perhaps more than any other nation in the world".

Canada's lumber industry in 1924, while not in a particularly flourishing state, was operating under somewhat more stable conditions than had prevailed in previous years. Prices were steadier and both production and distribution were of more normal proportions. The industry had in operation, in 1923, 2,883 sawmills, with an average production of 1,295,000 feet, compared with 2,922 mills, with average production of 1,074,000 feet in 1922. Employees numbered 32,868, compared with 31,891, and salaries and wages paid amounted to \$33,490,504, compared with \$27,621,691. Raw materials, in the form of logs, bolts, and rough pulpwood, delivered at the mill, were valued at \$73,325,718, an increase of 20.6 per cent. Capital invested in the industry, due largely to the fact that

fewer mills were in operation, fell from \$162,835,219 to \$155,638,059. Value of all products totalled \$139,894,677, against \$114,324,580, the lumber cut increasing from 3,138,598 M ft. b.m. to 3,732,700 M ft. b.m., and in value from \$84,554,172 to \$108,295,563. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, at its Annual Meeting, held on Jan. 30 and 31, in Buffalo, N.Y., elected George W. Grier, Montreal, President; David Champoux, Campbellton, Que., 1st Vice-President; E. R. Bremner, Ottawa, Secretary, and R. G. Cameron, Treasurer.

The pulp and paper industry encountered some handicaps, due to general business depression and increased competition, but continued to make progress, particularly in newsprint capacity and production. By the addition of new machines at the mills of the Donnacona, Belgo-Canadian, Kenora, Price Bros. and St. Maurice Paper Companies, the daily productive capacity of newsprint mills was increased by 615 tons to over 5,000 tons. Actual production for the year was 1,352,994 tons, comparing with 1,266,232 tons in 1923, and 1,080,333 tons in 1922. In the meantime, production in the United States fell from 1,485,000 tons to 1,470,581 tons, indicating that Canadian mills were rapidly overhauling their American competitors. As usual, the bulk of Canadian production was exported, 1,219,383 tons being shipped from the country, of which 1,192,649 went to the United States. Total exports of pulp and paper were valued at \$139,491,469, compared with \$140,798,453 in 1923. Paper exports amounted to \$99,248,497, an increase of \$5,477,540, but pulp exports at \$40,242,972 were less by \$6,784,524.

Conditions in the industry were reflected to some extent in financial statements. Big newsprint companies like Laurentide Co. and Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, whose year ended at June 30, reported increased profits as compared with the previous year. The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, making kraft pulp, reported decreased earnings for the year ended Nov. 30, while the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., making newsprint, showed lower sales during 1924. Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., Howard Smith Paper Mills, and St. Maurice Paper Co., all experienced reduced business in 1924, and Price Bros. and Co., suffering from the effects of a bad landslide, exhibited decreased earnings in their fiscal year, ended Feb. 28, 1925. Events of the year included the sale of the Riordon properties on Sept. 8 to committees representing the bondholders; the taking of action by the bond and debenture holders of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills to bring about reorganization; the decision of Price Bros. and Co. to increase output of their newsprint mills from 300 to 700 tons daily; the announcement of the International Paper Co. that it would greatly enlarge its mill at Three Rivers; the decision of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. to go into the manufacture of newsprint, and persistent rumours of amalgamation of the Abitibi and Spanish River Companies.

Census returns of the industry for 1924 indicated further

expansion, there being 115 mills in operation, as compared with 110 in 1923 and 104 in 1922. Of these, 46 manufactured pulp only, 34 pulp and paper, and 35 paper only. Pulp production amounted to 2,465,011 tons, a decrease of 0·4 per cent. over 1923, and paper production, 1,718,741 tons, an increase of 8·1 per cent. Employees decreased from 29,234 to 27,627; salaries and wages, from \$38,382,845 to \$37,649,488, and capital investment increased from \$417,611,678 to \$459,457,696.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association met in Montreal on Jan. 25 for its eleventh Annual Meeting, with H. F. E. Kent, Toronto, President, and Edward Beck, Montreal, Secretary and Manager. The President stated that the industry had come through the year 1923 satisfactorily, and that it was in a reasonably healthy condition. Of importance was a resolution recommending an annual appropriation of \$20,000 for use in developing and broadening the work of the Forest Products Laboratories in co-operation with the Government. Those who addressed the Association at its luncheon and banquet were Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario; C. Howard Smith, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., New York; Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce; and George Carruthers, Toronto, who was elected President for 1924-25. The Canadian Paper Trade Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Oct. 21, under the Presidency of J. Larkin, Montreal. The Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association met in Ottawa on June 23 and 24, and elected George Hancock, Galt, President, and J. L. Constantineau, Montreal, Vice-President.

The Hydro-Electric and Central Station Industry in 1924. The known available water power in Canada from all sources and within certain limitations was conservatively estimated in 1924 at 18,255,000 H.P. for conditions of ordinary minimum flow, and 32,076,000 H.P. under a flow estimated for maximum development. The total hydro-electric installation was 3,569,275 H.P., of which 2,696,997 H.P. was in central electric stations for general distribution for domestic, municipal and commercial lighting and power purposes; 503,039 H.P. in pulp and paper mills, and 369,239 H.P. in other industries. The total installation averaged 386 H.P. per thousand population, a figure which placed Canada among the leading countries of the world in per capita utilization of water power. There were 291 central stations, of which 208, with capacity of 1,832,736 H.P., were owned by commercial organizations, and 83, with capacity of 864,261 H.P., by municipal or other public organizations. A conservative estimate of the capital invested in Canadian water power developments was \$767,000,000.

In new developments, 1924 was a year of pronounced activity. In a bulletin summarizing the year's achievements, the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the

Interior stated that "not only was a substantial increase recorded in the total installation, but many large projects were advanced to such a state that a further extensive increase will be effected during the year 1925. More than 300,000 H.P. were added during the year, bringing the total installation in the Dominion to a figure of 3,569,275 H.P., while with the installations nearing completion, this figure will be increased by more than 600,000 H.P. during 1925".

Important developments took place in practically every Province. In British Columbia, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company entered upon an interesting engineering project, the driving of a tunnel between Alouette and Stave Lakes, through which water will be carried to a new power plant, with capacity of 12,500 H.P., to be completed in 1926. Concurrently, the company commenced the installation of a fifth unit of 15,000 H.P. at their Stave Falls plant. Also in this Province, the West Kootenay Power and Light Company entirely demolished its plant No. 1 at Lower Bonnington Falls, on the Kootenay River, and commenced the construction of a new plant, with initial installation of 40,000 H.P. and ultimate capacity of 60,000 H.P. In Manitoba, the city of Winnipeg started work on the enlargement of its Point du Bois power station, on the Winnipeg River, the development consisting of the addition of three units of 7,300 H.P. each. There was completed and placed in operation by the city during October a steam standby plant, in combination with a central steam-heating and distribution system. This plant, which was intended to take care of interruptions to the power supply from the Winnipeg River and to provide steam for heating a considerable section of the central business portion of the city, was built and equipped at a cost of \$1,250,000.

As usual, the principal developments of the year in Ontario were undertaken by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The capacity of its Nipigon Station was increased to 50,000 H.P. by the addition of two new 12,500 H.P. units, while at the big Queenston Station, two more 55,000 H.P. units, Nos. 6 and 7, were brought into operation. Smaller developments were completed at Eugenia Falls, South Falls, Bingham Chute and Trent River, and new sources of power were investigated on the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, Muskoka, and Severn Rivers. The Canadian Niagara Power Company added a new 12,500 H.P. unit to their plant at Niagara Falls, increasing its capacity to 121,500 H.P. Other interesting projects of the year in Ontario were the completion at Island Falls, on the Abitibi River, of a 24,000 H.P. plant by the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, and the remodelling by the Backus-Brooks Company of their plant on the Winnipeg River at Kenora, bringing its capacity to 12,000 H.P.

Water power activities in Quebec were the most notable in the history of the Province. The largest development was the 120,000 H.P. plant of the St. Maurice Power Company, at La Gabelle, on the St. Maurice River. In addition, the Quinze Power Co., sub-

subsidiary of the Northern Canada Power Co., completed the initial installation of 20,000 H.P. on the Quinze River, and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated added two 11,300 H.P. units to its Cedars Rapids plant, on the St. Lawrence River, completing the designed capacity of 200,000 H.P. There were several smaller installations, while rapid progress was made on the immense plant at Grand Descharge, on the Saguenay River, of the Duke-Price Power Co., on the Ottawa River Power Company's plant at Bryson, and on the Southern Canada Power Company's new development at Hemming Falls, on the St. Francis River.

No new construction was carried on in New Brunswick, but studies were actively proceeded with by the N.B. Electric Power Commission in connection with the project to develop Grand Falls, on the St. John River, an undertaking involving both international and interprovincial rights. Small developments were completed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission, at Malay Falls and Ruth Falls.

In a statement issued by the Water Power Branch in 1924, on "The Utilization of water power in relation to coal production, importation and consumption", it was shown that, but for the water power developed, Ontario and Quebec (the acute fuel area) would require about twice their present coal supply. It was also remarked that the coal consumption per *capita* in Canada was nearly 30 per cent. less than in the United States, due mainly to the greater use of water power in Canadian industries. The prediction was made that, by 1927, the coal equivalent of developed water power would equal the total coal consumption of the Dominion. Canada's advanced position with regard to the development, distribution and use of hydro-electric energy also came in for special attention at the first World Power Conference, held during the Summer at Wembley, England, and attended by the representatives of 44 nations. A delegation of Canadians interested in power development were present, under the leadership of J. B. Challies, Director of Water Power and Reclamation, and told of what had been accomplished in the Dominion.

Including plants using fuel, as well as hydraulic energy, there were, in 1923, in Canada, 532 central electric stations, of which 335 were commercial, and 197 municipal. The capital invested amounted to \$581,472,583, and the revenue earned, \$91,141,296. Total expenses were \$54,968,077. The pole line mileage was 23,560, and the number of customers, 1,112,547, of whom 920,223 were purchasers of domestic light.

Among 1924 events in the field of hydro-electric power was a marked tendency towards consolidation of companies and towards a greater degree of co-operation in the way of exchange of power and services. Notable in this connection was the absorption by the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. of the Canadian Light and Power Co. and the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corporation, giving the first-named company complete control of retail light and power in Montreal and district. The Hawkesbury Electric

and Western Quebec Power Companies were merged into the Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., while the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. was taken over by the Quebec Power Co., which had previously absorbed the Public Service Corporation of Quebec.

Manufacturing Industry; Its Position and Progress in 1924.

While 1924 opened hopefully for Canadian manufacturing industry, and there was a feeling that definite improvement had set in, the favourable anticipations of the early months of the year were not generally realized. Business fell off in the Spring and Summer, and it was not until well on into the Autumn, when improving conditions in the agricultural industry began to react on general business, that the wheels of industry started to revolve a little more rapidly. The backward state of manufacturing was clearly indicated by the index number of employment, which was based on monthly returns supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by representative employers of labour. While at Jan. 1st the index of employment in manufacturing stood at 80·1, the highest figure for January since 1920, when the index was at par, there was not the same rise in the number during the following months which occurred in 1923. The high point for 1924 was registered on June 1, with the index at 88·4; the high point for 1923 was 93·6, attained on July 1. For the balance of the year the 1924 number remained from 6 to 8·5 points below the 1923 number.

Further indication of the backwardness of industry was to be found in the statistics of iron and steel production. The output of pig iron in January amounted to 63,702 long tons, as compared with 40,739 long tons in January, 1923. February and March returns, at 60,288 and 77,290 tons, respectively, were likewise ahead of the corresponding months of 1923. The April production of 83,875 tons, however, was barely equal to that of April, 1923, while from then until the end of the year, 1924 figures fell far below those of 1923. By August the output was down to 23,072 tons, the lowest August total since the record was started in 1917. October witnessed a slight increase to 28,626 tons, but December, with only 22,544 tons, found production at the low point of the year. In contrast, the lowest output for the latter part of 1923 was 59,662 tons, reported in December. The number of furnaces in blast dropped from 7, at the end of April, to 2, at the end of August, and only 3 were operating at the end of the year. In 1923, the number of furnaces in blast never fell below 6. In the meantime, the production of steel ingots and castings followed practically the same course, rising from 41,309 tons in January, to the high level of 108,433 tons in May, and then receding to 18,005 tons in September, the lowest figure with but one exception since the inauguration of the record. By December there was a slight recovery to 26,239 tons. For the whole year the average per *capita* production was 158 tons, against 217 tons in 1923; 121 tons in 1922, and 170 tons in 1921.

The iron and steel industry had in operation in 1924, 1,004 concerns, with combined production valued at \$368,476,650, showing a net wealth added by manufacturing of \$173,346,947. Representing the total capital investment of \$535,539,833, these industries employed 78,240 persons, and paid \$99,600,000 in wages and salaries. Lessened activity was general throughout all the industries of this group. The agricultural implement industry, with 65 plants in operation, as compared with 99 in 1920, and with a reduction in the five-year period in the amount of capital employed from \$110,868,713 to \$85,030,583, produced goods with a selling value of \$24,773,648, or 5 per cent. less than in 1923. This was one of the industries singled out for tariff reductions, and, when the Government intimated its intention in the Speech from the Throne, 32 leading implement manufacturers prepared a statement, which was given extensive circulation, setting forth the difficulties of the industry and advancing arguments why there should be no reduction. The Budget not only reduced the duty on many implements, but lessened the tariff on raw materials, and remitted the Sales tax, so that manufacturers were able to announce an immediate reduction in prices. Towards the close of the year, in order to stimulate business, further reductions were made effective, though these were not warranted by actual costs or manufacturing prospects, it was claimed. The Massey-Harris Company, for the year ended Nov. 30, reported a small net profit, the first in four years.

The automobile industry, with 11 factories in operation and a capital investment of \$60,555,604, produced 98,365 passenger cars, 18,043 trucks and 16,172 chassis, a total of 132,580 cars, with an aggregate selling value of \$88,480,418. This was a decrease of 9 per cent. from the 1923 production of 147,202 cars, valued at \$96,614,176. The industry gave employment to 9,277 persons, and paid \$14,219,137 in salaries and wages. 58 plants were also engaged in making parts and accessories, which, in 1924, had a value of \$15,658,962, a decrease of 29 per cent. from 1923. The production of railway rolling stock by 21 plants had a value of \$44,795,097, compared with \$68,213,887 in 1923, and of machinery, by 142 plants, \$28,242,357, compared with \$28,901,052. Reductions were also recorded in wire and wire goods, hardware and tools, and boilers and engines.

Industries engaged in the manufacture of products from metals other than iron and steel numbered 333 in 1923. These included 11 plants, producing aluminium and aluminium wares; 81 fabricating brass and copper products; 20 engaged in the white metal trade; 97 manufacturing precious metal products; 108 making electrical goods, and 16 miscellaneous products. The capital invested was \$106,644,467, of which \$65,077,942 was in the electrical apparatus and supplies industry. The group afforded employment to 21,409 people, and paid \$25,032,004 in salaries and wages. The total selling value of products was \$88,199,326, with \$51,360,400 produced in the electrical industry. In September, the first electro-

lytic copper wire bar manufactured in Canada, from copper mined and refined in Canada, was rolled by the Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Works, Brockville, Ont.

There were, in 1923, 794 plants engaged in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, with a total value of \$113,453,012, these including 295 aerated water factories, producing \$6,408,832; 126 cement products and sand-lime brick plants, with output of \$2,403,488; 5 coke and by-products plants, with output of \$13,901,445; 46 glass works, with output of \$11,098,026; 45 plants making illuminating and fuel gas, of a value of \$19,605,340; 210 monumental and ornamental stone plants, producing \$5,025,003, and 20 petroleum plants, with output valued at \$46,280,534. The group employed 17,936 people, and paid over \$20,000,000 in salaries and wages, and the capital invested amounted to \$166,786,211.

The production of chemical and allied products in 1924 reached a total value of \$107,536,335, as compared with \$111,244,156 in 1923. There were 462 plants engaged in these industries, representing a capital investment of \$124,283,078, employing 14,388 persons, and paying over \$18,200,000 in salaries and wages. The coal tar distillation industry; the manufacture of heavy chemicals, and the production of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations showed improvement over 1923. The paint and varnish industry, with 56 plants and capitalization of \$21,308,255, produced goods to the value of \$21,519,883, a slight reduction from 1923. The manufacture of inks, dyes and colours, the wood distillation industry, and the numerous small plants producing miscellaneous chemical products, held their standing fairly well in comparison with the previous year, but explosives, ammunition, fireworks, matches, soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations were produced in smaller volume.

The woollen textile industry, which had, in 1923, 141 establishments, employing 8,890 people, and producing goods to the value of \$33,472,087, continued in a depressed condition in 1924, owing, it was claimed, to the large importations of more cheaply-produced goods from Britain and the continent. A. O. Dawson, President of Canadian Woollens, Limited, said, "nearly 75 per cent. of the woollen goods used in this country have been of foreign manufacture, leaving but 25 per cent. for the Canadian mills to compete for among themselves. This meant the necessary shut-down of some mills, with a very heavy curtailment on the part of all the others". There were frequent demands throughout the year for more adequate protection for this industry, particularly by the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association, and the workers engaged in the industry. The cotton textile industry, which had, in 1922, 566 plants, employing 19,941 hands, and producing goods to the value of \$78,387,878, was in a more satisfactory position, though most companies reported somewhat lower earnings for 1923-24 than for the previous year. The hat and cap industry reported 102 establishments in operation in 1923, with capital investment of \$5,865,-

733, and production valued at \$9,968,321, and the men's furnishing goods industry had 135 establishments, with capital of \$18,085,313, producing goods to the value of \$25,502,111.

Conditions in the boot and shoe industry were less satisfactory in 1924, owing, it was alleged, to the facility with which competing products from other countries could be placed on the Canadian market, and this led to several pleas for better protection, both on the part of manufacturers and workmen. The position was reflected in the census figures of 1924, which showed a production of footwear amounting to 17,204,194 pairs, valued at \$41,075,720, as compared with 18,123,894 pairs, valued at \$45,596,012, in 1923. There were 181 factories in operation, or five less than in the previous year. There were 235 establishments engaged in the manufacture of fur goods in 1923, an increase of 13 compared with 1922. The capital investment exceeded \$10,000,000, and 2,513 employees were engaged. The value of production was \$11,861,774. Decreases in both quantity and value were shown for nearly all of the principal kinds of fur goods manufactured, but there was an increase in the amount received for custom work, remodeling, storage and repairing.

Canada's flour and grist milling industry had, in 1923, 1,387 mills, of which 560 were flour and 827 grist, the capacity of the former, in barrels, per 24 hours, being 127,148. There was a capital investment of \$60,556,587, and the gross value of products was \$154,895,991. The quantity of wheat milled was 85,699,645 bushels, at an average cost of \$1.10, while the flour produced amounted to 19,075,814 barrels, with selling value at \$102,571,212, or \$5.37 per barrel, this comparing with \$6.23 per barrel in 1922 and \$11.66 per barrel in 1920. The four big milling companies, whose fiscal years ended on Aug. 31, 1924—Ogilvie, Lake of the Woods, St. Lawrence, and Western Canada—all reported higher profits for the year. A notable development in the industry was the investment by Spillers Milling and Associated Industries, Limited, of Great Britain, in Canadian elevator and milling properties, this concern taking over the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., with 283 elevators in Western Canada; acquiring the Alberta Flour Mills Co., with uncompleted 10,000-barrel flour mill at Calgary; buying out the Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., and erecting a 2,000,000-bushel elevator in Vancouver.

Other statistics showing the position of various industries in 1923 indicated that there were 252 plants engaged in the fruit and vegetable packing industry, with capital investment of \$23,106,580, and producing goods to the value of \$20,901,322; 1,980 plants making bread and other bakery products, with capital placed at \$28,231,856, 10,906 employees, and an output valued at \$48,859,478; 7 sugar refineries, representing a capital investment of \$45,618,182, and producing products and by-products to the value of \$77,004,026; 361 plants making biscuits, confectionery, chewing gum, etc., with capital of \$36,827,117, 12,724 employees, and pro-

ducing goods worth \$48,394,175; 148 plants in the tobacco industry, having a capital investment of \$44,348,333, and with a production valued at \$59,840,010; and 52 establishments in the brewing industry, with \$38,384,708 investment of capital, and producing goods valued at \$29,260,243. The musical instrument industry reported 64 establishments in operation, with capital investment of \$13,514,530, and products valued at \$10,155,705.

The building industry in Canada was not as active in 1924 as in 1923. The value of contracts awarded, as compiled by Maclean Building Reports, Limited, totalled \$276,261,100, as compared with \$314,254,000 in 1923. Of the total, \$91,224,800 represented residential, \$73,666,700 business, \$21,765,000 industrial, and \$89,604,600 engineering building. The decline was attributable partly to a slowing up in business generally, and partly to the fact that building had apparently caught up with the demand for the time being. The value of building permits issued in 60 cities was \$123,731,196, as compared with \$133,201,347 in 1923. There were increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, with declines in Ontario, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

Notable among the new industrial developments of the year were the reconstruction by the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. of their plant at Corbyville, Ont., with capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per annum; the establishment, by the same company, of a subsidiary at St. Boniface, Man., with capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per annum; the inception of a plant at Kingston, Ont., by the Dye and Chemical Company of Canada for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals, not hitherto made in Canada; the commencement of construction of a large plant at Sarnia, Ont., by the Dominion Alloy Steel Corporation; completion of a new concentrator at Anyox, B.C., by the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.; construction of a plant at Montreal East by the National Cement Co., Limited; purchase by Spillers Milling and Associated Industries, of Great Britain, of the assets of Alberta Flour Mills, Limited, Calgary, involving ultimate completion of latter's flour mill; commencement of work on erection of Canada's first artificial silk plant at Cornwall, Ont., by Courtauld's, Limited; completion of a large plant for the manufacture of asbestos products at Asbestos, Que., by the Canadian Johns Manville Co., Limited; location by the Carthage Machine Co., Carthage, N.Y., of a branch industry in Belleville, Ont., for the manufacture of pulp and paper mill machinery, and by the Viking Pump Co., of Cedar Falls, Iowa, of a subsidiary in Walkerville, Ont.

Several industrial mergers were effected during the year. The W. K. Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich., bought out the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flakes Company, London, and merged their branch factory in Toronto with the London industry. The American Optical Co. of Canada, Limited, purchased the Consolidated Optical Company, Toronto, acquired a new plant in Belle-

ville, and merged the two industries. The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co., Limited, Brantford, acquired Peabody's, Limited, and allied companies, Walkerville, and consolidated the businesses in a larger plant in Brantford. The Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N.J., acquired a controlling interest in the Berlinger Gramophone Co., Limited, Montreal, and formed the Victor Talking Machine Co., of Canada, Limited. Russell Gear and Machine Co., Limited, Toronto, amalgamated with the Canadian branch of National Acme Co., Cleveland Ohio, under the name of Canadian Acme Screw and Gear Co., Limited. Cosmos Cotton Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S., combined with Imperial Cotton Co., Limited, Hamilton, to form Cosmos Imperial Mills, Limited. The Brantford Carriage Co., Carriage Factories, Limited, and Dominion Carriage Co., were merged as the Canada Carriage and Truck Co., Limited. Vickers, Limited, Montreal, and Combustion Engineering Corporation, Limited, combined their Canadian businesses in Vickers and Combustion Engineering Limited, while the Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada, Limited, and Western Steel Products, Limited, amalgamated their businesses in Western Canada.

Industrial Appointments of 1924

Company	Name	Position	Address
Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Limited	L. R. Wilson	Vice-President	Montreal
Bear River Pulp Co., Limited	E. C. Phinney	President	Halifax
British Empire Steel Corporation	Hon. L. Webster	Director	Montreal
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Limited	R. H. McMaster	Director	Montreal
Canadian Explosives, Limited	J. W. Purvis	President	Montreal
Canadian General Electric Co., Limited	D. C. Durland	Director	Toronto
Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited	J. B. Waddell	President	Montreal
Canadian Linseed Oil Mills, Limited	Edward Liersch	President	Montreal
	J. J. McGill	Vice-President	Montreal
Canadian Locomotive Co., Limited	Robert Hobson	Chairman	Hamilton
" " " "	William Harty, Jr.	President	Kingston
" " " "	H. T. Osler	Director	Kingston
" " " "	C. Bermingham	Director	Kingston
Dominion Textile Co., Limited	James H. Webb	Director	Montreal
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Ltd.	E. B. Ryckman	President	Toronto
" " " "	J. Westren	Vice-President	Toronto
Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited	R. K. Blair	President	St. Catharines
	A. E. Jenckes	Vice-President	St. Catharines
	Paul Jenckes	Director	St. Catharines
General Motors of Canada, Limited	K. T. Keller	Gen. Manager	Oshawa
Gray Dort Motors, Limited	J. P. Byers	President	Chatham
Morrow, John, Screw and Nut Co., Limited	E. A. Wilson	Vice-President	Ingersoll
Sir Mortimer Davis, Incorporated	Lord Shaughnessy	Director	Montreal
Price Bros. & Co., Limited	John H. Price	President	Quebec
" " " "	A. C. Price	Director	Quebec
Provincial Paper Mills, Limited	R. S. Waldie	Director	Toronto
St. Lawrence Paper Co., Limited	A. K. Cameron	Director	Preston
" " " "	A. J. Nesbitt	Director	Montreal
St. Lawrence Steel and Wire Co., Limited	J. B. Detwiler	Manager	Gananoque
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited	D. B. Hanna	President	Toronto
" " " "	A. J. Mitchell	Vice-President	Toronto

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Questions of tariff and taxation were uppermost in the affairs of this Association during the year. As early as Jan. 24, a Special Committee, which had been making a study of taxation matters, presented its Report at a meeting of the Executive Council in Hamilton. In this Report, which was adopted by the Council, the Association re-endorsed the policy agreed upon by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers the previous year with respect to stamp and income taxes; recommended the abolition of the Sales tax, and, in order to replace any

revenue that might thus be lost, urged an immediate and substantial increase in the customs tariff. The Report received considerable attention in the Press, while from time to time officers of the Association took advantage of opportunities to address meetings on the tariff question. C. Howard Smith, President, spoke at Hamilton on Jan. 24, at Peterborough on Feb. 11, at Quebec on Apr. 8, at Toronto on Apr. 16, and at various other points, in each case advocating greater protection for Canadian industry as a means of lessening unemployment, reducing emigration, encouraging the development of natural resources, bringing needed revenues to the transportation companies, and otherwise contributing to the solution of national problems. In this work he was supported by Colonel Arthur F. Hatch, first Vice-President, who spoke at the annual banquet of the Canadian National Exhibition Association in Toronto, on Feb. 13, on the necessity for co-operation between manufacturers and farmers in nation-building, and by J. H. Fortier, second Vice-President, who was the principal speaker at a large gathering of manufacturers in Montreal on Mar. 28.

In the meantime, the intimation in the Speech from the Throne at Ottawa that tariff reductions on the implements of production might be expected, and the fulfilment of this prediction in the 1924 Budget had created much anxiety in Association circles. At the annual meetings of divisions and branches held during the Spring, discussions of the tariff situation eclipsed all other topics, resulting in a series of resolutions from all parts of the country protesting against the Government's policy. The Quebec Division and Montreal Branch, meeting jointly in Montreal on Apr. 15, debated the question at length, and adopted a strong resolution, in which it was declared that the tariff reductions would result in the closing of factories, serious unemployment, curtailment of the home market, emigration, and an enormous influx of goods made in foreign countries, and that these effects should be brought clearly to the attention of the Canadian people and their representatives in Parliament. Similar action was taken by the Ontario Division and Toronto Branch in Toronto on Apr. 24, when a resolution was adopted protesting against the ruinous policy of tariff reduction and directing public attention to the widespread and serious loss it was causing Canada without producing any compensating advantages. Meeting the same day in Toronto, the Executive Council was informed by the Tariff Committee that, on the whole, the tariff reductions announced in the Budget were the most drastic and far-reaching in the history of Canada, and that "This Budget has wrenched away part of the foundation of the protective system and the consequences must be very serious for Canada". Arrangements were made to lay the views of the Association before the Government.

At short intervals the divisions in the Prairie Provinces, the Maritime Provinces, and British Columbia, held their annual meetings. The Prairie Division gathering in Winnipeg, on Apr. 30, was

featured by the presence of Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, who discussed Canada's railway problems at some length. The Maritime Division, meeting at Moncton, N.B., on May 7, resolved against the policy of tariff instability prevailing in Canada, and urged the creation of a permanent board to deal with all questions relative to the tariff. It remained for the British Columbia Division, at its meeting in Vancouver, on May 14, to pass one of the strongest of the tariff resolutions, the action of the Federal government being termed "unjust and unwarranted", while at annual meetings of the branches in Quebec, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers, resolutions of protest were unanimously adopted.

With this serious matter agitating the membership, there was a large attendance at the Annual General Meeting in Montreal on June 3, 4 and 5, and the tariff question proved the supreme topic of interest, one entire session being devoted to its consideration. The debate ended in the adoption of a resolution, in which it was declared that a sound and stable fiscal policy was absolutely necessary for the national development of Canada and the welfare of the entire population; that, in the opinion of the Association, the customs tariff should be immediately and substantially increased on finished products; and that, when higher rates of duty became effective, Canada should endeavour to increase her export trade by making preferential tariff arrangements, based on the principle of bargaining. The Association also passed resolutions urging the Government to cancel the tariff preference to the United Kingdom or increase the rates so as to equalize the difference in wages and other costs of production between the two countries; to provide regulations against depreciated currencies and dumping; to provide that each shipment of imported goods valued at over \$100 should be accompanied by an invoice *visé* before an accredited officer of the Dominion Government in the country of export, and to take stronger action to prevent smuggling. Other resolutions called for the abolition of the Sales tax; routing of goods by Canadian ports; the formulation of a policy of taxation which would define the sources of revenue of Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments, and the promotion of industrial and scientific research. Disapproval was voiced of the requirement of passports from natural-born British citizens and Canadian-born citizens of the Empire when visiting Great Britain. The convention was attended by Dr. H. M. Tory, Chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, who outlined plans for the extension of the Council's activities, and by Franklin H. Wentworth, Boston, Secretary of the National Fire Prevention Association, who discussed means of quickening popular interest in fire prevention work. The election of officers resulted in the return of Col. Arthur F. Hatch, Hamilton, as President; J. H. Fortier, Quebec, first Vice-President, and John M. Taylor, Guelph, second Vice-President. Thomas Roden was re-elected Honorary Treasurer. At the annual banquet, which concluded the proceedings, the

only speakers were the newly-elected President, Colonel Hatch, and the new first Vice-President, J. H. Fortier, both of whom emphasized the need for adequate protection for Canadian industries.

Meanwhile, a party of members of the Association had been organized to visit the British Empire Exhibition, and this party sailed from Montreal aboard the S.S. *Montcalm* on June 7, landing in Liverpool on June 14. Headed by Colonel Hatch, the excursionists were the recipients of much hospitality during their stay in England, entertainment, including a garden party at Buckingham Palace; a luncheon by the Canadian Government, through its Exhibition Commission, and a similar function tendered by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London. Shortly after his return home, Colonel Hatch was invited to speak at the Directors' luncheon of the Canadian National Exhibition on Manufacturers' and Merchants' Day, Aug. 27, and dealt principally with Canada's achievements at Wembley. He also spoke at the Directors' luncheon of the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 9.

Transportation matters had come to the fore during the Summer with the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on July 7, and the Association's Transportation Department was in receipt of numerous complaints of discrimination from members in various parts of the Dominion. After thorough study by a subcommittee, and on its recommendation, the Association decided to enter a protest with the Board of Railway Commissioners, and support a case to the effect that the Board had jurisdiction to order the removal of the discriminations. Represented by Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, as counsel, the Association's case, supported by much evidence, was presented at the Board's hearings in September, the argument of this and other organizations being so far successful that the Board ordered the removal of the discriminations through the restoration of the rates in effect prior to July 7.* The Association also took an active part in the proceedings of the Unemployment Conference, convened by the Dominion Government at Ottawa on Sept. 3 and 4, being officially represented by John R. Shaw, Woodstock, Ont.; J. B. Thomson, Vancouver; Paul E. Joubert, Montreal, and J. E. McLurg, Sydney, N.S. These spokesmen advanced the view that much of the unemployment in Canada was due to the inadequate protection of Canadian industry.

A number of important briefs were prepared by Association officials during the year. Collaborating with the Canadian Export Club and the Toronto Board of Trade, the Association placed the views of Canadian manufacturers on ocean shipping problems before the Imperial Shipping Committee during its hearing in Toronto on Apr. 21. Appearing before the Agricultural Enquiry Committee of the Ontario Legislature on Aug. 27, officers of the Ontario Division presented reasons for the spread between the price of manufactured goods and of agricultural products. At the Canadian

*NOTE.—See Chapter on "Transportation", for further particulars of the Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case.

Tax Conference in Montreal, on Sept. 10, J. C. Macfarlane, ex-Chairman of the Legislation Committee, read a valuable paper dealing exhaustively with the taxation of industrial organizations. The Insurance Committee had meanwhile prepared and published an important report on fire losses in Canada, in which, after pointing out their appalling magnitude, it declared that the most immediate results would be obtained by consistent and frequent inspections by authorized persons. Partly as a result of this, the Association joined with the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, the Canadian Division of the American Waterworks Association and the National Fire Protection Association, in the formation of a Joint Fire Prevention Committee, to take steps to reduce the fire loss. The Association was again called upon to name the employers' representative at the International Labour Conference, Geneva, and selected Melville P. White, of Toronto, who attended the Sixth Annual Session, June 16-July 6, in this capacity.

Chairmen of Divisions of C.M.A. in 1924.

Division	Name	Address
British Columbia.....	F. E. Burke	Vancouver
Maritime	C. S. Sutherland	Amherst
Ontario	R. R. Moodie	Hamilton
Prairie	H. B. Lyall	Winnipeg
Quebec	Geo. D. MacKinnon	Sherbrooke

Other Manufacturers' Organizations. Meetings of trade organizations were held from time to time. The Shoe Manufacturers' Association met in Montreal on Jan. 21, when it was stated that the difficulties being experienced by the industry were largely attributable to competition from Britain and Germany, a production beyond the needs of Canada's limited population, dumping from the United States, and troubles arising from the extension of credit. The Association called on the Government to appoint an officer, thoroughly familiar with shoe costs and values, who would check all import appraisals of footwear; to take steps to have the country of origin marked on all imported footwear, and to induce larger immigration. L. P. Deslongchamps, Montreal, was elected President.—The Canadian National Clay Products Association met in Toronto on Feb. 13 and 14, passed resolutions urging a material reduction in the Sales tax and an upward revision of the tariff on building brick, and elected T. H. Graham, Inglewood, Ont., President.—The Annual Meeting of the Rubber Association of Canada followed in Montreal on Feb. 29. The Manager's report noted a substantial increase in the value of both domestic and export sales of Canadian rubber products, with a decrease in imports. W. H. Miner, Montreal, was elected President.—The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario held a safety convention in Toronto on April 9 and 10, with 400 delegates in attendance, who listened to a series of practical and inspirational addresses. George Valentine, Toronto, was appointed Chairman.—The Confectionery, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries of Canada were convened in annual session in Montreal on May 7, 8 and 9, their Con-

vention being featured by an extensive exhibition of their products. The new President elected at this meeting was Morden Neilson, Toronto.

On May 28 the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association assembled in Toronto, with the tariff question to the fore. In his Presidential address, George A. Dobbie, Galt, who was re-elected to the office, pointed out that imports of woollen and knit goods from Great Britain during 1923 had reached a total value of \$33,111,173, and urged that the Government should give serious consideration to the adjustment or cancellation of the British preference. Resolutions were passed deploring the results of tariff reductions, and the failure to pass legislation against dumping and depreciated currencies, and calling for a return to the National Policy and discontinuance of the British preference.—The Shoe Manufacturers' Association held a second Annual Meeting in Montreal on Dec. 2 and 3, at which reference was again made to the increasing imports of shoes from Great Britain, which was causing unemployment in Canadian shoe factories, and resolutions were adopted appealing to the Government for protection; for the application of the marking law to imported boots and shoes, and for changes in the dumping law to safeguard industry more effectively. John A. Walker, Toronto, succeeded to the Presidency.—The Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association met in Toronto on Dec. 9, and decided to seek the co-operation of the Dominion Government in establishing more favourable trade relations with other countries within the Empire. J. W. Alexander, Bowmanville, Ont., was elected President.

**External
Trade and
Matters of
Kindred
Interest
in 1924.**

Canada's export trade in 1924 amounted in value to \$1,058,057,898, an increase of \$43,113,624 over 1923, and of \$173,695,315 over 1922. Gains were particularly noticeable under the headings of agricultural and vegetable products, animal products and non-ferrous metals and their products. On the other hand, declines occurred in wood, wood products and paper, in iron and its products, and in non-metallic minerals. The United States was again Canada's largest customer, taking goods to the value of \$412,981,614. The United Kingdom followed with \$387,216,301. Japan ranked third with purchases of \$25,045,978, and Germany fourth, with \$24,994,780. The increase in business with the last-named country was one of the features of the year, the gain over 1923 being nearly 100 per cent., and over 1922 over 200 per cent. A survey of the commodities sold to Germany shows flour to be the leading item, with wheat, rye, automobiles, fine nickel and asbestos following in the order named.

Goods imported for consumption in 1924 had a value of \$808,195,573, of which \$528,913,729 were subject to duty and \$279,281,844 entered free. There was a decrease of nearly \$100,000,000 in imports as compared with 1923, but an increase of nearly \$46,-

000,000 as compared with 1922. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products led with \$176,055,635, followed by fibres and textiles, \$166,057,175; iron and its products, \$137,979,471, and non-metallic minerals, principally coal, \$135,130,136. According to countries, the United States was by far the most important source of supply, selling to Canada goods to the value of \$524,611,087. The United Kingdom's sales amounted to \$148,836,005. From France, Canada imported \$17,918,027; from the British West Indies, \$14,192,066, and from the British East Indies, \$12,842,319.

During 1924 progress was made in improving Canada's trade relations with several countries by means of trade agreements. On Jan. 8 a convention of commerce between Canada and Italy came into force, which provided that each country should accord the other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties. On July 2 there was signed at Ottawa a treaty extending the most-favoured-nation arrangement between Canada and Belgium, this being the first treaty entered into by the Canadian Government and signed in Canada. On Sept. 2 a similar treaty was signed at Ottawa by representatives of Canada and the Netherlands. An effort was made to complete an arrangement with Finland, but the necessary legislation did not pass the Canadian Parliament. In October terms of a proposed trade agreement between Canada and Australia were announced, under which Canada would receive a preference, among other things, for its fish, paper, certain machinery and automobiles in the Australian market, in return for preferential treatment for certain Australian products in Canada. Towards the close of the year it was announced that a Parliamentary commission would proceed to the West Indies, with a view to making recommendations regarding ways and means of increasing Canada's trade with these islands. In this connection, the West India Committee of the Halifax Board of Trade issued, on Nov. 15, an important report, giving the views of Maritime Province business men on the question, a report which was concurred in by the St. John Board of Trade.

Wholesale prices in Canada during 1924 fluctuated between 50 and 60 per cent. above the pre-war level, and during the year registered the highest and lowest figure since 1921. The index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the year at 156.9 (1913=100), declined steadily to a low point of 150.6 in May, then rose to 156.8 in August, fell to 153.9 in September, and rose to 160.9 in December. An examination of the index numbers of the various groups of commodities included in the general index showed clearly that the rise which commenced in June was due to the great increase in the prices of agricultural and vegetable products, and was achieved, in spite of considerable decline, in seven out of eight groups of commodities. In November and December the influence of higher prices for agricultural products, combined with other influences, such as the more stable political situation in the United States and England, increasing stabilization in European

currencies, and the optimism created by the success of the Dawes scheme, caused prices in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals groups to turn upward. The textile index also rose, owing to the very strong position of wool. The average of the index number for the year was 155·2, as compared with 153·0 in 1923.

The smuggling of goods into Canada reached such large proportions in 1924 that an Association was formed, under the presidency of R. P. Sparks, Ottawa, to take steps to combat the evil. This association, which received the support of merchants and trade organizations in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and elsewhere, raised considerable funds, and proposed to supplement the efforts of the Department of Customs and Excise in putting an end to, or at least minimizing, this menace to legitimate business. The campaign was assisted by a strong series of articles in Toronto *Saturday Night*, which disclosed something of the extent of the smugglers' operations and described their methods.

There were 2,319 commercial failures in Canada in 1924, of which 907 occurred in Quebec, 835 in Ontario, 150 in Alberta, 131 in Saskatchewan, 100 in Manitoba, 69 in Nova Scotia, 67 in New Brunswick, 57 in British Columbia, and 3 in Prince Edward Island. The total compared with 3,408 in 1923, and 3,925 in 1922. There were 1,317 failures in trade, 329 in manufactures, 204 in agriculture, 22 in mining, 44 in construction, 36 in transportation and public facilities, 8 in finance, and 129 in service.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

By

R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

The present survey of labour conditions during 1924 begins with a reference to the state of general employment in Canada; deals with the progress of labour organization, and with the more important proceedings of the Canadian trade unions—particularly in connection with strikes and lockouts and the economic demands of labour; briefly reviews the wages movement in relation to the current trend of the cost of living; and concludes with a *résumé* of labour legislation enacted during the year and the more important legal decisions affecting the status of labour.

The Volume of Employment During 1924. The employment situation was more favourable during the opening months of 1924 than in the same months of the three preceding years. The usual contraction in certain lines during April was also less pronounced in 1924. In succeeding months, however, the increasing activity usually shown with the advance of the season was less pronounced than in 1923, and reached its "peak" somewhat earlier. In the late Summer and Autumn, also, a contraction of employment was indicated, and, though some recovery took place in October, a downward movement was in evidence until the close of the year. The general index number of employment maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on returns from 6,000 of the largest employers, stood at 92.3 for the year as a whole, compared with 94.6 for 1923. Analysis of this record by provinces and principal cities is given in the accompanying tables, from which it will be noted that the least favourable conditions prevailed in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, and the most favourable in British Columbia and Quebec. By cities, Vancouver almost alone showed a higher level than in 1923.

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

(The number employed in January, 1920=100)

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1, 1923. . .	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	86.3
Feb 1 . . .	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar. 1 . . .	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	89.9
April 1 . . .	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.6
May 1 . . .	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June 1 . . .	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	97.3
July 1 . . .	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug. 1 . . .	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sept. 1 . . .	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	100.0
Oct. 1 . . .	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Nov. 1	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	98.8
Dec. 1	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
April 1	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
Jan. 1, 1925	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
April 1	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8	....	84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2	....	88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9	....	85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
April 1	83.3	....	86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	....	88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4	....	89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9	....	89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1	97.3	....	89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sept. 1	93.6	....	89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1	98.7	....	90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	99.1	....	89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6	....	90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3	....	85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1	....	84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7	....	84.5	89.3	83.2	83.8	94.2
April 1	90.1	....	84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	....	85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2	....	85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8	....	83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	100.6	80.9	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	82.7	101.8
April 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.5	103.1

Among the industries which contributed to the results thus indicated, metallic ore mining was especially active, but general manufactures (except in a few branches), and railway employment, were on lower levels than in the preceding year. The textile and iron and steel industries were especially quiescent. Lumbering, pulp and paper, and construction, were lower, but employees in general trade, logging, shipping and miscellaneous services had a better year.

Unemployment—the converse of the picture—is measured in Canada mainly through a record obtained monthly from the leading trade unions by the Department of Labour. The percentage of unemployed among trade unions declined from 7.5 in January to 5.1 in April. The figures by provinces, are given for purposes of reference in the annexed table.

TABLE III.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces.

	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Jan., 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.8	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Feb.	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Mar.	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
April	2.2	.5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
May	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
June	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
July	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
Aug. ....	.5	.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Sept.	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	.8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Oct.	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Nov.	2.4	3.9	12.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	3.7	6.2
Dec.	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
Jan., 1924.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Feb.	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Mar.	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
April	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
May	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
June	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
July	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
Aug.	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Sept.	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Oct.	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Nov.	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Dec.	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Jan., 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb.	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Mar.	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5

Another index of the employment situation is afforded by the records of the Employment Service of Canada, operated under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labour. Altogether the Service received 519,375 applications for employment in 1924, as compared with 589,175 in 1923. A total of 366,132 placements were made, as compared with 462,552 in 1923. An important element in the decrease was the fewer numbers required in connection with the Western harvest of 1924.

The problem of unemployment was under more or less continuous consideration throughout 1924 at the hands of the Government, the outstanding incident being a Dominion-wide conference, called by the Honourable Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, and held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Sept. 3-4. The object of the conference more particularly was to review the outlook for the approaching Winter. The conference was attended by representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments, the principal municipalities, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, the two transcontinental Railway Companies, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and important trade unions in the building trades. The meeting elicited a free discussion, aimed chiefly at improved co-operation between Provincial authorities. Assistance in the form of money or doles to the unemployed was deprecated, preference being expressed for the providing of work on permanent construction, the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities being urged to continue work then in progress with a full complement of employees during the Winter months, and to take on such new work as had been provided for in current appropriations. The appointment of a national committee on unemploy-

ment was advised. Recommendations as to emergency relief, employment service councils, and the regulations of immigration were passed. A full report of the proceedings of the conference was later published by the Department of Labour.

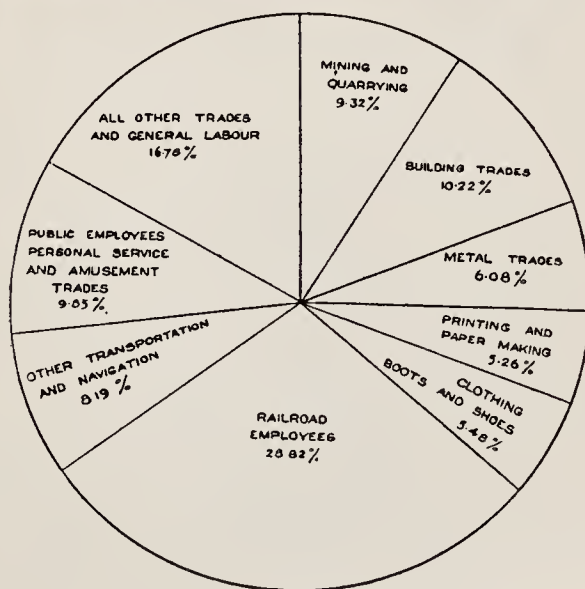
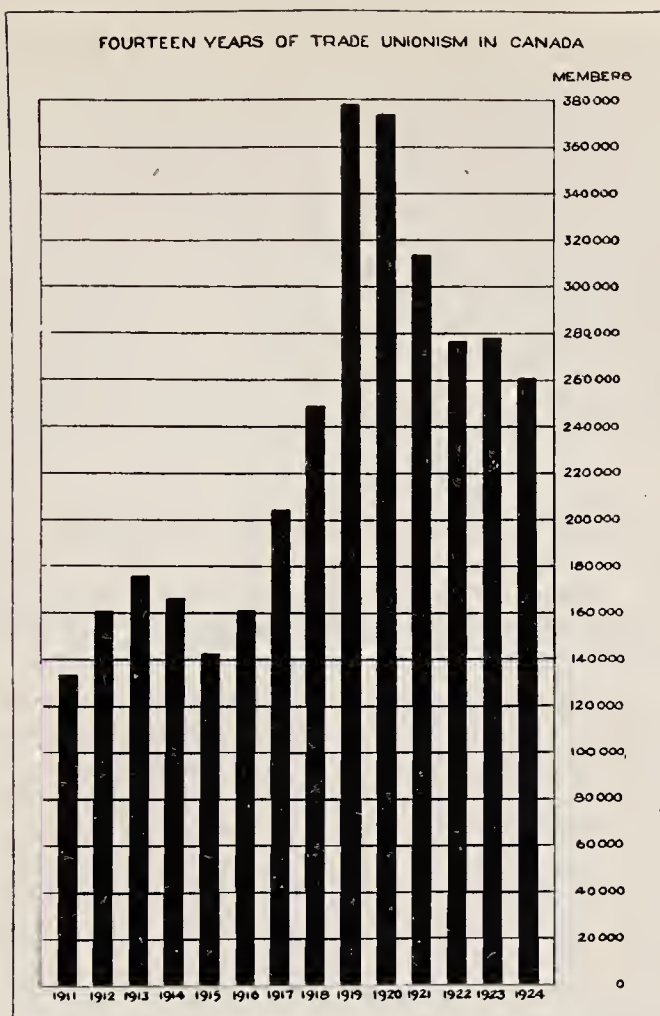
Canadian Labour Organizations During 1924. There was a decline in trade union membership in Canada during 1924. As is well known, the preponderating strength of the Canadian trade unions lies in the so-called international organizations, i.e., the large central craft associations, in number about 125, having their headquarters in the United States. The international unions declined in number of local branches by 45, and in membership by 1,862, whilst the non-international craft organizations declined by 10 branches and 12,554 members. In addition, there was a decline of 12 unions and about 5,000 members in the "National and Catholic" organizations. The loss during the year thus aggregated 58 branches and 17,499 members, the total membership of all classes of unions at the close of 1924 standing at 260,643. The declining tendency, it may be added, has been continuous since 1919, except for a slight recovery in 1922.

The Department of Labour has for several years collected and published annually an exhaustive account of the Canadian labour organization movement. Its report for 1924 gives the following condensed summary of the standing of the movement as a whole; the accompanying diagram on recent trade union progress is also from that report:

	Branches	Membership
International	2,034	201,981
Non-international	268	21,761
Independent units	33	11,901
National and Catholic	94	25,000
Totals	2,429	260,643

Among the international unions, the following list includes all organizations having a membership in Canada of over 5,000 in 1924, aggregating nearly half of the entire trade union membership:

Name of Organization	Number of Canadian Local Units	Reported Membership of Canadian Units
United Mine Workers of America	65	20,500
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	95	14,409
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees ..	155	13,300
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	114	12,079
International Association of Machinists	80	8,793
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	15	8,000
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners..	96	7,650
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees	28	7,500
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine- men	104	7,257
American Federation of Musicians	46	7,000
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	13	7,000
United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees	186	6,639
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	102	6,554
	1,099	126,672



NOTE.—The above charts were prepared by the Department of Labour.

The membership in the United States with which the Canadian internationals are thus affiliated runs well over three millions. The total trade union membership for Canada may be compared with a total of 699,743 for Australia, over nine millions for Germany, nearly five and a half millions for Great Britain, over two millions for Italy, and nearly one and a half millions for France.

From the standpoint of geographical distribution, Ontario occupies first place among the Provinces, with a total of 1,005 unions, Quebec standing second, with 337; British Columbia third, with 236; and, Alberta fourth, with 217. Among the cities, Montreal stands first, with 169 local branches; Toronto second, with 59; whilst Vancouver, Winnipeg and Hamilton follow in order. Altogether there are 34 cities in Canada with 20 or more local unions.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Federal leadership is given the internationally-organized labour unions on legislative matters by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Congress carrying out for Canada the general function performed in the United States by the American Federation of Labour. Though a similar central body was formed as early as 1873, it was not until 1886 that the present organization became stereotyped. The total membership represented by the Congress was 117,110 in 1924, comprised in approximately 1,500 local unions, a decrease of 4,732 in its constituents as compared with 1923.

The Congress meets annually, and its proceedings, as the chief mouthpiece of labour in Canada, are followed with much public interest. The Annual Convention for 1924, which was the fortieth in unbroken succession, took place at London, Ontario, and was presided over by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Congress. Some 258 delegates were accredited. The report of the Executive Council, presented on the opening day, referred to the current trade depression as having made the work of organization more difficult than usual, and dealt with various aspects of the legislative and organization programmes of the Congress. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed total receipts of \$27,190.01. During the subsequent proceedings, sixty-five regularly submitted resolutions were referred to committee for consideration and report. They dealt, among other things, with unemployment, immigration, fair wage regulations, picketing, old age pensions, etc. A proposed resolution of special interest called upon the Congress to set up "councils of action", for the purpose of organizing the labour forces in opposition to all imperialist wars. This was defeated, as was a proposal brought forward by the "Reds" to convene a congress of unions affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labour Unions, for the purpose of arriving at a common programme and platform of action. The Congress also maintained its former unsympathetic attitude towards a proposal looking to the autonomy of Canadian labour unions and the

amalgamation of existing craft unions into industrial unions. Tom Moore was re-elected President, and P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, whilst J. T. Foster, James Simpson and Bert Merson were elected Vice-Presidents. The Congress will meet in Ottawa in 1925.

On Jan. 14, the Executive Council of the Congress submitted to the Dominion Government their legislative programme and the text of the various resolutions passed at the preceding annual Convention. Legislation was requested under eighteen headings. The attention of the Government was also invited to the views of the Congress relating to immigration, unemployment, fair wage policies, the Tariff Commission, and other subjects. Delegations of the various Provincial executives of the Congress also waited on their respective Provincial Governments during the year, and submitted their specific requests for provincial legislation or administrative action.

Other Canadian Conventions. The Canadian Federation of Labour held its 22nd Annual Convention, under the Presidency of H. Chartrand, at Montreal, in September. Thirty-five credentials were presented, representing a membership of approximately 17,000. The New Brunswick Federation of Labour met in annual convention at Fredericton, Mar. 18-20, with President J. E. Tighe in the chair. The Western Council of the Federation held a meeting in January at Calgary.

The third Annual Congress of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Port Alfred, P.Q., Aug. 2-5, the Chevalier Pierre Beaulé, President, in the chair. Seventy-seven delegates, representing 98 associations, or syndicates, attended the Congress. About forty resolutions were proposed and discussed. Subsequently, on Oct. 24, a delegation representing the Confederation visited Ottawa to lay before the Dominion Government resolutions relating to hours of labour in the pulp and paper industry, the relief of unemployment, the encouragement of the shipbuilding industry, etc.

A meeting of the International Allied Printing Trades Unions, called by the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, was held at London, Ontario, on Sept. 13. The purpose of the Conference was to induce a greater measure of co-operation between the various crafts employed in the printing industry.

The sixth Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries was held at Windsor, Ont., Jan. 22-25. The delegates represented various branches of the construction industry, and came from New Brunswick to Saskatchewan. Immigration and apprenticeship were discussed. Joseph Pigott, Hamilton, was elected President.

Among important international meetings held in Canada during 1924 were one of the International Typographical Union, held at

Toronto, and one of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation, held in Montreal.

The American Federation of Labour—Death of Samuel Gompers. The American Federation of Labour is the leading federal body in the scheme of continental trade unionism to which the majority of Canadian trade unions adhere. Its forty-fourth Annual Convention was held at El Paso, Texas, in November, some 373 delegates being in attendance, including a representative (John Colbert) of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress. A total membership of 2,865,979 was reported, and a total revenue of \$736,673.80. Among the more important matters discussed was that of the Federation's traditional policy of non-partisanship in politics; continuance of the position of "being partisan to principles and not to a political party" was endorsed, and a resolution defeated which called for the formation of a political Labour Party. Other important resolutions re-affirmed the general approval of the Federation of the proposal for a World Court, and its opposition to state intrusion in the field of industry. Further steps were taken in the development of the Federation's campaign for the protection of child life, and for the restriction of Japanese immigration. An interesting feature of the meeting was a joint session with the Mexican Confederation of Labour, at Juarez, across the Rio Grande. But the event that will render the convention long remembered and tragic in the trade union annals of America was the sudden and unexpected death of the veteran leader of the Federation, Mr. Samuel Gompers, which occurred during his return home after the meeting. Mr. Gompers had been President of the Federation from year to year since its foundation, in 1881, with the exception of a single term. The victor in many hard-fought fights, he had, in recent years, become an outstanding international figure for his opposition to radicalism, and for his adherence to the beaten paths in the working out of trade union policies, as well as for his assistance to the cause of the Allies in the Great War.

Miscellaneous Trade Union Activities. The Industrial Workers of the World, the chief industrial union in North America, and the advocate of revolutionary industrial unionism, continued active in British Columbia, absorbing a number of lumber workers during 1924 who were formerly connected with the One Big Union, and invading the Prairie Provinces during the harvesting season, when several of their representatives were arrested on charges of vagrancy. Some 11,500 members were claimed in 1924 by the Canadian branches. The One Big Union, which is not now regarded as a factor in the general labour movement of Canada, conducted an organizing campaign in the coalfields of Nova Scotia during 1924, but encountered severe opposition from the Communists and U.M.W. of that district, on the score of dual unionism. Three miners' units were, however, established by the O.B.U. by the end of 1924.

The International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amster-

dam International), held its third Annual Congress at Vienna in June, 1924, Canada being represented by one delegate, Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress. A joint conference with the International Federation of Working Women was held, in which numerous decisions were arrived at in regard to co-operation between the two bodies. An unanimous resolution on the eight-hour working day was passed.

Labour and Politics. The Canadian Labour Party organized Provincial Sections in British Columbia and Manitoba during 1924, in addition to the ones previously existing in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Trades and Labour Congress maintaining its attitude against becoming directly connected with political movements, though endorsing the Canadian Labour Party. In the general election for the British Columbia Legislature, held in June, 1924, there were 16 Labour candidates, of whom 3 were elected, out of a House of 48 members. The Labour candidate for South Waterloo, Ont., was re-elected in 1924, but a similar candidate for the constituency of North-west Toronto was defeated. A Labour candidate was defeated in an Alberta bye-election in October, 1924. Successful conventions of the different Provincial Sections of the Canadian Labour Party were held during 1924. The second Annual Convention of the Young Communists' League and the third Convention of the Workers' Party of Canada were held.

Strikes and Lockouts in 1924. The official definition of a strike or lockout includes only cessations of work that involve six or more employees and last one working day or more. There has been a decline recently in the losses through labour disturbances in Canada. The year 1922 saw the lowest number of strikes since 1915; 1923 saw a smaller number than in 1922, and the year 1924, again, saw a smaller number than in 1923. Altogether, 73 disputes were reported in existence during 1924, but of these 10 were carried over from 1923. The year closed with only 2 in existence, one of clothing workers in Montreal, and one of coal miners at Drumheller, Alberta, both of which began in December. On the other hand, the number of employees involved and the time loss was much greater than in 1923, and nearly as great as in 1922, mainly as the result of a strike of over 7,000 Western coal miners, which lasted from April to October, and involved the loss of over a million working days. Another strike of 10,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia, during January and February, increased the total, and the continuance of the struggle for the 44-hour week in the job printing trades, which began in 1921, and which did not terminate until August, 1924, was a further contributing factor of considerable importance. Other serious disputes during the year affected loggers in British Columbia, match workers at Hull, and boot and shoe factory employees at Quebec. The main statistics of strikes for the past five years follow:

YEAR	NUMBER OF DISPUTES	EMPLOYERS INVOLVED	EMPLOYEES INVOLVED	TIME LOSS IN WORKING DAYS
1920.....	285	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	415	32,494	1,770,825

Analyzing the 1924 disturbances by causes, 39 of the 73 disputes were over questions of wages, 9 being protests against decreases. In addition, there were 6 disputes concerning hours of labour, and 12 disputes over questions of unionism. There were 11 disputes against the discharge of particular employees. Twenty-nine of the disputes ended in favour of the employers, 15 in favour of the employees, and 27 in compromises or with indefinite conclusions.

As above stated, the most important disputes of the year were amongst coal miners of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, and of Nova Scotia, respectively. The Western strike affected the miners in the area known as District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering operations in many of the coal mines of Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia, and involving a cessation of work for over 7,000 men for a period of nearly six months, the strike beginning on Mar. 31, on the expiry of a previous agreement reached in 1920, and terminating only in October on the signing of a three years' contract. The latter provided for a wage reduction of approximately \$1.17 per day on contract work (the amount of the cost of living bonus during the War), and of one-eighth (about 90 cents a day) for day labour. A joint conference of miners and operators, called by the Hon. Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, in August, led up to the settlement, though several weeks were consumed in the negotiations. In the closing stages, both the Prime Minister of Alberta and the Dominion Minister of Labour took part. The conclusion was ratified by a referendum of the local unions, the Drumheller Valley miners holding out against the cut. Altogether, about a million and a half working days' time was lost through this dispute, reckoned on the basis of full employment, while the production of coal, it is estimated, was diminished by two-thirds. As an aftermath of the strike, the Alberta Government, on Oct. 30, appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the coal-mining industry of the Province, the investigation to cover several of the issues which came up during the strike. On Vancouver Island, it may be added, a rearrangement of miners' wages and working conditions was effected without serious difficulty from Nov. 1, 1924, by negotiations under the Cost of Living Commission.

The strike of Nova Scotia coal miners occurred on Jan. 16, and involved 9,625 employees of the British Empire Steel Corporation's subsidiary companies operating at Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, Thorburn, Stellarton and Springhill. The demand of the employees

was for an increase of the 1921 scale, amounting to about 20 per cent., but on Jan. 15 the employers posted notice of a reduction in wages of 20 per cent. A suggestion by the employees that the matter be referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the 1923 scale maintained pending a report was refused. A proposal by the Premier of Nova Scotia to postpone the strike for fifteen days was similarly negatived by the miners, and a complete rupture ensued. Early in February, however, negotiations were resumed, and a settlement was reached on Feb. 11, the agreement being signed at Montreal. Rates for surface men were increased 25 cents per day, and for underground men 30 cents per day, with some corresponding increases in tonnage and local contract rates. The strike caused a loss of approximately 230,000 working days. The settlement was not regarded as final, and agitation for a further increase was commenced later in the year throughout District 26 of the United Mine Workers. J. B. McLaughlin, former Secretary of the local U.M.W., district organization, on his release from Dorchester Penitentiary, where he had been serving a sentence for sedition, took a prominent part in the opposition.*

A strike of postal employees, which occurred in several cities during June, attracted keen public interest, in view of its closeness to the everyday life of the people, and of the principles involved to the Public Service. The strike was against the salary schedule provided by certain new regulations. It was called off after a few days, the return to work being unconditional. On its termination the Post Office Department issued a statement to the effect that the offer contained in a letter, dated June 18, from the Acting Postmaster-General to the Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, was still open. This offer was as follows: "When the Civil Service Commission has submitted its report upon the salaries of the entire service, opportunity will be given to the representatives of the employees in the Postal Department, or in other Departments of the Government who have objections to file against the salary revision proposed by the Government, and to discuss such matters of difference as fully as may be necessary to ensure a thorough understanding, and, it is hoped, a final and satisfactory agreement on the points in dispute."

Administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Reports were received by the Department of Labour from several Boards appointed under this Act during 1924, the employees affected by the more important awards being as follows: Street Railway employees of the cities of Fort William and Port Arthur; employees of various shipping companies trading to the Port of Montreal; linemen employed by the city of Winnipeg; electrical workers and engineers employed by the city of Moose Jaw; employees of the Northern Alberta Coal Operators' Association; C.P.R. commercial telegraphers; clerks; freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., C.P.R.

*NOTE.—See Canadian Annual Review, 1923, p. 259.

Western lines; commercial telegraphers of the Canadian National Railways; railway clerks, freight handlers, etc., of the C.P.R. Western lines. Various other applications for Boards were received, but adjustments of the disputes were made through the mediation of the Department of Labour, without proceeding to the formal appointment of a Board. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, some 28 applications for Boards were received at the Department, the number of Boards established being 13.

Wages and the Cost of Living During 1924. According to the official index number of wages in certain typical trades and industries, the general trend was upward during 1924, especially in the building, printing and lumbering trades, for common factory labour, and, to a lesser degree, in the metal trades. On the other hand, railway wages were stationary, and there was a drop in the wages of western coal miners. The general index number moved up from 178·4 to 179·3. The details of this movement for the past three years may be seen in the statistical tables elsewhere in this volume (see Section: Statistical Survey of the Year in Canada), whilst, for a survey back to 1900, the reader may be referred to the Canadian Annual Review for 1923, pages 261-2. Among the more important bodies of work-people affected by wages agreements not already mentioned, were the following:

Mining—Coal miners, etc., in the Edmonton district.

Fisheries—B.C. fishermen.

Food and Drink—Confectionery workers at Toronto; brewery employees at Lethbridge.

Clothing—Tailors at Vancouver.

Pulp and Paper—Pulp and paper employees at Thorold, Iroquois Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, and Fort Frances, Ontario.

Printing—Printing trades at Sydney, St. John, Montreal, Hull, Peterborough, Toronto, Guelph, St. Catharines, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.

Construction—Various branches of the Building trades at Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Windsor, St. Catharines, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen throughout Eastern Canada.

Railways—The Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment made numerous decisions affecting wages, and several other agreements affecting a large number of employes went into effect, e.g., C.P.R. clerks, freight handlers and express and station employes.

Street and Electric Railways—Street and electric railway employees at Montreal, Hull, Ottawa, Brantford, Port Arthur, Fort William, British Columbia.

Water Transportation—Shipyards employees at Montreal; longshoremen at St. John, N.B.

Municipal Employees at Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

Closely associated with wages is the subject of prices and the cost of living which are likewise illustrated in the tables given elsewhere (Statistical Survey Section). The cost of a family budget, including twenty-nine staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent, which averaged \$21·07 in 1923, declined to \$20·69 in 1924; expressed in percentages of 1913, this represents a drop from 150·2 to 147·6. The decline occurred in the first six months of the year; there was some recovery during the Autumn, due to seasonal causes. Wholesale prices, which are a reflection of trade conditions rather than of immediate cost of living trends, were buoyant in 1924, largely as a result of the rapid rise in the prices of farm products,

notably grains. Textiles were also slightly upward. Other important groups, however, such as iron and iron products, mineral products, chemicals, and wood products, were lower. Even animal products over the year were lower. For the year, as a whole, the official wholesale index number stood at 155·2, compared with 153·0 in 1923.

Labour Legislation and Its Tendencies in 1924. During the Session of the Dominion Parliament, which prorogued in June, 1924, several measures of special interest to labour were passed or were under discussion. An Act amending the Militia Act gave effect to the recommendations as to the calling out of militia in labour disputes made by the Commission appointed in September, 1923, to enquire into the industrial unrest among the steel workers at Sydney, N.S. Briefly, the Militia may, in future, be called out in cases of local disturbances only on the motion of the Attorney-General of the Province, whereas previously the initiative of the mayor or of a local judge was sufficient. The Provincial government, moreover, will in future be responsible for the expense involved. A bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act led to disagreement between the Senate and House of Commons and was dropped; the measure was designed to strengthen the administrative sections of the Act, and was on identical lines with that which met a similar fate in 1923. Of positive importance was an Act giving effect to the draft convention of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations relating to employment at sea in such particulars as minimum age for employment, especially as trimmers or stokers, unemployment indemnity, and compulsory medical examination of young persons employed at sea. A second draft convention of the League, relating to the eight-hour day, was referred by resolution to the Supreme Court of Canada for a decision as to the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, respectively. An Act establishing a superannuation scheme for Dominion Government employes was of interest, in view of the general trend towards legislation of this character. An important event of the Session was the presentation of a report on old age pensions by a Special Committee of the House of Commons, intended to constitute a basis of discussion between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments. The report dealt in detail with conditions among the aged poor throughout Canada, and with local systems of poor relief. The Fair Wages policy of the Dominion Government was amended by Order-in-Council, dated Apr. 9, 1924, by way of making its purpose more definite.

The Legislatures of the several Provinces also discussed and passed a number of Acts directly bearing upon the condition of labour. These may be briefly summarized as follows:

On the subject of *Workmen's Compensation*, in almost every Province active discussion was under way, being crystallized in

most cases into legislation. In Nova Scotia additional powers were conferred upon the Board. In Quebec the Commission, appointed in accordance with the Act of the previous Session, actively pursued its investigations, but the final report was not presented during the Session, though it was tentatively agreed that the present Act was inadequate. In Ontario, a new feature was introduced into the Act by a provision authorizing the Board to assist in the training and rehabilitation of incapacitated workers; other amendments altered the existing provision in regard to non-resident dependents. New Brunswick similarly dealt with the question of non-resident dependents, and, in other respects, enlarged the Act in reference to defaulting employers, the liability of contractors and sub-contractors, and the jurisdiction of the Board in allotting compensation. It may be added that the New Brunswick Act had previously been the subject of a conference between representatives of the employers, employees, the Provincial Government and the Workmen's Compensation Board, which met at St. John in January, when formal proposals were put forward on behalf of the employers and the employees, respectively, and a statement was made by the Board with regard to administration. The Manitoba Act was referred by resolution of the Legislature to a Special Committee for complete overhauling during the recess; this Committee held meetings at Winnipeg in November, and organized a thorough scheme of investigation, on which a fair degree of progress had been made at the end of the year. In Alberta the percentage of payments in disability cases was raised all along the line, and some important new powers were conferred upon the Board, as well as additional rights upon the injured workman.

Another important group of legislation that was actively under discussion in Provincial Legislatures concerned the cognate subjects of mothers' allowances, minimum wages, child welfare, etc. In Nova Scotia a new Minimum Wage Act applies to "every female person in any trade or occupation in Nova Scotia who works for wages", farm workers and domestic servants excepted. A Minimum Wage Board of five members is set up. The Act went into effect by Proclamation on May 1st, 1924. Another Nova Scotia Act gave authority to municipal councils to regulate the hours during which children under fifteen may be on the street at night. The question of mothers' allowances was under investigation by a Government Commission in New Brunswick, but the report was not received in time to permit of legislation. The Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario was enlarged. In Manitoba an important group of Acts related to child labour, school attendance, and the transfer of the function of the Mothers' Allowance Commission to the Child Welfare Board. Manitoba recently gave effect to the Washington Draft Convention, prohibiting the night employment of young persons under 18 years of age in industry. The Children's Protection Act of Saskatchewan was amended in the direction of avoiding the indiscriminate committal of children to

societies. In Alberta the Minimum Wage Act of 1922 was amended in several particulars. The Mothers' Pension Act of 1920 in British Columbia was also amended, provision being made for the creation of a Mothers' Pension Board to administer the Act, which had hitherto been in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The new Board is to consist of the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board, with the addition of a woman member. At the request of the Women's Institutes of British Columbia, the Provincial Government issued, during 1924, a pamphlet outlining the provisions of the laws enacted during 1922 and 1923 of general interest to women and children.

In Ontario, the Minimum Wage Board handed out a number of important orders governing employees, noteworthy among these being an order governing female employees in theatres and amusement places throughout the Province. New orders governing female employees in laundries, dry-cleaning establishments and dye works also went into effect on Mar. 1, 1924. The similar Board of Saskatchewan issued new orders relating to occupations in shops and stores, laundries and factories, mail order houses, hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, the minimum rate of wages for experienced female employees in each of these occupations being reduced by one dollar from the rate fixed three years ago, and the rates for inexperienced workers being also reduced. The Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia approved of some important exemptions from the eight-hour day provision during the year.

Other Provincial labour legislation of the year included the following:

In Nova Scotia the enactment, in modified form, of an eight-hour day law for the mining industry. A bill to provide an eight-hour working day in the building trades and in steel plants was defeated. In Quebec, perhaps the most outstanding Act of the Session dealt with the vexed question of the incorporation of trade unions in the form of "An Act respecting Professional Syndicates", an important section of which is concerned with collective labour agreements. A measure of importance, from the standpoint of technical education and apprenticeship, was "An Act to ratify the Contract respecting the Paper-Making School at Three Rivers". In New Brunswick, legislation of the Session dealt with the amendment of the Factories Act with regard to the inspection of sawmills, workmen's settlement lots, the licensing of nurses, etc.; whilst in Ontario the Public Service Superannuation Act, an Act amending the Master and Servants Act, and an Act improving the voting facilities of railway employees, were amongst the legislation of the year. The Mechanics' Lien Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Garnishee Act, and the Master and Servants Act of Saskatchewan were amended; whilst in Alberta several amendments respecting engineers' and firemen's certificates were made in the Boilers Inspection Act. In British Columbia, the licensing of barbers, the

inspection of industrial plants, and fortnightly pay, were the subject of legislation, whilst resolutions were carried respecting old age pensions and the relation of oriental labour to unemployment.

New regulations of an important character governing safety in mining shafts were issued under the Mines Act of Quebec during April, 1924.

Summing up, the trend of Canadian labour legislation in the direction of greater uniformity as between Provincial laws, which has been one of its marked features in recent years, was given further impetus during 1924. The influence of Canada's participation in the International Labour Conference was also accentuated. An interesting incident of the year in the internationalization of labour legislation was the Conference held during the Summer at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, on the "British Empire and International Labour Legislation"; Canada was represented at this Conference by Messrs. F. A. Acland, formerly Deputy Minister of Labour; Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and William M. England, of the Federated Labour Party of British Columbia. A national conference on the vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilian workers was held at Washington, D.C., in February, 1924, at which the Dominion Department of Labour was represented by Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour, 1924—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act Declared "Ultra Vires". Undoubtedly the legal decision which has attracted chief attention in labour circles during recent months was that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the chief machinery for the settling of strikes and lockouts in Canada, and one of the best-known measures of its kind, *ultra vires* of the Federal Parliament to enact. The decision was handed down only on Jan. 20, 1925, but the arguments were heard in 1924, and the final stages of the somewhat lengthy process which resulted as above pertain accordingly to the year under review. Immediately upon receipt of the judgment, the Department of Labour, which is vested with the administration of the Act, brought out a special blue-book giving a *verbatim* report of the argument before their lordships, as well as a full text of the decision itself. The blue-book also reviews the various proceedings which led up to the appeal, including the texts of the judgments of the lower courts, the text of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of the sections of the British North America Act bearing thereon, together with a summary review of the proceedings under the Act since its passage, and a descriptive article on the general subject of Government intervention in labour disputes in Canada. There is thus provided an ample and valuable documentation of one of the most interesting developments in the history of our labour legislation.

The litigation, it will be recalled, arose as the result of the refusal of the Toronto Electric Commissioners to recognize the authority of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established under the Act, to deal with a dispute between the commissioners and certain of their employees, application being made to the Supreme Court of Ontario by the Commissioners for an injunction order to restrain the Board from proceeding with its enquiry, on the ground that it was not within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to apply the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to municipal employees or to enact laws affecting civil rights. An *interim* injunction was granted in the first instances by Mr. Justice Orde, of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, but on application for a permanent injunction before Mr. Justice Mowat, of co-ordinate authority, a dissentient decision was obtained, and the case was referred to one of the appellate divisions of the Supreme Court of Ontario. On Apr. 22, 1924, judgment was delivered by the latter in favour of the defendant, and upholding the constitutionality of the Act, Chief Justice Mulock, Mr. Justice Ferguson, Mr. Justice Smith and Mr. Justice Magee concurring, and Mr. Justice Hodgins dissenting. The appeal was then carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by leave granted on July 25, 1924.

The hearing of the case in England took place in Nov., 1924, the Judicial Committee being composed of Viscount Haldane, Lord Dunedin, Lord Atkinson, Lord Wrenbury and Lord Salvesen. The judgment delivered by Viscount Haldane reversed the decision of the Ontario Appellate Division, and declared the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act not to be within the competence of the Dominion Parliament under the terms of Section 91 of the British North America Act, the subject matter of the Act, it was held by their lordships, being one which affected property and civil rights and being, therefore, reserved exclusively to the Provincial Legislature. Following the decision of the Privy Council, an amending Act was introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, the purpose being to limit the application of the Act in terms to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any Province, and to enable any province to take advantage of the Dominion Act should it so desire.

Decisions Relating to Workmen's Compensation. A considerable number of interpretations of the various Provincial Workmen's Compensation Acts were delivered in 1924. In Quebec it was held that the parent of a deceased workman is not entitled to compensation unless it is proved that the workman was the principal support of the parent, i.e., that he contributed 50 per cent. of the living expenses, and, secondly, that the parent was actually in need of that support. A further decision under the same law dealt with the basis upon which the capital sum upon which the permanent partial disability should be calculated. The same Act, it was held

under another decision, applies in the case of an employee domiciled in the Province and engaged outside the Province. The Quebec Act, moreover, takes cognizance only of accidents, and not diseases, a claim brought by four loggers who fell sick of typhoid fever while in camp having been dismissed by the court.

In New Brunswick it was held that an employer cannot escape by default from the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Under the Ontario Act, a decision of the court placed liability for compensation on the employer, notwithstanding that negligence on the part of a fellow-workman was shown and contributory negligence by the plaintiff employee; the contributory negligence, however, was taken into account in assessing the damages.

In Saskatchewan a decision by the Chief Justice of the Province held that compensation was not due if the workman assumed an unnecessary risk. This decision, it may be added, was paralleled by one in Quebec, where an accident due to the worker's clumsiness was held, on appeal, not to sustain a claim for damages.

In Alberta it was held that the duties of a railway station agent, though it involved the unloading of baggage, the handling of freight, care of the office, etc., were not substantially those of "manual labour" under the Act.

Picketing. The wide range in judicial interpretations of those sections of the Criminal Code which have a bearing on picketing has been subject of comment recently. Two judgments illustrating the variety of opinion that prevails were recently handed down, the one by Mr. Justice Ebens in the case of members of the Hotels and Restaurants International Alliance in Calgary, and the second by Mr. Justice Rose, at Hamilton. In the latter, which involved six moving picture projectionalists who had lost their employment through an alleged lockout of union employees, the Court granted an order restraining plaintiffs from "picketing" the theatres where they had been employed; on the other hand, the Court refused to declare the defendants to be representative of their union, and granted an enlargement to include other members of the local union. The Union, however, having appealed, it was held that, as the Union was not incorporated, it could not be sued and the appeal was, therefore, allowed. The subject of picketing was also under decision of the courts of British Columbia early in the year, when an injunction was granted on behalf of certain lumber companies of East Kootenay against members of the I.W.W. who were alleged to be interfering with the employees who had chosen to remain at work. The injunction was subsequently continued by the Chief Justice.

Miscellaneous. Other important decisions of the year may be summarized as follows: In the Supreme Court of Alberta an important ruling on the Minimum Wage Act was given, but was

reversed on appeal. In the same Province it was held that an employee may be dismissed for misconduct after fair enquiry. The same question came under review in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, with a like result. Other decisions of the year concerned the liability of employers for wrongful acts of workmen; the priority of mechanics' liens; garnishment of the wages of Canadian National Railway employees; forfeiture of wages; master and servant; rights of a trade union against trade union officials, etc. An appeal of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada to the Privy Council challenging the validity of a Manitoba statute permitting the running of Sunday excursion trains was dismissed in December, 1924; the Supreme Court of Manitoba had previously upheld the validity of this legislation.

Notes. The record of fatal industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour showed a falling off in the number of fatalities to employees from 1,412 in 1923 to 1,270 in 1924.

A "rehabilitation committee" charged with the duty of facilitating the placing of handicapped ex-soldiers was established at Toronto with the approval of the Dominion Government.

On June 23 the donation by Canada was authorized by the Dominion Government of the doors on the main floor of the permanent building now in course of erection at Geneva for the League of Nations International Labour Office. Announcement of the intention of Canada was made at the sixth International Labour Conference on June 29.

An "economic conference," called by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, was held at Winnipeg, March 12-13. Some 300 delegates representing 75 provincial organizations attended. The Permanent Economic Board of Saskatchewan held its first meeting August 19-20.

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Hon. J. A. Robb and the Land Settlement Branch ; Other Immigration Systems. With public men and leaders in industry and finance continuing to emphasize the importance of increased population as a solution of most of Canada's economic problems, further steps were taken during 1924 to encourage desirable immigration. On Jan. 9 it was announced from Ottawa that, as the result of efforts by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, a rebate of \$15 on the cost of the Atlantic passage had been arranged, applicable to British immigrants travelling to Canada third-class during the months, March to November. This was followed on Feb. 5 by a statement from Mr. Robb regarding policies which had been adopted for the selection, transportation and colonization of British immigrants. Under agreement with the British Government, financial assistance was being extended to three types of immigrants, children under 17 years of age who would receive a grant covering the cost of transportation to their destination in Canada; nominated persons, who would be provided with a loan, repayable without interest, and not exceeding the total cost of transportation at lowest third-class rate to their destination; and household workers, who would be granted a similar loan, but with the inducement that £6 would be refunded provided they remained for a year on a Canadian farm. In the case of nominated persons, it was no longer a condition that they should be personally known to the resident of Canada making the nomination, thus enlarging the scope of this provision.

At this time Mr. Robb also announced that a Land Settlement Branch of his Department had been organized to ensure that new settlers would be directed to locations where they would have the best opportunity of success and be safeguarded from exploitation. Further information about this important new service was given by Mr. Robb in a statement issued on Apr. 13, in which he explained that advisory settlement boards were being organized to pass on the suitability of lands, assist the Department in fixing fair prices, promote community welfare work and prevent over-settlement of districts. In the meantime, the Land Settlement Branch was to make a survey of farm labour requirements and seek to meet these by placing settlers. The plan was well received, and on Apr. 15, *The Regina Leader* remarked, "The fruit of this enlightened policy should be a larger proportion of successful, contented and, consequently, permanent settlers, who, with their children and children's children, will form part of the Canadian nation."

Summer found Mr. Robb in England devising new schemes for increasing immigration. Before sailing for home, on Aug. 22, he was able to announce the completion of an agreement with the British Government providing for the assisted immigration of 3,000 selected families over a period of three years. Through the Overseas Settlement Committee, the British Government undertook to loan each family up to £300 for stock and equipment, while the Canadian Government agreed to provide suitable farms and houses, the cost of which would run from £500 to £700. These advances were to be repayable over a period of 25 years, with interest at 5 per cent. As the plan was not to become effective until the Spring of 1925, no immediate steps were taken to carry it out, but, by November, six experienced field supervisors connected with the Land Settlement Board had sailed for England to make the selection of families, who were to emigrate in 1925. A Canadian Press cable, on Dec. 16, stated that, while no sailings could be permitted before mid-March, already over 600 applications had been received and a number had been approved.

Scarcely less interesting was the plan evolved by Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, when in England during the Summer. Mr. Hoadley proposed to have 150 British lads, of from 17 to 25 years of age, go to Alberta annually under the Empire Settlement Scheme, and receive practical instruction during the Winter in one of the Alberta agricultural schools. The first group of "Hoadley boys", as they were called, numbering about 60, arrived in October, and were located in the Agricultural School at Vermilion, 100 miles east of Edmonton. While required to pay for board and lodging, the cost of instruction was met jointly by the Alberta Government and the Empire Settlement Board, and, in the Spring, the Alberta Government undertook to find each student employment. Another direction in which immigration received encouragement was through the efforts of the British Dominions Emigration Society, which made it possible for the wives and families of settlers, not located on the land, to reach Canada at reduced cost. While dependents of settlers on the land had been provided for under the Empire Settlement Act, there had been no corresponding benefits for the dependents of married men living in cities, and the new arrangement was according greatly appreciated, the first party of assisted emigrants sailing from Liverpool on Aug. 23.

On Oct. 10, General Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, arrived in Toronto to attend an Army Congress, and announced that he was contemplating the inauguration of a system of farm training for youths from 18 to 20. He considered that no agency was better qualified than the Salvation Army to select settlers for Canada, and suggested that, if he found the money to set such a plan on foot, the Dominion might well grant free passage money. The Salvation Army's proposals were more definitely outlined later in the month by Commissioner David Lamb, chief of the Emigration Department, who stated that £25,000 had been

allocated from the general fund for the purpose. The plan was threefold, involving the emigration of boys, who would receive their training in England and be distributed from the Army's farm at Brandon; young men of 18 to 20, who would be trained at Brandon and at other farms to be acquired; and groups of families, who would receive training also at these farms. W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, had, meanwhile, proceeded to Great Britain and the continent to look into immigration prospects. On his return, on Dec. 21, he stated that preliminary arrangements had been made for establishing new immigration offices at points of vantage; that the immigration of Northern Europeans was the chief object of the new policy, and that an increased influx from Norway, Sweden and Denmark was expected.

Despite all inducements, however, immigration for the year was not quite as extensive as in 1923, the total being 124,450, as compared with 137,320. The falling-off was almost altogether in adult males, and probably was entirely accounted for by the fact that in 1923 there was a large influx of British harvesters, a movement that was not repeated in 1924. Included in the total were 57,612 from the British Isles, 16,238 from the United States, and 50,512 from other countries. The Province of Ontario received 52,161; Quebec, 18,150; Saskatchewan, 14,958; Manitoba, 13,677; Alberta, 11,473; British Columbia, 9,838; Nova Scotia, 2,732; New Brunswick, 1,386; Prince Edward Island, 42; Yukon Territory, 33. Substantially over 50 per cent. of the entire movement was composed of agriculturists and domestics, the greater encouragement extended to farmers, farm labourers and female household workers having this effect. The change was noted by *Canadian Finance*, which, in its issue of Feb. 18, 1925, stated that in the fiscal year 1919-20, the proportion of agriculturists and domestics was only 32 per cent.; in 1920-21, 35 per cent.; in 1921-22, 44 per cent.; in 1922-23, 47 per cent.; in 1923-24, 47 per cent., and in the period, April to December, 1924, 51 per cent.

There was some disposition to find fault with 1924 immigration results. *The Montreal Gazette* (Dec. 15) asked why, with the imperative need for more people on the one hand, and with an available supply on the other, the immigration movement remained inadequate and unsatisfactory. It felt that a clearly-defined government policy was lacking. *The Journal of Commerce*, Montreal, in its issue of Jan. 1, 1925, declared that "the past year has been disappointing in respect to immigration. . . . Immigration has been of the most tenuous proportions, while, on the other hand, emigration from this country has not been far behind it in volume".

A somewhat different view was taken by W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, who, in the Annual Report of the Department for 1923-24, pointed out the changed conditions of to-day, compared with the years of heavy immigration before the War, as contributing causes to a reduced influx of population. There were then in Western Canada, he explained, vast areas

of free land, offered to all on the simplest of settlement conditions. Demands for labour arising from railway construction were constant. Transportation was cheap. Money had some stability and could be exchanged without much loss in the transfer from Europe to Canada. Some of these favourable conditions could never return and others would come, but slowly, if at all. However, Mr. Egan sounded a note of optimism when he added, "Evidences are not wanting that the tide is setting in strongly for Canada, and with employment available for the various classes of workers without capital who are willing to come, the high tide of pre-war years could easily be exceeded." The Deputy Minister was able to record the highest immigration total for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, of any year since 1914. The number of arrivals was 148,560, which compared with 72,887 in the 1923 fiscal year; 89,999 in 1922; 148,477 in 1921, and 117,336 in 1920. Nearly half the total, or 72,919, came from the British Isles, 20,521 from the United States, and 55,120 from other countries.

Dealing with developments of the year, Mr. Egan reported that the money test had been abolished for all except certain classes from the continent of Asia, whose immigration was not encouraged. Immigrants from all other countries were required to have sufficient to look after themselves until a house or employment was secured. Instead of attempting selection upon the basis of the possession of \$50, \$100, \$200, or more, there had been applied the much more effective and scientific test of occupation. This was not applied to every country, but, where applied, it resulted in admitting freely those suitable for, and intending to take up, work on the land, or, in the case of women, work in the homes. Further particulars were recorded by T. B. Willans, special Commissioner of Emigration at Antwerp, who said, "Under the present system, we have an opportunity of getting the pick of European settlers, and from the very large numbers I have seen at Antwerp and other continental ports, Canada can be well satisfied with the inspectional system now in force and the type of continentals proceeding to the Dominion". Changes in the regulations had required medical inspection to be made by doctors employed by the transportation companies and the governments of the countries from which the emigrants came, thus reducing the rejection of newcomers at Canadian ports to a minimum. In this connection, Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health, told the Dominion Council of Health at Ottawa, on Dec. 17, that these regulations had proved most satisfactory, and there was a high standard of health among new arrivals.

Several changes in the *personnel* of the Department had occurred during the year. On Feb. 18, it was announced that J. Bruce Walker, Director of Publicity, Western Division, had been appointed Deputy Director of Publicity and Field Staff work in connection with immigration from the United States, and had been moved from Winnipeg to Ottawa; A. L. Joliffe, Pacific Coast Commissioner of Immigration, had been appointed Commissioner of Immigration for Canada at Ottawa, and Percy Reid had been

transferred from Ottawa to the post thus vacated at Vancouver. On July 31, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, for 17 years Commissioner of Immigration in the British Isles, retired on pension, after a service of 10 years with the Manitoba Government and 23 years with the Canadian Government. A complimentary dinner, presided over by Lord Burnham, and attended by Lieut.-Col. L. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner, and other notabilities, was tendered Colonel Smith in London on Dec. 4.

Throughout the year there were frequent references to the continued loss of population to the United States. A Washington despatch, dated Sept. 15, quoted Labour Department statistics to the effect that, for the year ended June 30, 1924, the number of immigrants entering the United States chargeable to Canada and Newfoundland was 200,680, against 117,011 in the previous year. The despatch added that Canadian immigration had been on the increase since the middle of 1922, and pointed out that the new *quota* law, cutting off sources of foreign immigration, had left the United States an excellent ground for Canadian immigrants. Early in the year there was some expectation that restrictions might be placed on Canadian immigration. Writing in the *American Federationist* for April, Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary for Labour, said: "By failing to impose a *quota* on these countries (British North America, Mexico, Central and South America), we are in the position of barring the front door to America, while we leave the back door wide open." No limit on Canadian immigration was named in the new United States Immigration bill, though an amendment was offered by Senator Willis restricting the number of Canadians to be admitted to 25,000 a year. The amendment was not adopted, but much stricter regulations governing the entry of Canadians into the United States were put into force. From time to time charges were made that European immigrants were reaching the United States through Canada, but on Sept. 4, W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, denied that there was any such leak. As the result of the co-operative efforts of Canadian and United States immigration officials, he declared, this movement was made almost impossible. In the meantime, on Apr. 1st, the Canadian authorities inaugurated a record of the number of Canadians returning from the United States to Canada, after having lived at least six months in that country and intending to remain in the Dominion. The number thus repatriated in the nine months ended Dec. 31, was 37,317.

Comments on Immigration. In the meantime, the vital importance of the immigration problem had been voiced on several occasions throughout the year, particularly by the heads and other officers of the great railway companies.* At the Annual Meeting of the National Trust Company in Toronto, on Jan. 28, the General Manager, W. E. Rundle, referred to immigration as the most

*See "Transportation Affairs in Canada", Pages 110 and 121.

important of all Canada's problems, and declared that it held the key not only to the betterment of the material comfort of the people, but also to their contentment and unity. Dr. George C. Creelman, former President of the Ontario Agricultural College, speaking at Newcastle on Feb. 4, likened Canada to a big house with a big overhead to keep up. "If we do not get four or five million people in here during the next ten years," he said, "we will grow sick and tired of paying interest on the National Debt, our railways and other expenditures." That Canada had not enough population to face her actual debts was the opinion of Joseph Ethier, retiring President of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, who declared at the Annual Meeting of that organization on Feb. 13 that, "a prudent campaign for immigration would remedy this deplorable state of affairs". On the other hand, labour spokesmen from time to time continued to express hostility to increased immigration. The Toronto District Trades and Labour Council passed a resolution on Feb. 7 asking Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Trades Congress and representative of the Canadian labour movement on the Board of the Canadian National Railways, to use his influence to stop the C.N.R. from encouraging immigration to Canada. Mr. Moore himself, addressing the People's Forum in Montreal, on Feb. 17, said it was nothing less than foolhardiness to urge people to come as long as the country's resources were not properly developed, and he deemed it better to spend money to keep people in the country than to bring them in. Meanwhile, the Federated Boards of Trade of Ontario had placed their views on immigration before Mr. Robb on Mar. 20. They felt that the increase in Canada's population was not proportionate to the immigration figures, and held that there was something fundamentally wrong with economic conditions in Canada, too little attention being paid to the development of resources and the encouragement of basic industries. They urged that as large a percentage as possible of new settlers should be of British, American or Scandinavian extraction; that those incapable of becoming good citizens should not be brought in, and that the Federal authorities should, in future, assume greater responsibility in the matter of the education of non-English settlers.

That the problem was not simply one of getting people, but of holding them, was claimed by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., Labour member for Centre Winnipeg, who told the National Conference of Social Workers at Toronto, on June 30, that in 1923 Canada had secured 137,323 immigrants at a cost of \$3,500,000, but had, at the same time, lost 182,369 of her people to the United States, which had now 1,117,000 of Canada's natural population. In the decade 1911-21, Canada's immigration bill had stood at \$30,000,000, and there was not a single addition to the population to show for it. Further attention was directed to this feature by R. L. Calder, K.C., of Montreal, who, in addressing the Young Men's Canadian Club of that city, on Oct. 6, attributed much of the loss to the policy of railroading immigrants through to the West. "Keep on with

your present system," he said, "and you may pump in immigrants and pump them in our prairies, and the more you pump the more will go out through the waste pipe. If you want to make a stable population in Canada, fill up the East until it overflows into the West, and then you will get a population throughout the country that is used to our needs and can supply them." Mr. Calder's views were, however, declared by the *Montreal Gazette* (Oct. 9) to be impracticable. The immigrant, it pointed out, had a voice in the selection of his abode, and he headed for the West. By all means, keep people on the farms of the East and withhold no effort to settle the unoccupied lands of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, but, when the last endeavour has been exhausted, the trail to the prairies will still be hit by the immigrants.

The subject received attention in other quarters. The *St. John Telegraph-Journal* devoted a leading editorial on Oct. 10 to the way the Maritime Provinces, and especially New Brunswick, were being passed over, while Dr. W. J. Black, European manager of Colonization and Immigration for the Canadian National Railways, on his arrival from London, on the same day, for a colonization conference, voiced opposition to the policy of directing settlers holus-bolus to Western Canada, declaring that he believed many who would fail in the West would be successful in Eastern Canada or British Columbia. Later in the year interest in the immigration question was stirred up by an article in the London *Daily Herald*, written by Councillor Jessie Stephen, who had visited Canada on a semi-official mission under the Labour Government of Great Britain, drawing an unfavourable picture of conditions in Canada and accusing the railway and shipping companies of inveighing people to the Dominion. This led the *Montreal Star*, on Nov. 25, to set forth what it believed to be the proper policy for Canada. It admitted that Canada did not want immigrants, for whom there was no work, and that work could not be guaranteed in the cities or to skilled workmen. There was, however, abundance of work on the land and, therefore, outside of men willing to work on the land and domestic servants, there should be no official invitation for immigrants to come. On Dec. 1st, commenting on an article in *Overseas*, which had described Canada's policy of encouraging foreign immigration as "entirely and deplorably wrong", the *Manitoba Free Press* said it believed such fears were exaggerated. The great immediate need was agricultural population, and, if this could not be secured from Britain, it must be sought elsewhere. As the new agricultural population increased, the country would be able to accommodate an increasing urban population, and thus open opportunities for a larger number of British immigrants. Along somewhat similar lines was a declaration by Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, before the Canadian Club of Montreal, on Dec. 11, that the only solution of the colonization problem in Western Canada lay in the thickening of population in the already settled areas. Such thickening was essential if the country was to be governed at minimum cost.

Hebridean Settlers. The movement of crofters from the Hebrides to Canada, which was a feature of 1923 immigration, was continued in 1924, with the assistance of the British and Canadian Governments and under the Empire Settlement Act. The moving spirit was again the Rev. Father A. Macdonnell, Managing Director of the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society, an organization formed in 1923 to facilitate the transfer of family groups and individuals from Scotland to Canada, and with the following officers: President, General J. W. Stewart, Vancouver; Directors, Col. J. S. Dennis, Montreal; P. Burns, Calgary; J. A. O'Brien, Ottawa, and J. L. Murray, Renfrew. Some 400 of these settlers arrived early in April and were distributed under a well-organized plan in the Edmonton and Red Deer districts. Another large party reached Canada in August. Accompanying this party was a delegation representative of the crofters and fishermen of the Hebrides, which, under the leadership of the Very Rev. Canon Macdougall and Father Macdonnell, traversed Canada from coast to coast in order to gather first-hand information about conditions and ascertain how recently-settled parties were doing.

In his report to Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, made public on Oct. 17, Father Macdonnell said, "From all that we have observed, and we have conscientiously and scrupulously gone into conditions, we consider that our people will do well, very well indeed, for themselves in Alberta. Those who are on land of their own are without doubt satisfied and seeing in front of them a bright future. . . . Our people in Alberta have made rapid progress, and we are confident that they will be in all things a credit to the Old Land that we love, and be now and always a support and strength to this newer and greater Scotland that we find in Canada". The delegation had also looked into opportunities for the settlement of Hebridean fishermen on Vancouver Island, and on Oct. 17 Father Macdonnell told the Canadian Press in Winnipeg that, provided the British Columbia Government really meant business and intended to replace Japanese with European fishermen, he could bring out, gradually, several hundred families of Hebrideans exactly suited to the industry. A vote of \$22,000 as preliminary assistance for Hebridean settlers on the west coast of Vancouver Island was put through by the British Columbia Legislature in December, thus ensuring that each settler would have a \$600 credit from Provincial and Imperial grants on arrival.

The machinery for receiving and placing Hebridean settlers was greatly improved during the year. With funds advanced by the British Treasury, the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society erected a considerable number of cottages in different sections of Alberta, in which families were domiciled on arrival. Employment on farms was secured for all of working age, with the prospect that, after the necessary experience had been obtained, they would be afforded an opportunity of going on land of their own. "It is quite possible," wrote a correspondent of the *Manitoba Free Press*, in Edmonton on Dec. 10, "that the ultimate result may be one of the

most successful pieces of colonization work in the history of the peopling of the West." Up to Feb. 25, 1925, 1,565 of these immigrants had settled in Northern Alberta. The question of Scottish immigration in general was studied during the Summer by a party of Scottish editors, who toured Canada, paying particular attention to the farms of Scottish husbandmen and looking into prospects of settling surplus population in the Dominion. The party included Col. E. A. Watt, *Aberdeen Free Press*; James Reid, *Dumfries and Galloway Standard*; William Adair, *Glasgow Weekly Herald*; R. Topping, *Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, and G. G. Glass, *People's Journal*, Dundee.

Foreign Immigration. Noteworthy among the movements of the year was the further arrival of Mennonite settlers from Southeastern Russia, replacing to a certain extent the Old Colony Mennonites, who had gradually been migrating from Manitoba and Saskatchewan to Mexico. The newcomers belonged to the progressive branch of the Mennonite Church and, unlike the Old Colony Mennonites, did not object to sending their children to the public schools. The *Manitoba Free Press* of Aug. 19 stated that they were not Communists, were anxious to learn English, and gave promise of becoming real Canadian citizens. A Mennonite Land Settlement Board, composed mainly of experienced Mennonite settlers, and working in conjunction with the Canada Colonization Association, was formed during the year for the purpose of acquiring large farms in Western Canada, breaking them up, and placing groups of Mennonite families on them on easy terms of payment. Agents working for the success of the colony, according to the *Montreal Star* of Aug. 16, predicted that, in time, it would be the largest and most prosperous foreign agricultural community in the West. Russian immigration in 1924, made up largely of these people, numbered 5,545, of whom 4,639 went to Saskatchewan.

There also arrived from Russia 3,704 Jews, most of whom remained in Quebec and Ontario. Writing in the *Toronto Telegram* of Nov. 18, S. W. Jacobs, M.P., Montreal, stated that in September, 1923, the Canadian Committee of the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris had made representations to the Department of Immigration, asking for the admittance of 5,000 refugee Jews who had fled from Russia after the establishment of the Soviet Government and had been given a temporary asylum by Roumania. The Association had undertaken to look after the refugees, see that none became public charges, and that all would be absorbed into the life of the country and become self-supporting. The Department, after some consideration, had given permission to bring in 5,000 at the rate of 100 a week for a year, and up to the time of writing about 2,500 had landed and been cared for by the Jewish emergency committees in every part of Canada.

Meanwhile, a curious movement of Doukhobors had taken place. Beginning in 1898 with a flight from Russia, about 7,500 of these people had come to Canada. Penniless on arrival, in 25

years they had become possessed of such wealth that when, early in 1924, some 3,000 of them in the Kamsack District, Sask., disposed of their farms to a United States syndicate and left for Odessa, there to continue wheat-growing under Canadian methods, it was estimated that they took with them \$7,000,000.

From time to time during the year Canada had been investigated as a field for immigration by representatives of various European countries. In February, five Norwegian agents of the Cunard Steamship Line, which proposed to operate a direct service to Canada, visited the Dominion. On Apr. 13, Baron Lago and Felix Griewosse arrived from Poland to ascertain the outlook for Polish settlement. During the Summer a Danish commission, composed of an editor and an agriculturist, toured the country, while a little later on Vilho Likas, Helsingfors, Finland, a prominent journalist and business man, traversed Canada in the interests of the smaller farmers of Finland, who were desirous of finding a suitable place to which to emigrate. In November, a Swiss Settlement Society was formed by prominent citizens in Montreal to promote and supervise Swiss immigration. 1924 foreign immigration included 1,504 Belgians, 2,872 Czecho-Slovakians, 1,821 Dutch, 6,125 Finns, 2,560 Germans, 1,107 Hungarians, 2,676 Italians, 2,185 Jugoslavs, 2,908 Poles, 2,471 Roumanians, 5,545 Russians, 7,880 Scandinavians, and smaller numbers from other countries.

Oriental Immigration. The vexed subject of Oriental immigration continued to receive attention during 1924. In reply to a question raised in the House of Commons, the Government admitted on June 2 that a memorial had been received from the merchants of British Columbia requesting that the same bars be erected against Japanese as against Chinese immigrants. It was explained by the Minister of Immigration that, under a gentleman's agreement, Japan was to limit emigration to Canada each year to 150 household servants and farm labourers, but that in 1923 as many as 448 Japanese had entered the country. The advisability of further restricting Japanese immigration, he said, was under consideration, the Government having no agreement with Japan not to pass further restrictive legislation. These remarks brought a cabled statement from Sukeyuki Hakamatsu, head of the immigration bureau in the Foreign Office, Tokio, denying emphatically that Japan was not living up to the agreement, and pointing out that of the 448 Japanese entering in 1923, 298 were not immigrants under the terms of the agreement, but were wives and children of Japanese residents of Canada. The year 1924 witnessed no diminution in Japanese immigration, the number of arrivals reported being 510, of whom 202 were adult males, 267 adult females and 41 children under 14.

With respect to Chinese immigration, the enforcement of the Chinese Immigration Act, which came into force on Oct. 2, 1923, had the effect of practically stopping the immigration of Chinese to Canada. This Act abolished the system of admitting Chinese

upon payment of head tax and limited admission to merchants and students. As a result, only 7 Chinese were reported to have entered the Dominion in 1924. Some disapproval of this exclusion law, however, was expressed. In its report to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Owen Sound, on June 5, the Foreign Mission Board said, "It is felt to be unjust legislation that prevents Chinese, who have made their homes in Canada for many years and have proved loyal citizens, from bringing in their wives and children." The necessity of all persons in Canada of Chinese origin to report to immigration officials before June 30 for registration, together with the exclusion and other features of the new law, created a good deal of feeling among Canada's Chinese residents and a day of humiliation, with mass meetings of protest, was held on July 1. Later in the year it was reported from Vancouver that a plot had been uncovered to land large numbers of Chinese in Canada on forged certificates of entry, while on Dec. 17, the Legislature of British Columbia passed a unanimous resolution opposing utterly the further influx of Orientals into the Province and going on record as in favour of such amendment to the Immigration Act as would be necessary to prohibit completely Asiatic immigration into Canada.

Child Immigration. Largely owing to the interest aroused by the Bulpitt and Payne cases early in the year, the question of child immigration received unusual attention during 1924. Charles Bulpitt, aged 16, a ward of the Marchmont Home, Belleville, living with J. Benson Cox, a farmer near Goderich, committed suicide by hanging on Dec. 22, 1923. Shortly after John Payne, a Barnardo boy, employed by William Fee, a farmer of Emily Township, near Lindsay, died from a self-administered dose of poison. Inquests were held in both cases. Proceedings were subsequently taken against Cox for unlawfully assaulting and beating Bulpitt, while in the Payne case, the coroner's jury exonerated William Fee and his wife from blame and found no evidence of ill-treatment. Official notice of the two suicides was taken by the Overseas Settlement Committee, which promised full enquiries, and the *Toronto Star* said editorially, on Jan. 9: "These two tragedies have stirred the whole Province to demand assurances that orphan boys generally are being given a square deal in life wherever they may be placed." On Feb. 19 the Local Council of Women at Toronto urged that child immigrants should be placed under Provincial control in the same manner as native-born orphans, while in March it was announced by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade in London that representatives of the Overseas Settlement Committee would visit Canada in the Summer to obtain first-hand information regarding child immigration and specially the placing and supervision of children.

An echo of the discussion was heard in Parliament on Apr. 16, when, following a request from J. Archambault, M.P., for all correspondence dealing with a proposal to bring 50,000 children to

Canada from British institutions, protests against juvenile immigration were voiced. Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Immigration, stated on this occasion that the country had not suffered from immigration from the motherland; that each year the inspection was becoming stricter, and that in 1923 the Department had four times as many applications for child immigrants to be taken into homes than it could supply. The question naturally came in for special attention at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare in Toronto in June. This organization decided to appoint a special worker for six months to investigate the condition of child immigrants on farms and lay the evidence thus obtained before the Canadian and British Governments.

Meanwhile, arrangements were being made for the visit to Canada of the representatives of the Overseas Settlement Committee. Headed by Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and including Mrs. F. N. Harrison Bell, G. F. Plant and W. Garnett, Secretary, the delegation left England on Sept. 13, spent several weeks conducting their enquiry in every Province of the Dominion, and left for home on Nov. 5. Miss Bondfield addressed numerous meetings, explaining that their chief object was to obtain first-hand information about the migration to, and settlement in Canada of children, ascertaining first, whether Canada thought it was a good thing for these children to come out, and, second, what was the best age for them to come.

The delegation reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Nov. 18. In brief, the report stated that, on the whole, the present system worked satisfactorily; that prospects in Canada for the average boy or girl were better than they would be in the United Kingdom; that, so far as they could ascertain, there was no prejudice against the "home child"; that, having regard to the excess of females in the United Kingdom and of males in Canada, every endeavour should be made to increase the number of girls going to Canada under this system; that in all cases the home should be inspected prior to placing the child; that each child should be visited at least once a year by a Government inspector; that, except in the case of children accompanying their parents, Government assistance should be confined to children who have reached the school-leaving age in the United Kingdom.

In his Report for the fiscal year, 1923-24, G. Bogue Smart, supervisor of juvenile immigration, stated that the number of children brought out during the year by the principal organizations in Great Britain was 2,080, while the number of applications for children at the Canadian receiving and distributing homes was 22,193. Since the juvenile immigration movement started, in 1868, some 80,026 children had been emigrated by the various homes. The principal agency engaged in this work has been Dr. Barnardo's Homes, which, from 1882 to 1924, has been responsible for the placing of 28,000 children in Canada. During 1924, Dr. Cossar, who had previously confined his efforts to New Brunswick, was able,

through the opening of a new hostel in Montreal, to extend his work to Ontario and Quebec.

Canada Colonization Association. Organized in 1920 as the Western Canada Colonization Association; reorganized in 1922 as the Canada Colonization Association, and taken over in June, 1923, by the Department of Immigration and the two great railway companies, the year 1924 witnessed further changes in this organization. On Jan. 28 the Directors met in Montreal to consider the situation arising from the termination of the Government grant and decided that the activities of the Association, in so far as they related to the listing and sale of privately-owned lands, should be continued, while the welfare features of the work should be transferred to the Government departments, the Association looking for its financial support to the railway companies. In a statement issued on May 22, the manager, W. T. Badger, explained that from October, 1922, to January, 1924, the Government had contributed \$140,000 to the funds of the Association, and since June, 1923, the railway companies had paid in \$37,500 each. About \$60,000 had been expended on advertising; \$50,000 on the work in the United States, and \$50,000 on the Canadian organization. Towards the close of the year, the Canadian National Railways decided to terminate their interest in the Association and increase the appropriation for the work of their own colonization department. This left the Canada Colonization Association as a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the following officers: President, Col. J. S. Dennis; Directors, D. C. Coleman, P. L. Naismith, F. W. Russell, J. N. K. Macalister, W. J. Gerow, M. E. Thornton; Manager, T. O. F. Herzer; Secretary, A. E. Love. Between Jan. 28 and Dec. 16, 1924, the Association placed 175 families on farms, comprising 45,428 acres, at points along the lines of the C.P.R.; 140 families, on 37,621 acres, at points along the lines of the C.N.R., and 5 families, on 800 acres, at points served by both railways.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS.

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

**General
Political
Conditions
and
Incidents.**

Federal affairs during the year 1924 were marked by a partial disentanglement of the previous maze of tri-party politics that had persisted throughout the Parliamentary Sessions of 1922 and 1923, and had resulted in a species of deadlocks insofar as clearly defined national party policies were concerned. Indeed, this condition of rather colourless sameness had perpetuated the outstanding feature of the elections of 1921, when a vigorously-waged campaign by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, as Government leader, had proved powerless to arouse public opinion into lining itself up offensively or defensively in relation to the tariff. The Session of 1923 had been notable for the persistent stand of the veteran Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, in favour of a "stabilized" tariff, and against the pressure exerted by the few Western Liberals present in the House, and by the substantial wing of the Progressives, in favour of a "downward revision" of the tariff. Hence, with a few more or less minor changes, the "Laurier-Fielding" tariff, as the general tariff policy existing between 1897 and 1911 came to be termed, remained an integral part of the Customs and Excise regulations of the country.

The Progressives—frankly disappointed—had retaliated by cutting the Budget majority down, in 1923, to the narrow margin of a single vote. It was becoming, after all, increasingly clear, however, that a working alliance with the Conservatives as the official Opposition held no tempting prospects for the Progressives, for whatever the aggravation felt at the Government's failure to go any substantial distance towards adopting their particular policies and making them effective, cleavages seemed to arise almost by instinct between them and the Conservatives, and Mr. Meighen, as Conservative leader, continued to carry on an uncompromising battle with Robert Forke, the Progressive leader, and the whole group of Progressives in the House, and, in the main, in the country at large. In the presence, then, of an apparent impossibility of a cohesive arrangement between the two groups facing him in the House, the Prime Minister might well have exclaimed, as did King Charles of old, that the Progressives would never "kill" him to make Mr. Meighen the leader of the Government.

The approach of the Parliamentary Session of 1924, however, found the Progressives' expectations brightened, and some apprehension on the part of those who had been fairly well satisfied with the substantial maintenance of the old protective tariff at the two

preceding Sessions under the new *régime*. For, early in the year 1924, Sir Lomer Gouin, former Premier of Quebec, and recognized as the leader of the strong protectionist sentiment which existed among Liberals in the Montreal district at least, had tendered his resignation as a member of the Cabinet, and it was recognized that he would be eliminated thereafter as a personal influence in the Cabinet. It was clear, too, that ill-health would debar Mr. Fielding from taking a personal part in the counsels of his Party, and thus it was feared another "restraining" influence would be released. Indeed, as after events proved, a rather amusing idea of the Prime Minister appeared to exist—or, at all events, was promulgated zealously in some quarters—as one who had been "dominated" by the two "strong" men of the Liberal Party at Ottawa, Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Fielding, and, in their absence, he might become the "victim" of the designs of free trade advocates. This theory was put forward prominently in a number of Conservative papers on the eve of the assembly of Parliament; and, indeed, received some fairly convincing support from conversations which took place between the Government leader and prominent members of the Progressives during the recess. The *Montreal Star*, on Feb. 28, 1924, for instance, referred to Mr. Fielding's illness as "a loss to the country, as well as to his Party", adding that "he contributed experience and a sane appreciation of business requirements to the councils of the Government". It went on to declare that "the loss of its two weightiest members—Sir Lomer Gouin, with Mr. Fielding—must be a serious blow to the Ministry, and very considerably weaken the leadership on that side of the House. It must also gravely reduce the influence of Eastern Canada in the Government". The *Star* also hinted that some understanding had been reached "when Mr. Crerar came down to take a dish of tea with Premier King", by which "enough high-principled Progressives would be loaned—or 'hired'—to the Government to prevent its being turned out this Session by an adverse vote on a major issue". The *Mail and Empire*, Toronto, declared that "the two ablest members of the King Cabinet are no longer administering their respective departments". It went on to ask why Sir Lomer resigned, and to suggest that he was "utterly disgusted with the folly and futility of his leader". It made the suggestion, as did a number of Conservative newspapers, that his resignation "boded further departures along lines of policy injurious to the country", and defined this as the likelihood "that further onslaughts on the slender tariff protection of certain of the country's industries are to be made". To the *Manitoba Free Press*, however, the changes seemed to imply that influences had been behind the Budget of 1923. It said: "Reactionary, defiant influences" were "less potent than they were; and a more discreet and politic course will probably be steered this Session." In referring to the position of the Government as being in a definite minority of four, "owing to bye-elections and other losses", it stated that the Government would be forced "to consider

with respect to legislation the temper and views of the House, and it has got to learn to accept within reasonable limitations the direction of the House". It further recalled the narrow vote on the Budget at the previous Session as bringing the Government "near to shipwreck, when it took and sought to stereotype an essential Tory position on the tariff".

Disturbing Incidents. The more or less disturbing influence which naturally results from the active withdrawal from a Cabinet of two of its most prominent members, probably was accentuated by the loss to the Government, at bye-elections, with heavy turn-overs, of the two seats of Halifax, N.S., and Kent, N.B., the former breaking the solid delegation of sixteen members from the Province of Nova Scotia—the result from the elections of 1921. As if fulfilling the prophecies which filled the Opposition press, the Speech from the Throne suggested a marked change in the Government attitude on the tariff, and a definite and fairly substantial move in the direction of what was known as the "platform of 1919", through a reduction in the cost of the "instruments of production". This, as is shown in more detail later, covered a reduction in the duties on certain agricultural implements, and a general scaling down of the Sales Tax, while some measure of compensation was afforded the manufacturers of agricultural implements through the cutting down of the duties on various articles which were used in the process of manufacture.

The Prime Minister at once faced a trying situation. On the one hand he was accorded the support, with almost undiluted cordiality, of the whole Progressive group, who saw in this step the nearest approach to a realization of their own policies that had yet been offered by legislation. On the other hand, the step suggested in the Budget, whether viewed as an actual result or as anticipatory of further reductions on a broader scale, raised a feeling of alarm among several of the Government supporters, representative of industrial centres. Speeches condemning the Government's action were made by Herbert Marler (St. George-St. Lawrence), W. G. Raymond (Brantford), W. D. Euler (North Waterloo), and F. N. McCrea (Sherbrooke). More embarrassing even than this, as it appeared at the time, was the resignation of a seat in the House by Hon. Walter Mitchell, who, after a memorable fight, had been elected by a majority of over 3,000 in the historic Conservative stronghold of St. Antoine, Montreal. Mr. Mitchell's resignation created the greater effect, as his name had been mentioned prominently as a likely successor to Mr. Fielding as Minister of Finance, through his former office of Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, and as a *protégé* to Sir Lomer Gouin, his former chief.

For a time it appeared that the Government's strength in the House and in the country would be manifestly depreciated by these events. The Prime Minister, however, went steadfastly on. He

carried through the tariff changes and saw the Address from the Throne, foreshadowing tariff reductions, sustained in the first division of the new Session by a vote of 167 to 46, or the unusually large majority of 121, without a Liberal dissentient when the vote came. Later on, when the Budget changes were translated into action, the tariff revisions were carried by a majority of 112 (165 to 53), in spite of the active opposition of the four Liberal members referred to before. Several months later the Prime Minister was able to win at least a tactical triumph when the electors of the same Montreal industrial division that had given Mr. Mitchell a large majority in 1921, on the strength of the preservation of Laurier-Fielding tariff, saw fit to return as his successor an out-and-out supporter of the King Government, and to defeat, by nearly 900 votes, a Conservative candidate—a prominent and successful business man—who had made an adequate protective tariff his chief issue in the bye-election campaign. Moreover, the former Liberal member, whose election in 1921 had been to a great extent a personal achievement, was not even nominated, and took no part in the bye-election campaign.

Master of His Party. The Prime Minister, early in December, won yet another triumph, which, with the victory in St. Antoine, served to more than wipe out the weakening memory of the previous bye-elections of Kent and Halifax. In West Hastings—a traditional Conservative riding—a Liberal candidate won a decisive victory over the sitting member, E. Guss Porter, who had resigned his seat, in accordance with custom, when the House failed to uphold his charges against Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, of making improper use of confidential information which had come to him as a Cabinet Minister in connection with his personal savings deposit in the Ottawa branch of the Home Bank.

Other outstanding series of events in which the Prime Minister gave a favourable account of himself, insofar as demonstrations of public opinion could be judged, were speaking tours in Western Ontario and Western Canada, during which it was agreed he met with most favourable receptions. When to these activities were added a most tactful handling of the Church Union controversy in its various stages, through the Government's happy choice of H. B. McGiverin (Ottawa) as chairman of the special Committee; the choice later on of Mr. McGiverin as Minister without portfolio; the appointment of P. J. A. Cardin as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to succeed Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who, in turn, had been appointed Minister of Justice, after the resignation of Sir Lomer Gouin; and the adoption by the House of an excellent precautionary measure in connection with the Bank Act of 1923, namely, the appointment of an Inspector-General of Banks, the Government under Mr. King ended the year with no diminution in prestige, but with a considerable measure of credit accruing to the Prime Minister for the successful treatment of difficult situations, which, at certain

periods, bade fair to cause not only embarrassment to the Party in power, but serious losses to its general position before the country.

More and more, as the Session went on, and also in the recess that followed the closing of the 1924 Session in July, the Prime Minister made it clear—as had Sir Wilfrid Laurier to a pre-eminent degree—that he was in control of the situation, and that the major problems must be settled by reference to himself. It was evident that his tariff changes, though “a surrender to Progressive demands”, as was charged, also were “made deliberately and after the careful weighing of the probable results on the Government’s position before the country”. On Mr. King’s behalf it should be noted that his attitude in his Western tour became, more and more as he went along, a justification of the Liberal Government and the Liberal Party; an appeal against claims of the Progressives to share in the representation of Western constituencies and in the government of the country; to an insistence that the Liberal Government alone should be entrusted with the confidence of the Western electors, as well as those of the East, and that conditions called for the elimination of the Progressives as a separate and divisive element in the aggregate strength of the Liberals against the “reactionary Tory” forces.

Mr. Meighen as Conservative Leader. During 1924 Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was tested by the criticism which, in Canada, is almost always the fate of Opposition leaders when bye-elections go against them. In 1923 his prestige had been strengthened by two gains in election contests, but in 1924 defeats in St. Antoine, Montreal, and West Hastings, Ont., angered certain elements in his Party and hostile articles in the *Montreal Gazette* and *Montreal Star* were the result. Similar incidents occurred during the careers of Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, Sir Charles Tupper, Edward Blake, Sir James Whitney, in fact, most men of note on both sides. Mr. Meighen, like his predecessors, bore the attack with dignified fortitude. His parliamentary leadership was unquestioned and his personal character could not be assailed. Only the influence and respectability of the newspapers concerned lent force to the criticism. Montreal being the centre of disturbance, it was assumed that the Conservatives in that important city were dissatisfied, and rumor said that Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill, had been approached with a view to entering the federal field, with the idea, it was assumed, of being available for leadership. But General Currie disclaimed any intention of entering politics, and the attacks soon died down. Meanwhile, Mr. Meighen had not been without sturdy defenders. The *Ottawa Journal* and the *Toronto Mail & Empire* retorted sharply to the Montreal critics, and the *Gazette*, with its usual ability, said, Nov. 26, that the *Journal’s* article was an attempt “to excommunicate with bell, book and candle” those who questioned Mr. Meighen’s fitness for his office. An enthusiastic Conservative Conference in Toronto

endorsed him as leader and any subsequent discussion made no impression upon the country at large. The sincerity of the outbreak would have made it formidable, if any substantial basis, except failure to carry elections, could have been alleged against Mr. Meighen, but owing to the personal esteem felt for him and the loyalty of his associates the movement was fore-doomed to defeat. The Parliamentary Session of 1925 once more demonstrated his political qualities,—alertness in debate, urbanity of manner and knowledge of public issues. In this respect, both Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Meighen, gave many proofs that the mantles of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden had not fallen upon unworthy shoulders. The resolution, lengthy and telling, setting forth the Opposition tariff and trade policy was moved by Mr. Meighen in an admirable speech, the eloquence and cogency of which drew a graceful tribute from the Prime Minister and from others and foreshadowed the chief issue to be decided by the electors when dissolution of Parliament might be resolved upon.

Mr. Meighen addressed the Commonwealth Club of Winnipeg on "Empire Relations" (Sept. 30). In October he visited the City of Quebec and on the 18th addressed the Canadian Club at noon and a meeting of the young Conservatives in the evening. The latter part of October he went West to take part in the Yale bye-election, visiting Calgary on his way out. He delivered several speeches in Yale, B.C., the largest probably being at Vernon, B.C. Afterwards he visited Vancouver and Victoria, Nov. 6 to 9, attending a Conservative banquet and Conservative meetings. On Nov. 17 he visited Toronto, the time the National Organization convention was held, afterwards going to take part in the West Hastings bye-election.

Other meetings addressed by Mr. Meighen during the year 1924 were: Jan. 12—Conservative banquet, London, Ont.; Jan. 16, Conservative banquet at Ottawa, held in Chateau Laurier; Apr. 5, Windsor, Ont., Conservative dinner and meeting. Political picnics: (Aug. 4) at Island Grove, Ont.; (Aug. 20) at Stratford, Ont.; (Aug. 22) at Eugenia Falls, Ont.; (Sept. 1) at Truro, N.S. Mr. Meighen also addressed large meetings in Montreal on Aug. 28 in the St. Antoine bye-election campaign; in Winnipeg, on Sept. 16 at a meeting of the Conservative Association; and at Melfort, Sask., Sept 23. He visited Prince Rupert, Sask., on Sept. 24.

Conservative Activities and Speeches. The Toronto Convention which cordially endorsed Mr. Meighen was held Nov. 17. A permanent organization, called the Liberal-Conservative Association of Canada, was established, with the Leader as Hon. President; J. R. MacNichol, Toronto, President; Hon. Robert Rogers, Winnipeg, Treasurer, with two Vice-Presidents, a man and a woman, from each Province. Next day Mr. Meighen addressed

the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association, and declared the real want of the country to be the adoption of a definite, stable, protective policy. "What Canada needs is to get back on the rock of fiscal common sense." In previous addresses Mr. Meighen had covered the Maritime Provinces, portions of Quebec and Ontario, and the extreme West. On Oct. 21, in speaking to the Toronto Women's Conservative Association in company with the Premier of Ontario, Mr. Meighen criticized the attitude of the Dominion Government with regard to Imperial affairs. "Despite the comradeship and support of the Motherland, our Government is never so happy as when picking some pretentious quarrel with Downing Street over the interpretation of a telegram or some other such trivial matter," he had declared.

In the City of Quebec, on Oct. 18, Mr. Meighen had addressed a large gathering of Conservatives at a banquet in the *Chateau Frontenac*, and also spoke at a luncheon tendered him by the Canadian Club of Quebec, which was attended by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the former Lieutenant-Governor. At the Conservative meeting he spoke for twenty minutes in the French language. Protection and development of natural resources were emphasized. Canadian industry should be protected against goods from all the world, including Great Britain. In Vancouver, Nov. 7, and in Victoria, Nov. 8, he declared for adequate protection. "We spend millions to cajole immigrants to come to Canada, while the United States spends millions to keep their people at home." At Victoria he declared that the United States must be fought with their own methods in trade matters.

Mr. Forke as Progressive Leader. The Progressive Leader, Robert Forke, had to face a protest against his leadership during the year. The complaint was that he was not maintaining a clear-cut distinction between the policies that appealed particularly to the Progressives, and the Government measures that, in some instances, covered a partial approach to these. Late in June six members of the Progressive group in the House sent a letter to Mr. Forke notifying him of their intention to refrain from attending any more caucuses, because the principles on which they were originally elected had not been adhered to, and because the Progressive group tended to perpetuate that type of partyism to protest against which the Progressive movement was started. They added that the old lines involved "majority rule in caucus, whip domination, responsibility for leaders' statements and actions, and so forth". The protesting members were: H. N. Campbell (MacKenzie), Robert Gardiner (Medicine Hat), E. J. Garland (Bow River), D. M. Kennedy (West Edmonton), H. E. Spencer (Battle River), Miss Agnes Macphail (Southeast Grey).

Mr. Forke replied that the group had not "diverged in any respect from the principles for which it has stood from the first". On July 5 four more members, namely, W. C. Good (Brant), G.

G. Coote (Macleod), P. Elliott (Dundas), and W. J. Ward (Dauphin), gave notice of withdrawal from the caucus. The ten dissidents acted independently, and were dubbed the "ginger group". In the Press they were supported by the *Farmers' Sun*, the *United Farmer*, Alberta, and the *Ottawa Citizen*. The criticism was partly due to Mr. Forke not supporting any Opposition to Government policy. Even to the amendment of Mr. Woodsworth (Labour, Winnipeg), demanding lower duties on the "necessaries of life", he gave no support, on the ground that he and his supporters would have had to vote against the Budget, which, by reduction of duties on agricultural implements and in other respects, was in the direction of the Progressive policy. He frankly declared against protection and, addressing the Montreal Board of Trade, Apr. 8, favoured wiping out all protective duties and maintaining only a tariff for revenue. He was good-humoured under attack, and never vituperative. He allowed his supporters free rein as to votes, and declared during the Budget debate: "If anybody in this House thinks the Progressive movement is done, he is vastly mistaken. We, of this group, see brighter things ahead." During 1924 and 1925, however, the opinion of political observers was that the farmers' party showed signs of disintegration. This was based on a belief that in a general election campaign the Liberals and Progressives would be unable to "get together", and that in the resultant three-cornered contests many farmers' candidates would go down.

**The Prime
Minister's
Western
Tour.**

The Western tour of Mr. Mackenzie King was one of the most extensive carried out by a leader of the Government for many years, except during a general election campaign. Opening at Port Arthur and Fort William on Oct. 1, the tour continued until the final meeting at North Bay, on Nov. 7, and included Winnipeg and on to Prince Rupert; thence south to Vancouver and Victoria and thence back by the lower route. Addresses were delivered by the Prime Minister at Brandon, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Vegreville, Edmonton, Prince Rupert, Courtenay, Comox, Cumberland, Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Fernie, Cranbrook, Nelson, Okanagan Valley, Lethbridge, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, and North Bay.

His constant colleagues on the tour were two of the latest members of the Cabinet, Hon. H. B. McGiverin and Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, both of whom had been chosen only a few months previous; together with Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and former Premier of Alberta; and Senator Andrew Haydon. For Saskatchewan and Alberta he was joined by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and in British Columbia by Hon. Dr. J. H. King, his Minister of Public Works, while Hon. E. J. McMurray, of Winnipeg, Solicitor-General, was present at a few meetings.

Large and cordial meetings was the invariable reception accorded the Prime Minister, who, in addition to political gatherings, met thousands more in connection with various men's, women's and children's organizations. The object of the tour, Mr. Mackenzie King explained on many occasions, was "to get closer to the people of the West, so that their problems, when under consideration by the Cabinet council, would have the most sympathetic hearing possible".

The topics which were given chief attention by the Prime Minister during his Western tour were the relations between the Progressives and the Liberal party; the Hudson Bay Railway; the curbing of the power of the Senate; the Crow's Nest Agreement in its relation to freight rates; and the return of their natural resources to the Western Provinces.

These were the subjects, in the main, dealt with in his strictly political addresses. Where Mr. Mackenzie King appeared before non-political bodies, such as Boards of Trade, Canadian Clubs, or Women's Clubs, he usually chose for treatment the Imperial Conference, and drew from his experiences at the recent one a policy as to Canada's relation to the Empire as a whole.

Liberals and Progressives. Probably the most interesting of all the Prime Minister's expressions of opinion during this tour, and the one that brought him into the most direct connection with Western politics, was his handling of the relations between the Progressives and the Government as representative of the Liberal party.

It was noticeable that at first Mr. Mackenzie King was disposed to recognize the Progressives as a separate party, working in fairly close sympathy with the Liberal party. Later, however, he diverged strongly from this division, and argued, rather, that there was no need for a separate group, such as the Progressives, but that all sections of the West at variance with "Toryism" and in sympathy with the main policy of the Liberal party, particularly on tariff questions, should unite under the Government leadership.

This change of position can readily be illustrated from extracts of speeches by the Prime Minister in several centres visited. At Winnipeg he warned his audience against the creation of factions in the ranks of those "opposed to Toryism". What Canada needed for her development, he declared, was a progressive Liberal policy, and the greatest misfortune that could overtake the country would be to let the "reactionary forces of Toryism" again get control, simply because those opposed to them were divided. He added: "I believe it would be much better for Canada if we made the Liberal and Progressive forces as one, and if the causes they have in common were advocated from one end of Canada to the other."

At Brandon, Manitoba, he made it clear that the Government had not acted "through the pressure of the Progressives of Western Canada". "That statement is not true," he said. "We have

done what we have done because it was part of our platform, because we said we would do it, if we were returned to power." He went on to refer to a pledge made by Mr. Crerar, and afterwards by Mr. Forke, that the Progressives would give honourable support to the Liberal party where the policies of the two were the same. This pledge had been honourably observed. He proceeded: "My task would have been easier had the Progressives in the House been Liberals instead of Progressives." He referred again to his proposal, made at Winnipeg, that the time had come, in the interests of Western Canada and the whole Dominion, when the Progressives and the Liberals should seek out a common ground on which to stand in opposition to Toryism. Mr. King still seemed to hold out the idea of a combination of the two Parties, declaring that he wanted to emphasize that "if the Liberals and Progressives are united from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is going to be a long *régime* of Liberal-Progressive legislation in this country which will help to advance the interests of not only Western Canada, but of the whole Dominion. . . . It is going to be a poor consolation to the Progressives and a poor consolation to the Liberals to sit together for the next ten or fifteen years and see Mr. Meighen and his high protection group change the fiscal policy of this country—that is what would happen if we are divided".

By the time he had reached Saskatoon, however, two days later, he appeared rather inclined to set forth the idea of the West rallying to the support of the Liberals as a party, rather than having a type of working agreement with each operating as a separate organization. He intimated that such an arrangement would not be as effective as if one party alone represented Western feeling. At his Saskatoon meeting he declared that the administration of the country and the passing of suitable legislation would be greatly facilitated by a Dominion-wide organization of right-thinking Liberal-minded persons, in place of factions striving for the same ends in different directions. "At present," the Premier declared, "only three Westerners hold portfolios. Should the West unite and rally to the standard of Liberalism, it would be possible to secure a greater measure of support and a greater measure of success in securing the fulfilment of demands." He referred pointedly to there being only one Liberal member from Saskatchewan, with the other fifteen seats "solidly Progressive, and, as such, outside the councils of the Administration", and urged the people of Saskatchewan to think well of the situation before they went to the polls. Mr. King again maintained that the concessions made to the West in tariffs, the Crow's Nest Agreement, and branch lines, had not been brought about nor forced on the Government in any sense by the Progressive party.

At Prince Albert, the following day, the Premier came back again to the subject, and declared that "it was most unfortunate that we should have been separated into two parties. when our policies were the same. There is no use in being divided into two



HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE, LL.B., K.C., M.P.
Appointed Minister of Justice, 1924.



HON. PIERRE JOSEPH ARTHUR CARDIN, M.P.,
Appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1924.

groups on policies where we should be united against the forces opposing us. . . . What about the Progressives? It doesn't make my task any easier with respect to the Hudson Bay Railway that they are outside the Liberal party. No group of men can threaten the present Government that they will put them out of office because they will not do this or that. But the statement that these things the Liberal Government has been doing is to get Progressive support has made it very difficult to get millions more for Western Canada when the people of Eastern Canada can't get the things they need".

It was at Vegreville, Alberta, on the following day, that the Prime Minister suggested that the Progressive party should come to an end. With the record of the present Administration before the Western people, he declared he felt there were no further grounds for "Progressivism or any other third party" in Canadian politics.

Senate Reform. The earlier meetings of Mr. King had seen the question of Senate Reform urged more prominently than any other topic. In the opening meeting of his tour, at Fort William and Port Arthur, on Oct. 1st, he introduced the subject by referring to Branch Lines legislation, which had been "thrown out ruthlessly in the Upper House". He then proceeded:

"The situation is such, that I think, having regard to democratic government, we are justified in saying we will introduce legislation similar to that introduced in Great Britain some years ago; and have the constitution amended so that a measure which twice has been supported by the House of Commons shall not be defeated in the Senate on the third occasion it is brought before Parliament."

At Winnipeg, on Oct. 4, Mr. King repeated his intentions of seeking curtailment of the Senate's powers:

"If it is at all possible to amend the constitution of the Senate," he said, "so as to bring about a reform similar to that made in the Old Land when the Tory House of Lords used to throw out Liberal measures, I intend to effect that reform. We believe there is a place for the Second Chamber, but we do not think it should be used to defeat the will of the people when that will has been made evident by the actions of the people's representatives in the House of Commons on three separate occasions."

The Premier dealt with unusual frankness with the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, which was urged upon him on a number of occasions during his tour. At Winnipeg he declared that he would not introduce a measure for this purpose at the next session of Parliament, as he believed that "to do so just now would be simply to encounter such opposition as might very materially defeat the ends of those who have that great undertaking most at heart. . . . I believe that if such a bill were brought before Parliament it would not pass the Senate at the present time. I believe that there is a great merit in the project, if only as a colonization road and as a means of developing the resources of the

Northern country". Another reason assigned for a delay was that settlers already established in other areas of Canada were entitled to first consideration. "We have thought it only fair to Western Canada to construct branch lines where they are most needed. We intend to press on in that railway construction."

The return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces was not handled by the Prime Minister at any great length during his trip. Speaking at Brandon on Oct. 6, he stated that some conferences on the question of the transfer had been held, but a great deal of responsibility rested with the parties concerned in the transfers. The time would come, however, when these would be made on an equitable basis, and it would no doubt work out for the prosperity of the Dominion.

At Saskatoon, on Oct. 7, a delegation from the Board of Trade asked for the appointment of a Prairie Director to the Board of the Canadian National Railways. A petition was also presented from the Mayor, City Council and Board of Trade protesting against allowing construction of competing branch lines by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were cutting into rich territory pioneered and developed by the Canadian National. To this request a sympathetic hearing was granted by the Premier.

At Vegreville, the Government leader reminded a gathering that it was under Liberal auspices that the Canadian Northern Railways, which serves Vegreville, had been built, and also that it was an early Liberal administration which had established the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, and the present Administration which had restored it after it had been suspended by the Tories. The Liberal Government sought to establish government in the interest of the farming and labouring classes, and with the record of the present Administration before the Western people he felt there were no further grounds for Progressivism or any other third party in Canadian politics.

A feature of the meeting at Cumberland was the recalling by Mr. King of a visit he had made to that town twenty years ago as Deputy Minister of Labour to settle a strike. Many of the men who had been involved met him at the meeting and renewed acquaintance.

At Victoria, a Conference was held between the Leader of the Federal Government and Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, on the Freight Rate situation. In a statement involving the Prime Minister's views, as well as his own, Mr. Oliver said:

"The general opinion of the gentleman present was that the present rate situation, now that the Railway Board has seen fit to scrap the Crow's Nest rates, is absolutely intolerable. It was agreed that some step must be taken to remedy the situation immediately. It was thought, however, that the Prairie Provinces' appeal against the Board's decision, probably would have to be settled by the Supreme Court as it is a legal matter."

Imperial Relations. The address of the Prime Minister before the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, on "The Imperial

Conference and Imperial Relations", was typical of those delivered on his Western tour and on many other occasions. He declared that the two subjects treated by the Conference which had been most misunderstood and yet were of the greatest concern to Canada, were the Imperial Agreement upon the defence organization of the Empire, and the rights of the self-governing British powers to negotiate, sign and ratify treaties. It had been unanimously agreed that an adequate defence system must be kept organized, and that its organization must be such that the various units in it, coming from many different countries, be capable of rapid co-ordination for any required service. This left Canada with the right to do as the people and the Parliamentary representatives felt wise upon the question of defence. As to treaties, the conclusion was reached by the Conference that each country had the right to negotiate treaties on matters which were exclusively its own concern. Mr. King went on to refer to the criticism that had been made of the Cabinet taking the position, when a cabled query had been received asking if Canada would be ready to send troops to Turkey in case of war breaking out in the Near East, that it was not justified in making promises unless Parliament first convened. He maintained that the right course had been taken, and that such a stand was in accordance with British fairness and "the great unifying impulse" within the Empire. The bond that held all the Dominions together was that "each is a part of a community of free nations, drawn and held together through the common political inheritance—responsible self-government. This sentiment, along with common aims, hopes and aspirations, is the important part of the strength of the British Empire, rather than tightly bound, constitutional rulings".

At a joint meeting of Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs and members of the Board of Trade at Edmonton, on Oct. 10, Mr. King dealt in picturesque language with the Imperial Conference, and the unity which had been exemplified throughout the wide Dominions of the Empire. He illustrated the connection by the rotunda of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, where the central column, he said, had always been symbolic to him of the Mother Country, while the pillar spreading out like a fan as it rose to the roof was typical to him of the Dominion, the arches forming the links that bound the Dominion to the Mother Country. "Without each other, the structure must crumble and fall, but united they stand, strong to endure for all time." The keynote of the Conference, he said, was trust—"Trust we all or not at all", was its slogan. "That slogan must be carried into every relationship between the component parts of the Empire, each recognizing the rights of all the others, and all combining in one great union for the Empire's welfare."

Mr. King enlarged upon the subject of Empire relations at a luncheon held at Regina on Nov. 3. "There are two fundamental principles of the whole constitutional system," he declared. "They

are the principle of Imperial responsibility, and the principle of the supremacy of a Dominion Act of Parliament. As these two things are recognized, we can work out a plan of co-operation which will be enduring as time itself. To depart from them, to leave aside recognition of the principle of Ministerial responsibility to the people whom Ministers of the Empire represent; or to forget the supremacy of Parliament, would imperil the whole structure from the constitution point of view."

Other Addresses. In addition to addresses at Markham, St. Catharines, Peterborough, and other points in Ontario in August and September, and speeches delivered in various bye-elections, Mr. King delivered special addresses during 1924 as follows: At Toronto, on Jan. 16—Canadian Club, 25th Anniversary Banquet; Ottawa, Apr. 2—Dinner in honour of Baron de Vitrolles, Consul-General of France in Canada; Ottawa, May 3—House of Commons Press Gallery annual dinner; Ottawa, May 16—Inauguration of Protective Society of Daughters of Italy and Italian Women of Canada; Ottawa, June 5—National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs; New Haven, Conn., June 18—Recipient of honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Yale University; Ottawa, July 5—Dinner in honour of Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States and of the Lady Isabella Howard; Ottawa, Aug. 3—Official welcome on Parliament Hill to Pte. Desmond Burke, of Ottawa, winner of King's Prize at Bisley; Ottawa, Aug. 5—Welcome at Ottawa to delegates to meeting of British Association for Advancement of Science; Sutton, Ont., Aug. 8—Horse Show (North York constituency); Ottawa, Aug. 21—Welcome to Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field and Officers of Special Service Squadron.

DELEGATIONS RECEIVED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

During 1924		
Date	Personnel	Representations
Jan. 3, 4, 5.	Premier Bracken of Manitoba, and Premier Greenfield of Alberta.	Suggestions re School Lands in connection with return of Natural Resources.
Jan. 3.	Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, etc.	Continuation of Federal Government grant to Provinces under Agricultural Instruction Act. Prime Minister stated that Government would consider, but did not think it would be possible to accede to request, as grant was made for period of 10 years, and this had expired.
Jan. 11.	Mayors of Toronto and six other Ontario Cities.	To secure co-operation of Federal Government in development of hydro-electric on St. Lawrence River by erection of dam near Morrisburg. Prime Minister stated that if all interests could be harmonized Government would lose no time in acting in accordance with interests of Municipality, Province, Dominion and broader international relations.
Jan. 23.	W. T. J. Lee, Chairman, and seven members of Home Bank Depositors' Relief Committee.	Petition for full indemnity of depositors of Home Bank against any loss suffered by reason of failure of Bank.
Jan. 24.	Rev. S. D. Chown, Rev. Alfred Gandier, and Rev. W. T. Gunn.	Union of Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada.
Feb. 25.	Representatives of Civil Service Employees.	Superannuation, salary revision, permanency, classification for Civil Service Employees.
Mar. 21.	Brantford Board of Trade, Trades and Labour Council, City Council and delegates of Galt, Paris and Kitchener.	Respecting the Customs Tariff.

Date	Personnel	Representations
Mar. 25.	Executive of Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and other representatives of industry.	Proposal to extend usefulness of Pulp and Paper Division of Forest Product Laboratories.
Mar. 26.	Dominion Textile Workers.	Tariff as it affected textile mills and workers.
Mar. 28.	35 Boards of Trade of Canada.	Economy in Public Service, and national economy. Prime Minister pointed out economies already effected and difficulties of Government through interest on huge debt and other War obligations.
Apr. 1.	Alberta Members of Parliament.	Return to Province of Natural Resources.
Apr. 1.	National Council of Women.	Amendments to legislation affecting women ; objectionable reading matter ; child welfare, etc.
Apr. 2.	Canadian Council of Agriculture.	Need for immediate and substantial reductions in Customs Tariff ; urgent need for rigid economy ; need for agricultural credits ; Crow's Nest Pass Agreement ; Branch line construction C.N.R. ; completion Hudson Bay Railway.
Apr. 7.	Representatives of companies making pulp and paper and logging and sawmill equipment and machinery.	Opposition to reduction or removal of duty on this machinery.
Apr. 9.	Representatives of Western cities, Senators and M.P.'s.	Completion of Hudson Bay Railway.
Apr. 11.	Toronto M.P.'s, Mayor, business men, etc.	Immediate construction of Toronto Railway viaduct.
Apr. 16.	160 representatives boot and shoe industry.	Urgent need of additional customs safeguards to shoe industry.
May 16.	Canadian Olympic Games Committee.	Asking \$10,000 additional grant.
June 6.	Representatives International League for Peace and Freedom.	Views of League stated by representatives.
Aug. 6.	A. A. Yazikoff.	Recognition of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and of Mr. Yazikoff as Official Agent in Canada.
Nov. 19.	Premier Greenfield, and Hon. J. E. Brownlee, M.P.P.	Return to Province of Natural Resources.
Dec. 2.	Representatives of Cape Breton and Eastern Nova Scotia.	Asking for increase of tariff on coal and iron, etc.
Dec. 4	Representatives of Prairie and 5. Provinces.	Appeal against order of Railway Board overriding Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.
Dec. 10.	Social Service Council of Canada.	Request that wheels of fortune be prohibited at county fairs, and for amendment to Criminal Code to prevent race track gambling.
Dec. 16.	Toronto Board of Trade.	Request that steps be taken to cope with the extensive increase in smuggling of silks and garments from U.S.A.

The Speech From the Throne.

The 1924 Session of Parliament opened on Feb. 28 with the Speech from the Throne, which foreshadowed reductions in the tariff, particularly in the case of agricultural implements. This policy, it was made clear, would be equivalent, from the Government point of view, to a reduction in taxation. This was evident from the following paragraph, which was made the centre of the address of the Prime Minister, and also drew the chief fire from critics among the official Opposition :

"In the opinion of the Government such reductions of taxation as it may be possible to effect should aim primarily at reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, thereby aiding materially in the development of our natural resources, and through cheapened production, effecting a diminution also in the cost of living. . . . I am persuaded that a reduction in taxation and in production and in transportation costs, such as will encourage the investment of capital in industrial enterprise and attract

settlers in large numbers to our Dominion, is all that is necessary to effect an economic development hitherto unparalleled. My Ministers are strongly of the opinion that a reduction of taxation is of first importance, and that to this end the efforts already put forth to combine strict economy in the administration of the public services with rigorous retrenchment in public expenditures should be furthered in as many directions as may be possible. This is the more imperative in that the margin of controllable expenditure, within which economies can be effected, is necessarily restricted."

The basis for a reduction in the Sales Tax rate, which was declared also to be a reduction in taxation, was the announcement in the Speech that the Budget had been "balanced". This equalling of expenditures by revenues was the first instance of the kind, it was declared, since the fiscal year, 1912-1913.

Dealing further with the subject of taxation, it was stated that "legislation will be introduced making provision for consolidation of the revenue-collecting services of the Government under one administrative head. With a view to simplifying and improving the existing system, it is also proposed to constitute a board to investigate and study the various modes of taxation".

The Speech further declared that "the stabilization and control of freight rates on grain from the head of the Great Lakes to Canadian ocean ports, and thence to Liverpool, are receiving the closest attention", and that legislation would be offered, based upon the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission that had been authorized during the previous session "to enquire into the subject of the handling and marketing of grain". Other subjects treated in the Speech were: further development of inland water transportation routes of vital importance; the institution of further enquiry before a decision was reached on the St. Lawrence waterway; marine insurance rates and discriminations in ocean rates on Canadian crops; the promotion of Canadian trade by way of Canadian ports; the encouragement of the production of Canadian fuel; a bill for Canadian National Railways branch lines; amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; legislation in regard to the Government Annuities Act to promote thrift; amendments to the Militia Act in regard to the calling out of troops in aid of the civil power; also in regard to race-track gambling; and the introduction of the Redistribution Bill.

Editorial Comment. Editorials on the Speech from the Throne were generally favourable insofar as Western Canada was concerned—even enthusiastic in some instances. It was noticeable, however, that the comment of Western papers which approved of a lower tariff contained, as a rule, a conditional endorsement, dependent on the extent to which the implied lowering of the tariff should be carried into effect in legislation to be brought down later in the Session.

The Conservative papers, on the other hand, unanimously condemned the hints of a lower tariff and suggested a surrender by the

Government to Western demands. The *Manitoba Free Press* declared bluntly that "for the first time in many years the Speech from the Throne is not a piece of pretentious humbug, but a document of interest and value to the country". The reduction in the cost of "instruments of production" it took to mean "tariff reductions on implements for farm, field, forest and mine". It went on to declare: "It is the fulfilment of a pledge made by the Liberals in convention in 1919, and it promises also to meet one of the major demands of the Progressives. All those engaged in primary production in Canada will welcome this announcement."

The *Regina Leader*, formerly the organ of Hon. Walter Scott, while approving the promise of construction of branch lines for the Canadian National Railways, expressed regret at the apparent postponement of the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. The *Saskatoon Star* struck hard at changes in the *personnel* of the Cabinet, when it declared that "the improvement upon the speeches delivered at the two previous sessions is accounted for as being due principally to the absence of Messrs. Fielding, Gouin and McKenzie from the Cabinet councils", and went on to conclude that "the low tariff members of the Cabinet have at last had their way". The *Lethbridge Herald* saw "a note of sincerity in the Government's attitude towards taxation". The *Calgary Albertan* declared the existing tariff "the most grinding tax upon the people". The *Edmonton Bulletin*, owned by Hon. Frank Oliver, expressed the opinion that any reduction in the tariff "that can be secured in the prices of implements which the farmer must have, will help to stabilize his position and give him a better chance to carry on with success and satisfaction". The *Vancouver Province* commended the Government on its "firm intention to balance the Budget and reduce taxation". The *Globe*, Toronto, approved of the announcement of "a balanced Budget for the first time since 1912-13", and declared that "it would be considerably better to secure some immediate reduction of taxation than by making the Budget balance by increasing taxation".

A fierce assault was made upon the Government, however, by many sections of the Conservative press. *The Star*, Montreal, declared that "this Government is steering 'West'. The promise to reduce taxation on the instruments of production was a thin enough disguise for agricultural implements". It adds: "The King Government obviously proposes to placate the West with still another 'helping'." The *Mail and Empire*, Toronto, headed an editorial, "The Axe for Home Industry". It went on to declare that "so far as fiscal principle is concerned, this government holds loyally to none. It wants, not a tariff for protection, not a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for political manoeuvring. To induce the Progressives to put their shoulders to the wheel, now slipping back, it is coming into the market with bids of tariff reduction. What industries have been selected as the victims of the tariff-butcher the Government contemplates, has not been disclosed".

Views of the Leaders. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by F. L. Kelly, newly-elected member for Cape Breton North and Victoria, N.S., and seconded by E. A. Lapierre, of Nipissing, Ontario.

The Opposition Leader, Mr. Meighen, followed in a critical address, declaring the Speech to be "the most attenuated and anaemic in the history of Parliament". Moreover, it was an "electioneering document", with none of the characteristics of a Speech from the Throne. Some of the paragraphs of the Speech, he declared, were "only a collection of votes mixed in with zig-zag philosophy—the twilight musings of members of the Government". Going on to details, Mr. Meighen claimed that the *exodus* of Canadians to the United States had increased from an average of 4,410 monthly in 1921, to 5,198 in 1922, and in 1923, from April on, to 17,595 monthly. Dealing with the recent bye-elections, Mr. Meighen charged that promises made in Halifax were "the most brazen attempts at constituency bribery on record, save only in Kent". Analyzing Canada's trade reports, Mr. Meighen maintained that the growth had been chiefly in raw materials, a "selling of the country's birthright". Raw products were going out in millions "to feed the workshops of another land". Woollens valued at \$40,000,000 had come into Canada during the past year, and fully eighty per cent. of these "could and should have been supplied by our Canadian manufacturers". The Government had come into power committed to a policy of very material reduction in the tariff and to the actual sweeping away of certain imposts, but it had only touched farm implements, textiles and British-made boots and shoes very lightly. While it had taken two and one half per cent. off farm implements, farmers were paying twenty per cent. more than they had when the present government came into power. There was in the Speech one specific reference to reduction, that on agricultural implements. This specific reference was unprecedented, and its presence could be construed only as a bribe "to the Progressives to hold the Government in office until the Budget came down".

The Prime Minister, in his reply, dealt vigorously with many of the charges contained in Mr. Meighen's address, assailing it, in picturesque language, as a "memorial of woe". The tariff reference in the Speech would be implemented; every promise would be carried out to the letter; taxation of the people was being reduced, and would be further lowered; the Budget would show, for the first time in a decade, an excess of receipts over expenditures; a flood-tide of immigration soon would set in; striking economies would be shown in civil government. Referring to conferences that he had been charged with holding with Mr. Crerar and other members of the Progressives, Mr. King declared that there never would be stability in Canada until "we get Eastern Canada and Western Canada together". After dealing with economies in the *personnel* of the Civil Service, whose numbers had been reduced

by 3,959, Mr. King went on to declare that the country to-day was forced to carry the whole capital cost of the War, while the previous Government had been ready to conscript men and send them overseas to fight, they were not ready to "get after" the men who were making big fortunes out of the War. Backing up his contention of an improvement in conditions under the existing Government, Mr. King declared that exports of Canadian produce for the calendar year 1923 amounted to \$1,014,734,000, an increase of 27 per cent. in two years. Imports for consumption increased from \$799,478,000 in 1921 to \$903,530,000 in 1923, while the visible balance of trade had gone up from \$3,222,000 to \$111,204,000 in 1923. In the case of transportation, notwithstanding a downward tendency of freight rates, the total earnings of Canadian railways for the eleven months ended November, 1923, were \$429,409,000, an increase of 6.6 per cent. over the corresponding period of the year before. The tonnage of freight hauled in 1923 was 113,500,000 tons, compared with 108,530,000 tons in 1922 and 103,131,000 tons in 1921, a gain of over 10 per cent. In concluding, the Prime Minister declared that the time had come "when, instead of sounding a note of pessimism, we are justified in giving to the country a note of optimism. More than that, we feel the time has come when, instead of making appeals of a sectional character to interests in the East or to interests in the West, we ought to address ourselves rather to the nation as a whole".

Opposition of Liberal Members. Among other addresses in connection with the Speech, more than ordinary interest was created in that of H. M. Marler, of Montreal, a Government member, who represented a financial and industrial constituency. Coming as one of the earliest speeches from an industrial centre, the warning he issued against an indiscriminate lowering of the tariff was taken to forecast opposition from several other Liberal members, holding similar relations to industrial constituencies. In dealing with the tariff—which, along with an analysis of expenditures and of taxation, formed the outstanding features of this address—Mr. Marler criticized the heavy imports from the United States, which had risen from 33.8 per cent. of the total in 1868, to 67.4 per cent. in 1923, and went on to question the advisability of the present preferential tariff. This had been "a dismal failure", as in 1897 Canada's export trade to Great Britain had represented 56.2 per cent. of the total, but in 1922 it was only 40.9 per cent., while imports from Canada had declined from 27.6 per cent. in 1897 to 17.6 per cent. in 1923. "We said to Great Britain, 'We will take your goods, to keep your people employed, while we allow our own mills to run on half-time and deprive our own workmen of a livelihood'. Is that a logical situation? Are we helping Great Britain by making ourselves weak? If we think we are, we are making a great mistake. Our value to the Empire is to make ourselves into a strong nation, prepared to take our share of the burdens." Mr. Marler urged that an enquiry be instituted into the tariff, so that it might be ad-

justed "in a fair and equitable manner, and, when so adjusted, be properly maintained". He continued: "I ask that ill-advised changes, or changes the effects of which are not properly understood, be not made. There is need for urgent enquiry. The industrial situation in this country is none too stable. Some industries are seriously affected. Lower the tariff in an ill-advised manner and without considering the effect, and you will create still greater depression, which will most certainly mean lessening of employment, more emigration, and inability to pay the taxes necessary to administer this country and our railways. Let me make myself clear on the question of the tariff. It should be framed not only with the object in view of providing the necessary revenue, but also for the maintenance of industries and the encouragement of new industries."

The alarm over impending tariff reductions indicated in Mr. Marler's address was expressed by several other Government speakers. W. D. Euler, North Waterloo, urged that "no drastic or serious tariff readjustment should be made without the most careful investigation as to the probable results of such readjustment. I do not see what there is to be gained at the present moment by the making of slight tariff changes. A policy of nibbling has never appealed to me. . . . I cannot understand why there should be any discrimination as between agricultural implements and any other commodity that is manufactured in Canada. . . . My position finally is this, that I favour a tariff such as will assist us in the raising of our revenue, and a tariff that will enable us to maintain industries that are legitimate in every way".

W. G. Raymond, Brantford, also a Government member, representing a centre where the manufacture of agricultural implements constitutes the most important industry, declared he must "take a firm stand against any further reduction of the duty on agricultural implements". He recalled a pledge of the Prime Minister, given in a speech in Brantford before the election, that if he were returned to power "no legitimate industry should suffer"; also a statement of Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in introducing the Budget in the 1923 Session in favour of "stabilizing" the tariff. Then he followed with what was generally looked upon as a suggestion that there be a change in Government leadership. "I cannot help thinking," he said, "that, perhaps, on this occasion, when the ship of state is sailing and choosing the middle way between Scylla, the rock of high protection, on the one side, and Charybdis, the whirlpool of free trade, on the other, it seems as though it had on board a pilot who was taking it just a little too near to Charybdis. It is the pilot I am going to blame, and I say that if the Government have on board a false or a wrong pilot; if they are taking advice from a man who really does not know the coast they are on, they had better drop him, get rid of him, and strike for the open water, if they want to be safe."

The Conservatives submitted an amendment which was expected to detach from the Government several at least who had

opposed tariff reductions, such as Messrs. Euler, Raymond and Marler. This amendment to the Address was moved by Donald Sutherland (South Oxford), and seconded by Samuel Charters (Peel), and read as follows:

“That this House views with regret the depression existing in agriculture, and, as well, the all too serious *exodus* from the country generally, and expresses its disappointment that the Speech from the Throne, while embodying a distinct threat to an important section of industry, contains no promise of legislation which will tend to retain or enlarge the home market for our own Canadian producers, such legislation being manifestly necessary in view of the increased tariff barriers of other countries.”

The expectation of winning over Liberals, however, failed, and the amendment was defeated, and the Address adopted, with the unanimous support of Liberal, Progressive and Labour members against the Conservatives, the vote being 167 to 46. The result was clearly disappointing to a number of Conservative newspapers, *The Montreal Star*, stating, through its Ottawa correspondent, that “unless the Conservatives pursue their efforts with more verve and initiative, their strategy will suffer from mal-nutrition and general weakness. Their promised tariff battle was not the major engagement it promised to be”.

In opening his Budget speech, the Hon. J. A. Robb referred to the regret felt by everyone in the House at the inability of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding, to be present and deliver the Speech himself. The previous year he had delivered his seventeenth Budget speech, which Mr. Robb considered “a record unequalled by any other Minister of Finance within the Empire”. He went on to declare that Mr. Fielding had discharged his important and onerous duties “with that ability, integrity and courage always characteristic of him during his long and distinguished career. Honourable gentlemen of all parties in this House will, I know, join with me in wishing him a speedy recovery from his present illness and an early return to his public duties”.

Preceding the announcement of changes in Customs and Excise taxes, Mr. Robb reviewed the finances of the Dominion, providing final figures for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1923, and estimates for the year ending Mar. 31, 1924, as in the latter case, complete figures were not available on this occasion. For the former period, 1922-1923, he presented the following figures:

Ordinary receipts	\$394,614,900
(Increase over previous year \$12,662,513)	
Other receipts	8,479,310
Total receipts	\$403,094,210
Ordinary expenditure	332,293,732
Capital and other expenditures	18,314,814
Total disbursements	\$350,608,546
Surplus revenue over disbursements	52,485,663
Railway, Merchant Marine and other obligations.....	84,126,730
(Of which Railways required \$77,862,348, and Merchant Marine required \$5,979,856)	
Leaving deficit for year, or increase in Public Debt...	\$31,641,067

Revenue and Expenditure 1923-1924 (Estimated).

	Amount.	Increase or De- crease over pre- vious year.*
Total Revenue	\$396,000,000	(I) \$1,500,000
Estimated Expenditure	328,250,000	(D) 4,000,000
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Estimated Surplus	\$67,750,000	
Revenue from Customs	121,800,000	(I) 3,700,000
“ “ Excise Duties	38,200,000	(I) 2,500,000
“ “ Excise Taxes	121,000,000	(I) 14,500,000
“ “ Income Taxes	53,750,000	(D) 6,000,000
“ “ Business Profits Tax ..	4,650,000	(D) 8,381,000
“ “ Int. on Investments ...	11,700,000	(D) 4,700,000
Capital Expenditure, public works	3,865,000	
“ “ Rys. and canals	8,305,000	
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Total Capital Expenditure	\$12,170,000	(I) \$2,362,000
Special Expenditures	\$8,390,000	
(Of which \$740,000 will be required for demobilization accounts and \$7,650,000 for discount and cost of loan flotations)		

*Note—"I" represents increase, "D", decrease.

Parliament, at its last Session, authorized \$74,550,000 for loans to the Canadian National Railway Company, to be made by way of cash or by way of guarantee, or partly one way and partly the other. During the fiscal year just ended, the Minister stated, \$24,550,000 was paid to the Railway by way of cash. "We received \$768,336 as a refund against the amount advanced in 1921-22 for the purchase of rails. The vote for the fiscal year was charged with \$24,550,000, and the balance of \$50,000,000 was raised in February last by way of guarantee, and held by the Minister of Finance in a trust account, payments being made from time to time as necessity arose."

Since 1920 the following railway bond issues have been guaranteed by the Minister of Finance, under special statutory authority, quite apart from the amounts provided in the annual votes of Parliament for railway purposes:

October, 1920 ...	Grand Trunk Railway Company	\$25,000,000
December, 1920 ..	Canadian Northern Railway Company ..	25,000,000
March, 1922	Canadian Northern Railway Company ...	11,000,000
August, 1923	Canadian National Railway Company,— Serial Equipment Issue	22,500,000

The Public Debt. On Mar. 31, 1923, the net Public Debt stood at \$2,453,776,868.74. Dealing with the position of the Public Debt since, the Minister said: "Our estimated Annual Revenue for the year just closed is \$396,000,000; our estimated Ordinary Expenditures, \$328,250,000, and Capital Expenditures, \$12,170,000; Special Expenditures, \$8,390,000; Railway loans, \$23,781,664; Canadian Government Merchant Marine loans, \$1,500,000; and loans to Quebec Harbour Commission, which are treated as a non-active asset, \$500,000; together with an amount of \$621,987, carried in the books of the department for Victoria Shipowners, Limited, which it is proposed to treat as a non-active asset in place of an active asset, as heretofore, make the total charges \$375,213,651. Our surplus of Ordinary Revenue over these expenditures will, therefore, be \$20,786,349, to be applied towards the reduction of the Na-

tional Debt as it stood on Mar. 31, 1923. To this must be added \$1,317,000, being the amount of sundry outstanding indebtedness cancelled during the past year, and a further amount of \$8,305,760, received in settlement of an adjustment of acknowledged book debts between the Imperial and the Dominion Governments. These two amounts, totalling \$9,622,760, together with the \$20,786,349 surplus of Revenue over total Expenditures, reduce our net Public Debt as of Mar. 31, 1923, by the amount of \$30,409,109. This would bring the total Public Debt as of Mar. 31, 1924, to \$2,423,367,759.

Budget Changes. The outstanding features of the Budget changes introduced by the Acting Minister of Finance were as follows:

1. Reduction of Sales tax from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.;
2. Reduction of Customs duties on agricultural implements;
3. Removal of Sales tax on agricultural implements, bindery twine and various other lines of machinery connected with fruit growing, poultry, dairying, mining, lumbering and fishing industries;
4. Increase in the value for "free entry" purposes of traction ditching machines from \$3,000 to \$3,500;
5. Grant to manufacturers of agricultural implements of "free entry" on pig iron, bar iron and bar steel, when used in the manufacture of mowers, binders and reapers, in lieu of a drawback of 99 per cent. Free entry also extended to raw materials used in the manufacture of cultivators, harrows, etc., as outlined below;
6. Increase in exemptions from Sales tax to scientific and text books, milk foods, insulin, cream separators, spraying preparations, etc.;
7. In connection with Income War Tax Act, normal exemption for each dependent child under 18 years of age increased from \$300 to \$500.

The Minister estimated that, as a result of the proposed changes, there would be a reduction in Customs and Sales tax revenue of \$24,000,000. This would mean a reduction in taxation, which he confidently expected would give "such *impetus* to trade that it will result in greater development and prosperity to all the Provinces of Canada".

The purpose behind the changes to be effected were dealt with by Mr. Robb in the following statement: "Whatever division of opinion Canadians may have, surely we share a united confidence in the future of our country. We have great natural resources. We have certain basic industries, upon the success of which depend the growth of all other industries and the greater development of our trade. Of these basic industries, I would place agriculture, in all its various branches, first. Next to agriculture, I would place our forests, our minerals and our fisheries. A real national policy is a policy that will encourage the growth and development of these basic industries. The more of the products of the farm, the fisheries, the mines and the forest we have going to market, the greater will be the earnings of our transportation companies, the greater the purchasing power of the nation, and, as a consequence, we shall have factories running full time and tradesmen working overtime to supply the needs of those who will have money to buy. In that

belief, Sir, we submit to-day proposals to lighten the burden of taxation on these primary, basic industries."

Following is a classified list of Customs Tariff and Consumption, or Sales Tax Reductions, introduced in the Budget speech:

Farming Industry

Items	Preferential Tariff		General Tariff	
	Old (rate)	Proposed (rate)	Old (rate)	Proposed (rate)
Mowing machines, harvesters, binders, reapers..	7½	free	10	6
Cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders, and weeders	10	free	12½	7½
Ploughs, threshing machines and complete parts thereof	10	5	15	10
Farm or field rollers, post hole diggers, hay loaders, stumping machines, grain crushers, potato-diggers, hay tedders and other agri- cultural implements	10	5	15	10
Farm wagons	10	5	17½	10
Fertilizers	5	free	10	free
Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes and pronged forks	15	10	22½	20
Shovels and spades	20	10	32½	20

It is proposed to remove the Sales tax from all the foregoing items grouped under the heading of Farming Industry and also from binder twine. Fertilizers are already exempt.

Materials for Agricultural Implements

It is proposed to give to manufacturers of agricultural implements "free entry" on pig iron, bar iron and bar steel when used in the manufacture of mowers, binders and reapers, in lieu of a drawback of 99 per cent. The "free entry" is also extended to these raw materials when used in the manufacture of cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders and weeders. Materials which enter into the cost of the aforementioned items and other implements on which the duty is to be reduced will be entitled to entry at 7½ per cent. under all tariffs.

It is proposed to grant a drawback of 99 per cent. on materials and parts of implements on hand imported prior to this date which will have entered into the cost of all agricultural implements on which the duty is to be reduced. It is also proposed to exempt from the Sales tax all the articles and materials to be used in the manufacture of these agricultural implements, as well as goods consumed in the process of manufacture.

Fruit Growing Industry

Items	Preferential Tariff		General Tariff	
	Old rate	Proposed rate	Old rate	Proposed rate
Spraying machines, fruit or vegetable grading machines, pruning hooks, pruning shears	10	5	15	10

It is proposed to remove the Sales tax from the foregoing items and also from nicotine sulphate and spraying preparations.

Poultry Industry

Items	Preferential Tariff		General Tariff	
	Old rate	Proposed rate	Old rate	Proposed rate
Incubators for hatching eggs, brooders for rear- ing young fowl	10	5	15	10

It is proposed to remove the Sales tax from these items as well as from poultry feed.

Dairying Industry

Items	Preferential Tariff		General Tariff	
	Old rate	Proposed rate	Old rate	Proposed rate
Milking machines, centrifugal machines for test- ing butter fat, milk or cream	10	5	15	10

The Sales tax is to be removed from the foregoing items and also from cream separators and parts thereof, and extract of rennet.

Mining and Quarrying Industry

Items	Preferential Tariff		General Tariff	
	Old rate	Proposed rate	Old rate	Proposed rate
Rock drills, percussion coal cutters, coal augers, stamp mills, ore and rock crushers, and rotary and coal drills	15	10	27½	20
Coal-washing machinery, coke-making machinery, and machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the distillation or recovery of products from coal tar or gas	20	7½ and from 7½	30 27½	12½ 12½

It is proposed to remove the Sales tax from the foregoing items grouped under the heading of mining and quarrying. In addition the Sales tax is to be removed from mining cars and other similar appliances used for mining or quarrying, and from explosives.

Lumbering Industry

Items	Preferential Tariff		General Tariff	
	Old rate	Proposed rate	Old rate	Proposed rate
Saw-mill machinery	15	10	25	20
Logging machinery which includes logging cars, blocks and tackle, yarders and practically all machinery used exclusively for logging operations	15 and 20	10	30 and 27½	20
Logging wagons	17½	5	25	10

The Sales tax is also to be removed from the foregoing items pertaining to the lumbering industry.

Fishing Industry.

All marlin for the fisheries is to be made free of customs duty; heretofore only barked marlin has been free.

It is proposed that the Sales tax on rubber boots shall be reduced from 6 per cent. to 2½ per cent. Rubber boots are used extensively in the fishing industry.

Barked marlin for the fisheries is already exempt from Sales tax, and, as a result of the change, it is proposed all marlin for the fisheries will become exempt from the Sales tax.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

It is proposed to remove the Sales tax from the following articles: Cereal foods, macaroni and vermicelli, sago and rice. Meats, salted or smoked.

The Sales tax is being reduced from 6 per cent. to 2½ per cent. on biscuits, canned vegetables, canned fruits, jams and preserves.

It is proposed to reduce the Sales tax from 6 per cent. to 2½ per cent. on boots and shoes, including rubber footwear.

The Sales tax will be removed from milk foods.

Materials Consumed in Process.

Woollen, and many other manufacturing establishments will benefit by a proposed clause which will provide that materials, consumed in process of manufacture or production, which enter directly into the cost of goods subject to the Consumption or Sales tax, will be exempt from the Sales tax.

The Sales tax is to be removed from well-drilling machinery and apparatus. Crutches are being made free of both customs and Sales tax.

Traction ditching machines: The value for "free entry" purposes is being increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500. Under existing conditions trac-

tion ditching machines are admitted free up to a valuation of \$3,000 each. When that valuation was fixed, that apparently was the value of the machine, but since then it has increased, and the Government propose to increase the value for free entry from \$3,000 to \$3,500.

Consumption or Sales Tax.

In addition to the reductions already mentioned, the Sales tax is to be reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. In the case of every item that comes under that tax, the maximum charge will be 5 per cent.

For the better protection of the revenue the sections referring to manufacturers doing business under \$10,000 per year will be repealed. The removal of the \$10,000 limit in connection with small manufacturing concerns will do away with difficulties in administering the Act.

The list of exemptions from the Sales tax is to be enlarged. The following are some of the principal articles affected: Well-drilling machinery and apparatus; books for the blind; scientific and text books; printed text books authorized by the Department of Education of any province in Canada; milk foods and prepared cereal foods; nicotine sulphate; disinfecting, dipping, and spraying preparations; church bells; chain; agricultural implements (of which details are given elsewhere); saw-mill and logging machinery (details given elsewhere); surgical instruments and appliances for hospitals; carbolic oil for creosoting lumber; insulin; cream separators; philosophical apparatus for use in schools and colleges; binder twine.

Income War Tax Act.

Further proposed resolution of which notice was given by the Acting Minister of Finance on April 14th:—

“Resolved: That it is expedient to amend the provisions of The Income War Tax Act, 1917, and amending Acts to provide:—

1. For increasing the normal tax exemption for each dependent child under the age of eighteen years from \$300 to \$500 in respect to income for the period 1923 and subsequent periods.

2. For making taxable, profits or income of non-resident persons selling goods in Canada through employees or agents, or receiving rentals or royalties from sources within Canada.

3. Authority to determine profits, realized by:—

(a) Corporations in Canada purchasing from associated corporations in excess of fair prices.

(b) Canadian corporations selling to parent or subsidiary companies at less than fair prices.

(c) Non-resident persons producing goods in Canada and exporting them without sale prior to export.

4.—(a) That income derived from a business conducted by a husband and wife will be taxed as income of one of them only.

(b) For authority to disallow, as an expense, income credited or paid to husband as an employee of his wife or *vice versa*.

5.—(a) For the disallowance of the annual value of property used in the business except rental actually paid therefor.

(b) That net profits be taxed without reduction by allowances therefrom for sinking funds or other similar reserves.

6. For certain modifications of the present law pertaining to the income tax lien and to render certain that the lien shall not take priority over securities validly taken prior to the time at which the lien attaches.

Further amendments were introduced on May 26, during the course of the discussion in Committee, when Mr. Robb extended changes in the Sales Tax to provide for its entire removal on the following:

1. Cattle, calf and hog feeds.
2. Windmills and complete parts thereof; portable engines with boilers, in combination; horsepower and traction engines for farm purposes; n.o.p.
3. Gasoline engines, when said engines are purchased for use in boats, the personal property of *bona fide* fishermen.

The first resolution proceeded from A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni), an Independent; the second, dealing with farm machinery, from Mr. Forke, leader of the Progressives, and the third from the Department of Finance. An effort to secure removal, or 50 per cent. reduction of the Sales Tax on canned salmon was defeated, as well as an attempt of the Opposition to restore the tax on lumber to the percentage set in the Act as administered in 1921. The effect of the amendment on implements covers those fabricated and on hand, but not sold prior to the date of the Budget proposal, the effect of which was designed to place Canadian manufacturers on a parity with United States competitors. Other favours were extended manufacturers in placing rolled iron and steel imported for the manufacture of various implements on the free list; making ingot moulds for use in the manufacture of steel, free under the preference, and reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent. under the general tariff. Other Sales Tax exemptions added were tapioca, fire brick for furnace, kiln, or manufacturing establishment; materials for the manufacture of fertilizers, etc. The Budget drawback of 99 per cent. on materials entering into the costs of production of agricultural implements is now to apply to materials used in the manufacture of implements in possession of the manufacturers and unsold on Apr. 10. Other changes saved 10 per cent. for amateur rowers on imported rowing shells, and articles of metal, for use exclusively in smelting of iron ore or in metallurgical operations, are made free under the preferential tariff and reduced to 5 per cent. under the intermediate and general.

Debate on the Budget. The Budget Debate, which had opened with Mr. Robb's address on April 10, occupied eleven speaking days, ending with a vote on May 16, at an early morning hour. The chief features of the alignment of members were as follows:

1. *Woodsworth amendment*, calling for free trade in the "necessaries of life"—defeated, 204 to 16.
2. *Main motion* to adopt the Budget—carried by 165 to 53; Government majority of 112.
3. *Conservative amendment*, calling for "a consistent maintenance of the policy of protection"—ruled out of order during the Debate, and moved on second reading of resolution in connection with the Budget—defeated by 135 to 36, a Government majority of 99.

Outstanding among the incidents of the Debate and voting were:

1. The opposition to tariff reductions by four Liberal members: H. M. Marler (St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal); W. G. Raymond (Brantford); W. D. Euler (North Waterloo); and Francis McCreagh (Sherbrooke); together with a Progressive, William Elliott (South Waterloo). All these voted with the Conservatives in opposition to

the motion to adopt the Budget proposals. Incidentally A. R. McMaster (Lib., Brome) returned to the Liberal fold, which he had left one year before in obedience to his free trade views.

2. The resignation of Hon. Walter Mitchell, Liberal member for St. Antoine Division, Montreal, as a protest against the tariff cut.

Mr. Marler added to the reputation his earlier address had won for him in a Budget speech unusually strong in cogent reasoning. His first attack on the matter of Mr. Robb's address was a refusal to accept the surplus claimed; instead of one of \$30,000,000, he held there would have been an actual deficit of \$2,590,891 if the Fielding method had been followed. The reduction in the Sales tax should have been made applicable to all industries, and no tariff changes should have been made without a thorough enquiry. He declared that before entering the political field, in 1921, he had been given assurance that the tariff would not be interfered with on such a scale as to destroy industry. It was because of the "direct violation" of these pledges that he was forced to take active exception to the Government's free trade tendencies. The policy of the Government was "not Canadian". "The present proposals," he went on, "are most inopportune, seeing that they disturb business, create uncertainty in the future, and will most likely cause unemployment in our cities and diminution in markets to our farmers in the Province of Quebec, and will not assist, to any appreciable extent, the depression of agriculture in the West, which we all deplore." Mr. Marler also deprecated the use of a phrase by the Minister of the Interior, around which centred a vast amount of denunciation during the debate, namely, that the Budget proposals signified "the death-knell of protection".

Another Liberal member, Mr. Raymond, delivered a rather bitter denunciation of the Budget, remarking facetiously: "If I plow to-night a lonely furrow, I shall attempt to do it with a Brantford plough." In the main, his objections were to the cut in agricultural implement duties. Mr. Raymond made two appeals: one for an advisory tariff commission; the other for a policy of protection which would protect industry and the workman, and compel the manufacture of Canada's raw materials in Canada, so that the country would, in time, become as self-contained as possible. Mr. Euler declared he would vote against the Budget, his chief objections being: changes made without accurate knowledge of the effects; discrimination against certain industries; tariff uncertainty, causing business anxiety and instability; and the lack of definite principles underlying the tariff reductions. He, too, supported the formation of a tariff board. Mr. McCrea bluntly declared it was better to defeat the Government on the Budget than to ruin the country. The attack of Mr. Elliott, the Progressive, was directed towards the spirit of "instability" in business that had been created and the lack of legislation to meet the menace of depreciated European currency.

The Progressive leader, Mr. Forke, made it quite clear he

intended to support the Government on the Budget and would oppose the Woodsworth amendment as a "mere gesture", without meaning.

Resignation of Hon. Walter Mitchell. The resignation of Hon. Walter Mitchell, member for St. Antoine Division, Montreal, which was announced on the day preceding the vote on the Budget, created a much greater sensation in Parliamentary circles than did the outspoken verbal opposition that developed both in connection with the Speech from the Throne and the Budget debate, on the part of Messrs. Marler, Raymond, Euler and McCrea. The four Liberal members who opposed the tariff reductions remained in their places, and finally cast their votes against the Budget, as well as opposing, verbally, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne that had forecast tariff reductions. Mr. Mitchell's resignation, on the other hand, although enshrouded, to some extent, in mystery for a few days, was accepted generally as a drastic form of protest against the action of the Government in cutting down the protective tariff. The effect of the resignation was somewhat intensified by the absence of Mr. Mitchell in New York when the announcement was made, and his refusal, at the time, to make public his reasons for resigning, on the ground that this rested with the Prime Minister. The resignation was sent in on May 14, 1924, but it was not until May 17, three days later, that Mr. Mitchell, on his return to Montreal, made public his letter to the Prime Minister. This letter points out that, in standing for the constituency of St. Antoine, the writer had adopted what he termed the "Laurier-Fielding" tariff, as practised by the Liberal administration from 1896 to 1911. This position had been expressly referred to in the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the House in 1922, while Mr. Fielding, Mr. Mitchell declared, as late as the last Session (1923) had reiterated his dissent from the Liberal platform of 1919. The Budget speech of Mr. Robb would be disquieting to Mr. Fielding, as seeming to point to a change "in the principles which had heretofore governed our tariff legislation". But he himself hesitated to offer any dissent until he was convinced "by the declarations in the House of no less than three of your Ministers that the Laurier-Fielding policy had been abandoned". He went on: "The Minister of the Interior referred to the present Budget as the 'death-knell of protection', while the Solicitor-General and the Minister of Agriculture made it equally clear that the policy of the Government was directed towards carrying into effect the 1919 platform, which the Minister of Agriculture declared to be similar in effect to that of the Progressive party." This 1919 platform was one to which Mr. Mitchell declared he had never subscribed, and could not now subscribe in view of the platform upon which he was elected. His letter concludes as follows: "I feel that the only course left open to me is to tender my resignation as a member of the House of Commons, and thus afford to the electors of St. Antoine Division an opportunity to express their views and to elect

a representative who will carry with him a clear mandate upon an issue which I feel to be so vital to Canada at the present time."

The Prime Minister, in his reply, dated May 19, or five days later, recalled a conversation of a few days previous, in which he declared Mr. Mitchell assured him of his intention to support the Government on the vote on the Budget. "I am still more surprised, however," the Prime Minister writes, "at the reason you assign for your resignation, namely, that there has been a departure from the Laurier-Fielding policy in the Government's proposals." The rest of the letter, which sought to reconcile the Laurier policy with that of the Liberal party of 1923, read as follows: "The tariff changes proposed in the present Budget are completely in accord, in principle and otherwise, with the measures consistently and persistently advocated and practised by Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding while in office from 1896 to 1911, and as advocated by them both prior to and subsequent to that period.

"As to what Sir Wilfrid Laurier's views and wishes were with respect to tariff revision in the event of the Liberal Party being returned to power, there would appear to be in your own case no room for doubt, since you accompanied Sir Wilfrid through Western Canada in his last appeal to the electors in the general elections of 1917, at which time reduction of duties on the implements of production and a revision of the tariff in the interest also of the consumer, were a part of Sir Wilfrid's *manifesto* in that campaign. You are also familiar with the last address made in public by Sir Wilfrid, and which was delivered to members of the Eastern Ontario Liberal Association as late as Jan. 14, 1919, in which tariff revision in accordance with these very principles was proclaimed by Sir Wilfrid as the policy of the Liberal Party in the future, as in the past. I am sure you will agree that to accord to Sir Wilfrid's memory, in tariff matters, as in all else, a loyalty equal to that given him when he was in our midst, is the least that can be expected of those of us who make an appeal in his name in seeking public approval of our position. I notice by this morning's papers that it was your intention that your letter to me should be regarded as a public communication. Members of Parliament will no doubt wish to know what acknowledgement, if any, was made. Under the circumstances, I shall assume that I have your assent to place on the table of the House of Commons a copy of your communication to me."

Resignation of Mr. Guss Porter. On May 22, a charge was laid by E. Guss Porter, of West Hastings, against Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, for having misused his position as a Minister of the Cabinet, to secure personal advantage in connection with the withdrawal of some \$4,000 from the Ottawa branch of the Home Bank, two days before the failure of that institution. He moved immediately for an enquiry by the Standing Select Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Mur-

dock at once rose and announced that he had returned \$1,050 of the money withdrawn, and that the balance would be paid shortly. He then withdrew in silence, and Mr. King suggested that, after this explanation, Mr. Porter withdraw his charge, but this was persisted in, and an enquiry was held. Mr. Meighen had backed up Mr. Porter, declaring that the action of the Minister was either wrong, or it was not wrong, and Parliament could not and dare not refuse to purge itself of the imputation placed upon it. The Standing Committee consisted of 28 members, 15 Liberals, 7 Progressives and 6 Conservatives, with Joseph Archambault (Chambly-Vercheres) as Chairman. The Committee, after hearing a number of witnesses, including Home Bank directors and members of the Cabinet, and ruling out the question as to whether the impending failure of the Home Bank was discussed by the Cabinet, received a motion by Mr. Porter, that the charges against Mr. Murdock had been proved. An amendment, offered by W. M. German, Welland, that the charges were "not only not proved, but entirely disproved", carried by a vote of 14 to 8. This was on June 12. At 2:15 on the morning of June 26, the Commons defeated, by 149 to 39, an amendment, moved by R. B. Hanson (York-Sunbury), that the charges against Mr. Murdock had been "sustained". Liberals and Progressives voted solidly against the amendment, while there was a solid Conservative vote in favour. Dealing with the subject later during the West Hastings bye-election, Mr. King strongly defended the action of Mr. Murdock and, after quoting the passage in the Gospel in reference to the mote and the beam, he concluded: "There is the way the Master Himself deals with such hypocrites as we are dealing with at the present time."

Other Incidents. On May 12, Hon. Dr. Béland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, tabled in the House the third Report of the Ralston Commission. This recommended the compulsory employment by all industries in Canada of a certain number of disabled ex-service men in an effort to have them suitably employed. The Report pointed out that various arrangements with, or inducements to civilian employers, in the way of sheltered workshops, employment bureau service, the King's honour roll scheme, etc., had all proved inadequate to absorb permanently into industry disabled ex-service men who, after diligent effort, had failed to find employment. There appeared to be no other solution than the compulsory enactment referred to above. Such legislation, it was pointed out, existed practically in all continental countries and the British House of Commons was then considering similar compulsory laws. The Commission recommended that "helplessness allowance" for the blind be increased to \$400, and that free transportation for 1,000 miles per year be allowed between the pensioner and his escort. Another recommendation was the discharge of tubercular patients from the sanatorium after one year if the patient so desired, with 100 per cent. pension for two years, and no reduction in pension of more than 20 per cent. half yearly. Better facilities

should be provided for urgent medical treatment of Imperials in Canada.

The Department of National Defence added a course in aeronautics open to members of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps to qualify for commissions in the Air Force.

A special Report by F. S. Honeywell, a Commissioner appointed by the Government in May, 1923, to investigate circumstances surrounding payment of gratuities to directors and officials of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and interest payments believed to have been made out of funds intended by Parliament for operation of the road, was submitted to the House by Hon. G. P. Graham. The Report criticized the action of H. G. Kelley, President of the Road, and Frank Scott, Vice-President and Treasurer, for their part in granting gratuities amounting to \$190,000 to officials of the System. It was suggested that if the Government desired to compel those who received gratuities and were still in the Railway's employ, to return them, this should be done without subjecting them to pecuniary embarrassment.

Among the noteworthy debates of the Senate was one that grew out of a resolution of Hon. L. O. David, in favour of a repeal of the British preference. At the same time Senator David, who was one of the closest associates of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, condemned strongly the action of the Government in lowering tariff duties. "The worst of the new policy," he said, "is the declaration by the Leader of the Government and by almost all the chiefs of the Progressive party that it is only the opening of free trade, and it gives reason to believe that the policy of stability, promised by Mr. Fielding, is abandoned, and will certainly be the cause of depression and fear and discouragement. It will frighten capital, prevent manufacturers from extending their establishments, and, instead of increasing their production, will induce them to reduce, to the great detriment of all our labour people, and even of our farmers". Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier been in power, he declared, he would have listened to the manufacturers and done what the interest of the whole country required. Dealing with the British preference, Senator David declared that British manufacturers were dumping goods into Canada. He urged a repeal of the preference until the British Government should grant a reciprocal tariff on Canadian goods. Otherwise there should be a suspension of the preferential duties until some other agreement had been reached. Canada had been making reductions to Great Britain and expecting something, but getting nothing. Canadians ought to show that they resented the refusal of the British Government to give compensation for Canada's fiscal concession, and also for the refusal to fulfil the promises and engagements made by the Baldwin Government.

Senator Lorne C. Webster, in seconding the resolution, declared that a one-sided preference was impossible, and went on to refer to the heavy increases, particularly in the imports in woollen

goods from Great Britain in recent years, resulting in the closing down of twenty, out of 124, woollen and knitting mills, since January 1, 1923. Quebec's boot and shoe industry was also seriously injured.

Senator George E. Foster maintained, on the other hand, that the abolition of the preferential tariff was not an adequate remedy for the existing unfavourable situation. It would not remedy the falling of the Canadian tariff below what he termed the safety line. Why should competition made by British goods be singled out, while leaving intact the preferences and privileges and reductions given to other countries? This would be very partial and discriminatory treatment. It was unnecessary to wipe out the preferential tariff, in order to extend reasonable protection to Canadian industries. All that was required was to increase the existing sale, retaining preferential duties at a point just above the safeguarding of domestic labour and capital, while continuing the intermediate and general rates on a higher basis. Sir George further maintained that there were advantages received by Canada from its connection with Great Britain "which are not absolutely commercial, but which far transcend commercial advantages which we might gain by any method whatever".

Close of the 1924 Session. The Session, which had opened on Feb. 28, closed on Saturday afternoon, July 19, after some delay over the Re-distribution Bill. A certain amount of bitterness marked the closing hours that was intensified by the public announcement by the Prime Minister that the Government would devote a considerable portion of the recess to consider some means whereby the powers of the Upper Chamber to alter or reject legislation passed by the House of Commons would be modified.

In a review of what it termed "The Session's Fruits", *The Globe*, Toronto, referring to the action of the Senate in rejecting a number of branch railway line bills, declared that these had been passed by the House of Commons after the keenest scrutiny and the conduct of the Senate "has provoked a storm of indignation in the West and added to the difficulties of governing the country". It suggests this vote as another reason for beginning the Session earlier. Western claims in some degree had been met by the full revival of the Crow's Nest agreement, under which westbound freight rates were lowered on a large number of commodities. Some of the pledges, however, in the Speech from the Throne, had not been redeemed.

"The Government has apparently dropped the bill providing for the transferable vote in single member constituencies, which would prevent the election of minority members. It has refused to re-introduce the measure to forbid the publication of information upon which the business of race-track gambling is built. The repudiation of this promise, put into the mouth of the Governor-General, is a sinister illustration of the power of the gambling interests. Last year they failed in the Commons, but won in the Senate. This year they have gained the battle without

firing a shot, and many so-called moral reformers are taking their rebuff lying down. The House of Commons has missed three notable figures, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Charles Murphy, who have been prevented by illness from attendance, though they still retain their portfolios, and Sir Lomer Gouin, who resigned from the Ministry before the opening of the Session for a similar reason."

Re-Distribution. One of the important measures passed during the Session was the Re-Distribution bill, increasing the membership of the House from 235 to 245. Nova Scotia lost 2 members, while 12 new seats went to the Western Provinces, and Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island retain their former membership. The unit of representation for the whole country was fixed at 36,283, secured by dividing 65 into the population of Quebec province, whose membership always remains the same and is the basis for the whole representation. In the Eastern Provinces the chief difficulty was in districts that fell far short or greatly exceeded the unit. The cities of Toronto and Montreal average nearly 100,000 persons to nearly every member, while a number of rural divisions have a population of only 15,000 to 20,000 in each. In Ontario seven seats were added and seven others eliminated. Grenville was joined to Dundas, Lennox to Prince Edward, Addington to Frontenac, East Peterboro to Hastings, Dufferin to South Simcoe, East Elgin to Norfolk and North Ontario to Muskoka, and, in the latter cases, as a rule, a compound name was to be employed.

In the next House the allotment of seats, by Provinces, was to be:

Quebec	65
Ontario	82
Saskatchewan	21
Manitoba	17
Alberta	16
British Columbia	14
Nova Scotia	14
New Brunswick	11
Prince Edward Island	4
Yukon	1

The Cabinet: Changes During the Year. Reconstruction of the Cabinet was completed on Jan. 30 when Hon. Ernest Lapointe resigned the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries and was sworn in as Minister of Justice in succession to Sir Lomer Gouin, who had resigned earlier in the month owing to ill health. Mr. Lapointe was succeeded in the Marine Department by P. J. A. Cardin, Member for Richelieu. Mr. Cardin was returned by acclamation in the bye-election that followed, Mr. Lapointe not requiring to go back. Mr. Cardin had represented Richelieu County in the House of Commons since 1911. He was born in 1879 in Sorel, Quebec, where he still lived. After studying law at Laval University he was admitted to the Bar in 1908. For ten years he was counsel for the City of Sorel as well as for all the municipal councils in Richelieu County. Mr. Cardin had argued many cases in the Superior Court of Canada and before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners and the Public Utilities' Commission of the Province of Quebec. His successful handling of the St. An-

toine bye-election, of which he was in charge, added to his reputation as a vivacious public speaker and an able organizer.

The appointment of Hal. B. McGiverin, Member for Ottawa, as Minister without portfolio in the Cabinet, met with unusual popular support. Besides his efficient and tactful handling of the chairmanship of the Private Bills Committee, particularly in connection with the Church Union controversy, Mr. McGiverin had also been Chairman of the sub-committee for the Province of Ontario dealing with re-distribution, and had been able to iron out differences that had made the Ontario situation a stumbling-block for two sessions. Mr. McGiverin was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and was educated at the public schools there, and at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He afterwards graduated from Osgoode Hall and was admitted to the Bar. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1908 for the City of Ottawa, but was defeated in 1911 and again in 1917. In 1921 he was re-elected with a running mate. Mr. McGiverin accompanied the Prime Minister on his Western tour. For a number of years he was known as one of the ablest cricketers in Canada and was captain of the Canadian team in international matches for five years.

As one of the latest to enter the Cabinet, Hon. Mr. Cardin received a good deal of attention during the year. He was already well known for his organizing ability and this was enhanced by the victory won by the Government in the St. Antoine bye-election. Shortly after this a banquet was tendered Mr. Cardin at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, by the Montreal Reform Club, at which some 2,000 guests were present. These included the Prime Minister, Mr. King and Premier Taschereau of Quebec, Premier Armstrong of Nova Scotia, and all but three of the members of the Federal Cabinet. The Prime Minister took occasion to refer to the services Hon. T. A. Low had performed during the West Hastings bye-election, as well as those of Mr. Cardin; to urge the importance of a perfect organization, and the establishment "of a strong and united Party from ocean to ocean".

Hon. Jacques Bureau, at a banquet held in Toronto of the Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association, on Nov. 30, 1924, remarked that in the course of his career he had been engaged in many callings, but the hardest of all was that of Minister of Customs. He assured the staff that any reductions through revisions would be made up by supplementary bonuses.

Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, was tendered a banquet by the Liberal executives at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on July 27, at which Hon. A. B. Copp, and Hon. John Sinclair were present. Dr. King accompanied the Prime Minister during his tour of British Columbia.

The Solicitor-General, Hon. E. J. McMurray, had a clash with Montreal authorities in April, when he remitted a sentence of the lash imposed by Mr. Justice Monet, in the case of a bandit who had been convicted of a bank robbery. The judge himself

came out in strong disapproval of the act of the Solicitor-General, and the *Montreal Star* declared that "the annals of justice in this country could be searched in vain for a parallel to the scorching, stinging, contemptuous and yet stern condemnation Judge Monet metes out to the Honourable the Solicitor-General, for his astoundingly swift intervention on behalf of a convicted bank robber. Every responsible citizen will regard Judge Monet as fighting his battle for him—the old battle in defence of reasonable safety for life and property everywhere". Mr. McMurray later made an explanation that the lash was remitted in order to await the result of an appeal by the convicted prisoner.

The Department of Justice came in for some prominence in July, in connection with the conviction of a young American, Walter Muir, at Valleyfield, Que., for the murder of a man during a quarrel over the merits of hunting dogs in a hotel in Valleyfield. Efforts by a number of societies and individuals in the United States were made, including Secretary of State Hughes, to secure reprieve, but the only result was a stay of execution for three months. Attacks upon the Canadian courts were made on the ground that this was a gross miscarriage of justice, but the Department of Justice refused to prevent the execution. The *Montreal Gazette*, in an editorial, declared that the "outburst of angry condemnation of Canadian laws, Canadian courts and the administration of justice in this country generally in a part of the United States press was altogether without justification". The paper referred to a charge "that the execution was carried out as a boast that Canada did not fear the United States", and declared that nothing could well be further from the truth. The *Regina Leader* observed that "an American court might not have sent young Muir to the gallows, as an American court did not send Harry Thaw to the gallows. That is not the way law is administered in this country; and Americans and other strangers within our gates should understand this. Canada cannot afford to invite any such lawlessness as the lax administration of justice in parts of the United States has created."

The Department of Justice under Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who had succeeded Sir Lomer Gouin as Minister of Justice, appears to have given a general impression of fairness and of firmness in reviewing some complicated cases that came before it, and in upholding stringent measures on behalf of the laws of the land. The most sensational case, probably, of the year, was that of a group of bandits who had shot and killed a messenger of the Bank of Hochelaga in Montreal, and who escaped with a large amount of money. Four of these were afterwards convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and the penalty was carried out, while in one case the death penalty was commuted to imprisonment for life. The *Ottawa Journal* remarked that "the decision of the Cabinet to refuse clemency to the four men executed in Montreal should be generally approved. Worthwhile, likewise, is it to have it widely

known that in Canada conspirators to a crime are held as guilty as the actual perpetrators. The Montreal execution should be a deterrent to bands of foreign outlaws who might contemplate operating in this field”.

After his appointment to the Cabinet, a banquet that took the form of a non-political demonstration, was accorded Mr. McGivern, at which over 500 citizens of Ottawa were present, including the Prime Minister. Mr. McGivern was presented with an early English tea and coffee service, and a bouquet of American beauty roses was presented to Mrs. McGivern.

During the Budget debate, Hon. A. B. Copp, Secretary of State, urged that in connection with the routing of grain on Canadian Atlantic ports, a committee from the Maritime Provinces should be organized to visit the West and interview farmers, and endeavour to arrange for the shipment of a larger proportion of grain by the Maritime Provinces' ports.

Arrangements were carried out, through Hon. James Robb directly, as Acting Minister of Finance, for the enactment of a preferential trade agreement between Canada and Australia, although a long delay was to ensue before the measure came before the House.*

Shortly before the end of the session a commercial treaty was concluded between Canada and Belgium, by which the intermediate tariff was extended to Belgium, in return for “most favoured nation” treatment. The signatures were affixed to the treaty by Mr. Robb, as Acting Minister of Finance, and Dr. Béland, Minister of Public Health.

Retirement of Sir Lomer Gouin. The retirement of Sir Lomer Gouin (Minister of Justice) as a Cabinet Minister, was announced by the Prime Minister on Jan. 3, 1924. From a political standpoint, this step created quite a stir throughout the country, as in many quarters the suggestion was made that the Minister had retired because he did not agree with the tariff policies of the Government. This idea was firmly denied, and the reason assigned in Sir Lomer's letter, *viz.*, that of ill-health, has been accepted generally as the real cause for his retirement. The announcement drew forth many cordial expressions of appreciation of the ability and services of the Minister. In his letter of resignation, which was dated Montreal, Dec. 31, 1923, Sir Lomer said he felt that “the state of my health does not allow of my continuing to administer the Department which you entrusted to me at the time of the formation of your Cabinet”. The Prime Minister, in his reply, accepting the resignation, said: “I cannot accept your resignation, however, without saying how much I feel our country is indebted to you for the public services you have rendered during the period you have been a member of the Administration, and how earnestly I hope that, with freedom from the strain and cares of office, you may be permitted to enjoy many years of health fully restored.”

* NOTE.—See page 65, “Empire Relations” Section.

Sir Lomer had gone to Europe shortly after the close of the 1923 Session, in company with Hon. G. P. Graham, to represent Canada at the Assembly of the League of Nations. After this had concluded, he was compelled to remain in Paris for several days on his way to London on account of ill-health.

In commenting on the resignation, the *Toronto Globe* stated that the Government had sustained "a serious loss". It went on to claim that the Minister had not fulfilled the "dire predictions" made concerning him when he entered the Federal Cabinet, *viz.*, that he would be "master of the Administration". He had been an influence, and a great influence, in Federal affairs. Referring to his premiership of fifteen years in Quebec Province, the *Globe* said: "His knowledge of practical politics, coupled with efficient administration, all but gave the Conservative party its death-blow from Montreal to the sea." It concluded: "While many English-speaking Liberals admittedly disagreed with some of his views on public questions, particularly on tariff issues, in two years at Ottawa he taught Liberals and Progressives alike to respect his viewpoint and acknowledge that his convictions were always honest and sturdy." *The Montreal Star* connected Sir Lomer's retirement with the anticipated one of Mr. Fielding, and declared that these were "a loss to the Ministry, whose effects it will be idle to minimize". Sir Lomer, it said, "has never obscured his protectionist sympathies". This paper suggested he either effaced himself, or that his views were in conflict with those of some of the Cabinet. His resignation might portend a coalition between the Liberals and Progressives. *The Colonist*, of Victoria, B.C., declared that the Government could have suffered no heavier loss. Sir Lomer had been "the power behind the scenes". He had been responsible "for delivering a solid Quebec to the Liberals in the last general election". His counsels had prevented "any radical tampering with the tariff", and had been largely contributory "to ballasting the policies of the King administration". *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, took probably the most extreme view of all of the resignation, heading its leading editorial, "After Sir Lomer, the Deluge". It went on to declare that "after these two pillars of the Government", (Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer Gouin) had been pulled out by ill-health, "the remainder of the fabric is not likely to stand the storm and stress of politics very much longer. There were symptoms of galloping decay before either Mr. Fielding became a patient or Sir Lomer Gouin resigned".

The Toronto correspondent of *The Times*, London, made the following comment: "It is admitted that the Cabinet loses one of its most powerful members, who had, in an exceptional degree, the confidence of the substantial business interest of the country. But if the Cabinet loses from this standpoint, probably Mr. Mackenzie King will find it less difficult to draw support from the Progressives, between whom and Sir Lomer Gouin there was no natural sympathy."

Bye-
Elections
During
1924

The bye-elections of 1924 were more favourable to the Government as a whole than those of 1923, when they had lost Halifax and Kent, N.B., in surprising turnovers. The year 1924 was destined to produce an even greater surprise in the election of a Liberal in West Hastings, Ont., where a Conservative, a sitting member for 23 years, was defeated. St. Antoine, Montreal, saw an equally vigorously-waged campaign on each side, ending in the success of the Liberal candidate. Out of seven seats opened, one returned a newly-appointed Cabinet Minister by acclamation, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin; and of the others, five went Liberal, and one, Yale, B.C., re-elected a Conservative, representing a gain of one for the Government. The following is a list of the various contests with the results:

FEDERAL BYE-ELECTIONS IN 1924.

Richelieu, Que. —Feb. 27, 1924. Vacancy caused by acceptance of office by P. J. A. Cardin as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Result: Mr. Cardin re-elected by acclamation.	
Rimouski, Que. —Sept. 2, 1924. Vacancy caused by acceptance of office under Crown by J. E. S. E. d'Anjou. Result of vote:	
Sir Eugène Fiset, Rimouski (Lib.)	5701
J. M. J. E. Sasseville, Rimouski (Cons.)	3876
	—————
Majority for Fiset	1825
St. Antoine, Montreal. —Sept. 2, 1924. Vacancy due to resignation of Hon. Walter Mitchell. Result of vote.	
W. J. Hushion (Lib.)	4792
William M. Birks (Cons.)	4003
	—————
Majority for Hushion	789
Yale, B.C. —Nov. 6, 1924. Vacancy due to death of J. A. McKelvie. Result of vote:	
G. Stirling, Kelowna, (Cons.)	6354
D. W. Sutherland, Kelowna (Lib.)	5988
	—————
Majority for Stirling	366
West Hastings, Ont. —Nov. 25, 1924. Vacancy caused by resignation of E. Guss Porter. Result of vote:	
Charles Edward Hanna, Belleville (Lib.)	8315
E. Guss Porter, K.C., Belleville (Cons.)	7901
	—————
Majority for Hanna	414
Temiscouata, Que. —Dec. 1, 1924. Vacancy due to death of C. A. Gauvreau. Result of vote:	
J. F. Pouliot, Rivière du Loup (Ind. Lib.)	8759
Dr. L. E. Parrot, Rivière du Loup (Lib.)	5544
	—————
Majority for Pouliot	3215
Northumberland, N.B. —Dec. 23, 1924. Vacancy due to death of John Morrissy. Result of vote:	
William B. Snowball, Chatham (Lib.)	6222
Clifford P. Hickey, Chatham (Cons.)	5583
	—————
Majority for Snowball	639

St. Antoine Contest. In St. Antoine Division of Montreal, there is a strong French-Canadian, as well as English vote, and in one of the memorable struggles of the 1921 election, Hon. Walter Mitchell, former Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, had won against the Conservative candidate, W. G. Ross, in a seat held in several contests by Sir Herbert Ames, now on the permanent staff of the League of Nations. As for Mr. Mitchell, who had resigned in protest against tariff reductions, the Conservative party was urged to accept him as a "protectionist Liberal" by *The Gazette*, and in other pro-Conservative quarters. Gradually, however, a feeling in favour of a "real Conservative candidate" developed, and Leslie Bell, a lawyer, was the choice of what was termed the "Below-the-Hill" section. Weeks afterwards, W. M. Birks was chosen by another group, and finally Mr. Bell was prevailed upon to resign. The Conservative party was weakened by this faction fight, and, in addition, the admirable organization of Sir Herbert Ames had fallen to pieces. The Liberals nominated a popular member of the Provincial Legislature, Ald. W. J. Hushion. Both Mr. King and Mr. Meighen spoke in the riding. The Prime Minister introduced the phrase "freer trade" into the political vocabulary of the day, declaring, in answer to the strongly "protectionist" campaign of the Conservatives, that "the Government has a policy of freer trade and freer living for the great mass of the people". The introduction of the names of Montreal Liberals into the campaign at one time near the close seemed to anger Mr. Hushion, for he declared at a meeting: "Mr. Mitchell, Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Marler are out for their private interests. I want to tell Mr. Mitchell and Sir Lomer Gouin to come to any constituency in Montreal, and we'll show them something." Hon. Mr. Cardin urged that it was unfair and untrue to say that this election was a fight between protection and free trade. Mr. Birks, the Conservative candidate, said at one meeting that he regretted that there was a "race cry raised not far from here last night. Surely the issue is too Canadian to permit of such appeals being heard". Speaking of the tariff, he said: "A high protective tariff will mean more work in the factories and in the industrial centres." Mr. Bell, who had been chosen at a Conservative convention in June, resigned on nomination day, and supported Mr. Birks publicly thereafter to the end of the campaign. After the election a recount took place, but made no material difference in the result.

The editorial comment on the result in the St. Antoine bye-election was almost brutally frank in some quarters. The *Montreal Gazette* declared that it had no desire to minimize the "significance and importance" of the Liberal victory; that the Government had won a seat on its policy of "No Protection" in a city that was believed, with reason, to favour the contrary policy in fiscal matters. The Premier and his colleagues had been given a mandate "to pursue the goal of lower duties, euphoniously called 'freer' trade, and to surrender to their allies, the Progressives, a further instal-

ment of those tariff taxes which enable domestic industries to withstand the invasion of slaughtered goods and the products of foreign cheap labour". *The Gazette* suggested that, had Mr. Mitchell consented to run, Mr. Birks, the Conservative candidate, would have been quite willing to yield to him, and that Mr. Mitchell would have shown his undoubted strength. The *Montreal Star* lectured the Conservative party severely on its "lack of organization", and went on to strike at the Conservative leader in severe terms. The prospects on Mr. Birks' entry into the contest had seemed "well-nigh hopeless". There was an absence "of any evidence of foresight on the part of those who had arrogated to themselves the *role* of leadership". The Liberals, it said, had quickly realized the plight of their opponents, and "took the fullest and most unscrupulous advantage of the opportunity". Then it turned to Mr. Meighen: "The Conservative party is suffering, not from lack of numbers, but from purblind leadership. The greatest army in the world cannot achieve victory without competent commanders." A French-Canadian Conservative paper of Quebec City, *L'Evenement*, declared that the Province of Quebec, at the next general election, "will probably remain a solid *bloc*, in defiance of the Tory influence, but without much enthusiasm, perhaps, for the politically unstable personage who now presides over the destinies of the Liberal Ministry". It went on to suggest that the forces of the King-Forke alliance might yet be checked if the Opposition recognized, as they had failed to do in the election, "sincere Liberals who, like Gouin, Taschereau, David, Mitchell, Marler and McCrea, are patriots before they are partisans". *The Free Press*, Winnipeg, on the other hand, saw the tariff as the main issue in the election, and was impressed with the feeling that in the campaign the Liberals had not talked about being "just as good protectionists as the Tories", and "the Liberal party is wide enough to provide a home for both protectionists and believers in a moderate tariff", but, on the contrary, had indulged in "plain, direct, courageous talk in favour of a moderate tariff". The paper, in a later editorial, quoted, approvingly, Mr. King's reference to a policy of "freer trade and freer living for the great mass of the people", that he had expressed in an address delivered during the campaign. The Western paper saw in the victory for the Government an indication that if it could win endorsement of its "new policy", in what was supposed to be a protectionist stronghold, "they should be able to rely on a generous measure of support in the country as a whole", and the result of the bye-election should help to confirm them in this "new policy". The *Ottawa Journal*, a strong supporter of the Conservative leader, declared that "two things beat the Conservatives: (1) the months they spent in fighting among themselves, instead of in fighting the enemy; and (2) the preference of hundreds of well-to-do among them for the invigorating breezes of Murray Bay and Metis, as against the plebeian and proletarian atmosphere of a democratic polling booth". It added: "While Mr. Birks' supporters were damning Free Trade,

or, as Mr. King calls it, 'freer trade', from the porches of the *Manoir Richelieu*, Mr. Hushion, like a good disciple of Tammany, was fighting among the voters down around Bonaventure Station, and in politics the long distance fighter loses every time."

West Hastings Turnover. The West Hastings bye-election, owing to the peculiar conditions under which it was designed and fought out, attracted even more interest throughout the country than that of St. Antoine. In the Montreal case, as well as that of West Hastings, the bye-election resulted from the resignation of a sitting member in order to test public opinion, and the Conservative advocacy of a pronounced protectionist policy was thought likely to exert a strong influence upon the Montreal riding, reinforced by the silent sympathy of Mr. Mitchell and his following. However, in the case of St. Antoine, the electors in 1921 had administered a defeat to the Conservative candidate, and with the sentiment of a "solid Quebec delegation" to influence them, might have been expected to repeat the result of three years before. In the West Hastings election, however, the former Conservative member, E. Guss Porter, was going back to his own riding that had given him a majority of 1,171 in the general election of 1921. He had won his first victory as far back as 1901, by a majority of 501, and had been re-elected with a majority of 879 in 1904; 1,161 in 1908; 1,771 in 1911, and 1,625 in 1917. There had been scarcely a break in the tradition of successive Conservative victories since Confederation, as in 46 Federal contests, since 1867, the Liberals had won only 4 up to this time.

The bye-election originated through charges made in the House by Mr. Porter that Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, had violated the honour and tradition of Parliament by using confidential information when he withdrew some \$4,000 from his deposit in the Home Bank two days before its failure. This charge was investigated by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and a report was brought in in favour of the Minister, which was passed by the House, with the Conservatives opposing. Mr. Porter then resigned his seat. The evidence showed that several Directors of the Home Bank had come to Ottawa and had interviewed the Premier at midnight, in company with Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. J. A. Robb and the Deputy Minister of Finance. Geoffrey Clarkson, liquidator of the Home Bank, gave evidence that Mr. Murdock had withdrawn \$4,070 before the failure, and had only \$90.89 in the Bank at the time. Mr. Murdock had written Mr. Clarkson in answer to his request for the return of the money, enclosing \$1,000, and stating that the balance would be sent shortly, which was done. Mr. Murdock, in his evidence, declared that the withdrawal had been made, not as the result of confidential information secured as a Cabinet member, but through a warning he had received from someone outside the Cabinet some time before. After securing a candidate in Charles Edward Hanna, a former Mayor of Belleville,



HON. HARRISON ANDREW MCKEOWN, K.C., D.C.L.,
Chairman, Board of Railway Commissioners.



ARTHUR BEAUCHESENE, ESQ., K.C., F.R.S.C.,
Appointed Clerk of the House of Commons, Jan. 7, 1925.

the Liberals had thrown themselves energetically into the campaign, and under charge of Hon. T. A. Low, a number of Ministers took part. Mr. Meighen also spent some time in the riding and discussed not only the Murdock charges, but the general record of the Government. The Murdock charges, Mr. Meighen declared, had been proved before the Committee "beyond all shadow of doubt", and there were, he said, Liberal lawyers who had said that the evidence against Mr. Murdock was complete and convincing. Never before, he declared, in the history of the Canadian Government, had there been a Prime Minister who had called upon his members to "whitewash" one of his Ministers. The cities of Belleville and Newton gave Mr. Murdock heavy majorities, and Mr. Hanna was elected by the substantial majority of 414.

The defeat of the Conservative Member in the West Hastings bye-election did not call forth the measure of criticism of the Conservative leadership that had been the outcome of the St. Antoine bye-election, and it was left mainly to what might be termed the "unfriendly" press attack on Mr. Meighen on the judgment that had been displayed in this incident. *The Globe*, Toronto, began an editorial thus: "Mr. Meighen showed faulty generalship in ordering Mr. Porter to become a trial balloon in West Hastings. The Murdock episode was a means to an end, and dropped into secondary place in the Conservative canvass. . . . Mr. Meighen, with the knowledge that his own leadership had been challenged, threw all his oratorical weight into the contest, and invited a decision on the general policy of his party. He has had his answer. West Hastings does not like pessimism. The trial balloon has been punctured, and there must be a corresponding deflation in Conservative expectations throughout the Province and the Dominion." *La Patrie*, Montreal, remarked that "the victory will fortify the position of Premier King in his negotiations, which have in view an alliance with the Progressive party". *The Journal of Commerce*, Montreal, laments the fact that "at the very moment when the Mackenzie King Government, with its eye on its Progressive friends, is tinkering with the tariff and 'playing hob' with the industries of the country, the Conservative party, which should be showing a united front to the foes of tariff stability, and should be attracting to itself a large volume of independent support as well, should be divided against itself—not, indeed, on any ground of principle, but because those who are leading the Party 'by the nose', as it were, lack the common-sense to drop a pilot whose eye for the rocks and shoals and quicksands of politics is not (to put it mildly) wholly unerring". Hon. G. P. Graham, in a comment, declared the result was "the most profound expression of public opinion that has ever been given in my time".

Rimouski, Yale and Northumberland. With a huge Liberal majority in the 1921 election, there was little expectation of defeating Sir Eugene Fiset, Liberal candidate in Rimouski, at the bye-

election. In the canvass against him he was charged with being Deputy Minister of Militia at the time conscription had been put on the statute books, and he was blamed for its enforcement. In dealing with this charge, Dr. Fiset declared that the Militia Department never had anything to do with the Conscription Act. "It is said my rank of General was given me because I sent our children to the butchery," he remarked at one meeting. In reply, he declared that his had been a civilian task in charge of the finances and organization of the Militia Department. After a vigorous campaign, Sir Eugene was elected over Elzear Sasseville, Conservative, by a majority of 1,825, as compared with a majority of 5,116 for the Liberal candidate at the general elections.

The bye-election in Yale, B.C., due to the death of the sitting member, J. A. MacKelvie, Conservative, drew both leaders, Mr. King and Mr. Meighen, into the constituency. The result showed a reduction in the majority for the Conservative candidate, Grote Stirling, but there remained the fairly substantial one of 366. The *Victoria Colonist*, in commenting on the election, remarked that "British Columbia favours tariff protection, and does not approve of tampering with the National Policy".

Another strenuous campaign was fought in Northumberland, N.B., in December, when, again, the two leaders took part. The result was the retention of the seat for the Liberals with a majority of 639, as compared with a majority of 1,421 in 1921. The *Telegraph-Journal* and the *Sun*, St. John, N.B., remarked that the victory "will be hailed as a further vindication of the freer trade policy of the present administration".

The Department of Mines. The Annual Report of the Department of Mines as presented by the Minister, Hon. Charles Stewart, and signed by the Deputy Minister, Charles Camsell, referred to 68 parties who had been in the field during the year engaged in investigations relating to geology, mineral resources, ethnology, biology and botany. In addition to a large number of articles on various phases of the mining industry contributed to the technical and daily Press by members of the staff, a special arrangement had been made with the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London whereby articles dealing with mining conditions or mineral resources were being sent weekly to that office, from which they had been distributed to a selected list of newspapers, journals, mining companies, brokers, trade commissioners and others. The Report makes the following comment on this work: "This has been done with the object of interesting British capital in the mineral resources of Canada and augmenting British investments in this country. The campaign has already borne much fruit and has resulted in a better understanding by British mining companies of Canadian mineral possibilities, especially in Ontario and Quebec. From information received at the High Commissioner's office, this service has been so appreciated that it is proposed to continue it."

The Explosives Division, which supervises the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives, considered it necessary, owing to the number of preventable accidents, to circulate, among the general public, information with regard to the proper handling of such explosives.

A good deal of the time of the Deputy Minister was devoted to the work of the Dominion Fuel Board. After a survey of the situation the Board was convinced that the most urgent need of the whole fuel situation was "the provision of a satisfactory domestic fuel for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec which had become dependent on foreign coals for a fuel of this nature". The Board decided that domestic coke made in by-product recovery ovens offered the most satisfactory substitute for anthracite, and an investigation was made by an engineer of the Board to determine at what point and to what extent by-product coke plants could be established to produce this fuel. This would help in stabilizing the coal-mining industry of the Maritime Provinces by creating a large and steady market for the output of the mines. Other investigations being undertaken by the Board include the use of wood as an auxiliary fuel in Ontario and Quebec; central and district heating; house construction and insulation; the higher grade fuel areas of Alberta, and a review of the coal reserves of Nova Scotia.

The Report states that the mining industry showed very satisfactory progress. Production of \$214,000,000 during 1923 showed an increase of 66 per cent. compared with ten years ago. The Report contains the following deliberate opinions on the extreme importance of the development of the mining industry in Canada within the next few years:

"Because of the dependence of modern civilization on mineral product, it can safely be said that Canada will be producing and using more mineral products ten years hence than it does now. No forecast can be more confidently made than this. Mineral products are essential to modern civilization, and as that civilization advances and becomes more diversified the position of the mining industry becomes more important. To appreciate the dependence of modern civilization on the mining industry one has only to consider the condition of the world if production of coal, oil, iron, and the other metals were to cease. The mining industry is the very bed-rock and foundation of modern civilization. It is a basic industry without which most of the other industries could not be carried on."

And this, in conclusion: "In Canada, mining is only on the eve of its development and because of the peculiar physical, geological and natural condition of our country mining is destined to occupy a relatively larger place in our economic development than in any other country in the world."

The Report goes on to refer to the gradual exhaustion of the mineral reserves of older countries which are, as a result, being compelled to work lower grade deposits or to seek forth supplies in newer countries where the higher-grade deposits are not yet exhausted.

"Herein lies Canada's opportunity. Her known wealth in mineral resources is great, but her potential wealth is greater still. Her mineral industries have successfully passed through the period of depression following the War, and have gathered new *momentum*. Great areas of virgin territory are as yet unprospected. Each year sees new discoveries and new developments in this virgin territory, and it is safe to say that we have potential resources of minerals that are capable of supplying the requirements, not only of our own country, but of those countries less fortunately endowed by nature with minerals."

Mr. Camsell in concluding his review of the general situation declares that Canada's mineral trade with foreign countries is not as satisfactory as it should be.

"In raw minerals we are importing about \$70,000,000 more than we export, though, in partly manufactured minerals, such as refined metals, we have a favourable trade balance of about \$20,000,000. It is in the fully manufactured materials of mineral origin that our condition is most unsatisfactory, the balance being about \$150,000,000 worth against us annually. Heavy importation of coal, oil and iron ore are the causes of our unfavourable position with respect to the raw materials, while in manufactured materials there is a necessity to establish such industries as will take the products of our mines and convert them into finished articles."

The Report made reference to the following appointments: B. R. MacKay as geologist, M. E. Hurst and W. F. James as assistant geologists, N. H. Spence, J. W. Spence and J. V. Butterworth as junior topographical engineers, M. L. Barrett as library assistant and E. Poitevin as chief of the Division of Mineralogy. The Survey, it was noted, had sustained a severe loss through the death of Joseph Keele, who had rendered good service in connection with clays and shales, while M. F. Bancroft had resigned to accept a position at Acadia University, and C. H. Freeman, junior topographical engineer, had been transferred to the Mines Branch.

The report of the accountant shows expenditure of the Department of \$1,014,557, leaving a surplus of \$181,690 of the grant.

Report on Customs and Excise. The Report of the Department of Customs and Excise, as submitted by Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs and Excise, contains a mass of valuable information covering Exports and Imports, and the Duty collected thereon, going back as far as the first year after Confederation. A study of the statistical statement with which the Report opens indicates the very marked growth in trade and the corresponding increase in customs duties. While the total for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1924, was higher than the two previous years, it fell considerably below the years 1917 to 1921, inclusive, being \$52,000,000 less than the previous high record, established in 1920, at \$187,524,181, for the 1924 total was only \$135,122,344, as compared with \$133,803,370 in 1923 and \$121,487,393 in 1922.

Back in 1868, with total trade a little over \$129,000,000, total duty collected was \$8,819,000. By 1881 the duty had more than doubled, although the trade had increased less than 50 per cent.

By 1890 the duty had trebled, while the imports were up less than 60 per cent. By 1908 the duty had risen to over \$58,000,000, or nearly seven times that of 1868, while imports were barely five times as great.

The following table gives an indication of the growth of exports and imports and the duty collected thereon at various periods since Confederation:

Fiscal Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Duty Collected
1868.....	\$ 57,567,888	\$ 71,985,306	\$129,553,194	\$ 8,819,431
1870.....	73,573,490	71,237,603	144,811,093	9,462,940
1875.....	75,886,979	119,618,657	195,505,636	15,361,382
1880.....	87,911,458	71,782,349	159,693,807	14,138,849
1885.....	89,238,361	102,710,019	191,948,380	19,133,558
1890.....	96,749,149	112,765,584	209,514,733	24,014,908
1895.....	113,638,803	105,252,511	218,891,314	17,887,269
1900.....	191,894,723	180,804,316	372,699,039	28,889,110
1905.....	203,316,872	261,925,554	465,242,426	42,024,339
1910.....	301,358,529	375,833,016	677,191,545	61,024,239
1915.....	490,808,877	587,439,304	1,078,248,181	79,205,910
1916.....	882,872,502	542,077,361	1,424,949,863	103,940,100
1917.....	1,375,758,148	873,437,426	2,249,195,574	147,631,454
1918.....	1,586,169,792	962,543,746	2,548,713,538	161,595,628
1919.....	1,268,765,285	916,429,335	2,185,194,620	158,046,333
1920.....	1,286,658,709	1,064,528,123	2,351,186,832	187,524,181
1921.....	1,210,428,119	1,240,158,882	2,450,587,001	179,667,683
1922.....	753,927,009	747,804,332	1,501,731,341	121,487,393
1923.....	945,295,837	802,579,244	1,747,875,081	133,803,370
1924.....	1,058,763,297	893,366,867	1,952,130,164	135,122,344

The Report contains a detailed list of the imports that came in from various countries under the "general" and "preferential" tariffs and "special treaty rates". Imports from the United Kingdom for the fiscal year 1923-24, amounting to \$102,025,902, came in under the preferential tariff, and only \$22,374,078 under the general tariff, although the duty on the first was less than double that on the second, comparing as \$18,099,900 to \$9,572,777. Imports from the United States, as usual, bulk most largely, but all of these come in under the general tariff. The total for 1924 was \$355,934,430, with duty paid of \$79,345,249. Canada's third largest customer in 1924 was France, at \$4,170,859, under the general tariff, and \$10,562,337 under the treaty rates. Cuba was next in volume at \$9,618,247, all entering under the general tariff; San Domingo next, at \$8,800,060; while others were: Belgium, \$3,208,120, under general, and \$681,749, under treaty rates; Brazil, \$1,429,553, under general; Dutch East Indies, \$4,688,562, under general; Germany, \$4,245,268, under general; Japan, \$1,851,634, under general, and \$3,935,636 under treaty rates; and, Switzerland, \$1,491,400, under general, and \$6,507,792, under treaty rates.

The second section of the Report deals with Excise Duty and Taxes, the total of which was \$162,284,885 for 1924, as compared with \$144,249,547 for 1923, and \$110,812,503 for 1922. For 1920, before the heavier war taxes had been imposed, the total was only \$58,928,536. The main increase came from the Excise Tax, which went up from \$15,744,040 in 1920, to \$79,346,815 in 1921, and to \$123,000,000 in 1924. The tables below show the various divisions of Excise revenues for the past five years, as well as a comparison

of Excise revenues for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924. The largest amount from this source comes from cigarettes, curiously enough some \$14,000,000 for each of the last three years, with tobacco revenue running around \$4,000,000.

Divisions	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Excise Duty.....	\$42,654,929	\$37,153,584	\$36,909,889	\$ 36,259,654	\$ 38,616,038
Excise Tax.....	15,744,040	79,346,815	73,902,614	107,989,893	123,668,847
Methylated Spirits...	508,406	405,457	.....	.....	.....
Other Revenues.....	21,161	11,135	.....	.....	.....
	\$58,928,536	\$116,916,991	\$110,812,503	\$144,249,547	\$162,284,885

Details of Excise Revenue accrued were :

Divisions	1922	1923	1924
Spirits.....	\$ 6,224,061	\$ 7,985,808	\$ 9,371,063
Malt Liquor.....	61,531	60,331	93,072
Malt.....	2,628,995	2,549,601	3,280,057
Tobacco.....	26,876,807	25,013,128	25,236,296
Cigars.....	1,095,170	622,035	608,685
Acetic acid.....	100	100	100
Manufacturers in bond.....	16,525	18,225	18,725
Seizures.....	.....	.....	.....
Other receipts.....	6,700	10,426	8,040
Totals.....	\$36,909,889	\$36,259,654	\$38,616,038

Another interesting table gives a recapitulation of exports and imports by Provinces, with the duties paid in each case. Quebec and Ontario run close together in the matter of exports, but in imports Ontario is far ahead of Quebec, to the extent of over 80 per cent. In 1924 imports by Ontario amounted to \$454,000,000, and by Quebec, \$250,000,000, and in 1923 the corresponding figures were \$407,000,000 and \$222,000,000, respectively. The following table shows the comparison between the different Provinces, British Columbia standing an easy third and Manitoba fourth in both years with regard to imports:

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

Province	1923			1924		
	Exports	Imports	Duty	Exports	Imports	Duty
Nova Scotia ...	\$ 46,745,387	\$ 23,878,615	\$ 4,273,658	\$ 46,141,634	\$ 26,063,506	\$ 3,332,613
P.E.I.....	416,248	954,549	230,042	537,832	918,585	184,612
New Brunswick	76,516,179	27,574,668	7,618,369	82,338,534	28,016,523	4,382,256
Quebec.....	318,974,418	222,478,422	36,471,720	363,265,821	250,484,108	36,228,879
Ontario.....	378,821,430	407,016,109	60,143,373	402,578,332	454,809,219	64,822,163
Manitoba.....	12,922,397	38,878,342	7,118,494	11,062,364	39,671,333	7,266,053
Saskatchewan..	12,937,167	10,715,736	1,361,369	11,095,651	12,933,047	1,511,704
Alberta.....	637,097	10,395,686	1,973,790	433,850	12,550,669	2,297,766
Brit. Columbia.	96,663,587	60,257,082	14,514,602	139,689,060	67,564,572	15,021,470
Yukon.....	661,927	385,834	85,938	1,620,219	323,929	67,277
	\$945,295,837	\$802,535,043	\$133,791,355	\$1,058,763,297	\$893,335,491	\$135,114,799

The total revenue from transactions in malt for the four years up to 1922-23 was \$9,749,011, or an average of \$2,487,253, while the total for the year 1923-24 was \$3,280,057. The corresponding total for the four years from transactions in tobacco, cigarettes and

snuff was \$108,478,826, with an average of \$27,119,706, while the total for the year 1923-24 was slightly below this, namely, \$25,236,296.

Taking the Provinces separately, the duty collected in Quebec far transcended that of any other province in connection with tobacco, being \$13,225,436 out of a total of \$14,092,151, while Ontario's total was only \$816,792. For the year 1923 Quebec's total was \$11,540,333, out of an aggregate of \$11,917,099, with Ontario's total \$323,918.

Another table shows the relation between dutiable and free imports, and in still another there is worked out a percentage of duty collected to the total values of imports. Back in 1868 this percentage was 12·25, increasing gradually to a high of 21·65 per cent. in the year 1889, and then gradually declining to 15·66 per cent. in 1907. In 1914 the percentage was 16·91, and there was an increase to 20·7 per cent. by 1916, but in the latter date the War tax was included, as has been the case in all the records down to the present. Even with this included, the percentage for 1924 was only 15·13, or, with the exception of 1921, less than in any year back to 1878, when it was 14·03 per cent.

The percentage of free goods to dutiable, while varying, usually runs between 50 and 60 per cent. In 1922, however, the total of free goods was slightly less than half that of dutiable, and in 1921 considerably less than half. Back in 1880 the free goods were less than 30 per cent. that of dutiable. The following table gives a record of the totals of dutiable and free goods, and coin and bullion, and the percentage of duty to total values of goods imported at various intervals from 1868 to 1924:

Fiscal Year	Merchandise		Coin and Bullion	Totals	P.C. of Duty to Total Values
	Dutiable	Free			
1868.....	\$43,655,696	\$23,434,463	\$ 4,895,147	\$71,985,306	12.25
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,652	4,335,529	71,237,603	13.28
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,375	1,881,807	71,782,349	19.70
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	1,083,011	112,765,584	21.21
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	8,152,640	180,804,316	15.98
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	5,514,817	375,833,016	16.24
1920.....	693,655,165	370,872,958	.....	1,064,528,123	17.61*
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	.....	1,240,158,882	14.49*
1922.....	495,626,323	252,178,009	.....	747,804,332	16.25*
1923.....	557,258,782	265,320,462	.....	802,579,244	16.67*
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	.....	893,366,867	15.13*

* Exclusive of coin and bullion and including War Tax.

The Department of Labour.* The Report of the Minister of Labour, Hon. James Murdock, was presented through the Deputy, H. H. Ward, who also holds the position of Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

During the fiscal year 1923-24 the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was less active than for several years, there being only 22 applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation

* NOTE.—See Section on Labour Conditions for outstanding work of Department during 1924.

received, as compared with 39 during 1922-23; 49 during 1921-22; 63 during 1920-21; 72 during 1919-20; and 95 during 1918-19. Six cases also were carried over from the preceding year. In all these strikes had been declared to be impending, but these were averted.

The Report also deals with "revolutionary" labour organizations, and states that the Communist International has as an affiliated body in Canada, the Communist Party of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. It is further stated that "To assist in the propagation of the Communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communists' League in affiliation with the Young Communist International of Moscow". The Red International, with which only one Canadian organization, the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, is affiliated, is declared to be in direct opposition to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The Report continues: "At the third meeting of the Red International, held in Moscow in July, 1924, at which Canada and the United States were represented, a particularly Canadian programme was adopted for the members of the Trade Union Educational League, in which is outlined a policy which, if adopted, would upset the existing order, and, though its advocates claim that it is not designed to create a cleavage between the labour movement of Canada and the United States, many well-known trade unionists believe otherwise, and for this reason they do not view the proposals as being in the best interests of the Canadian organized workers."

The Report continues: "In addition to giving support to the programme of the Red International of Labour Unions, the Communist Party of Canada has concerned itself with the Canadian Labour Party, with sections of which branches of the Communist Party have been admitted to membership. In some localities the Communist appeared to be the dominant factor in directing the energies of the C.L.P., an organization which they are desirous of transforming into a Canadian Farmer-Labour Party, in accordance with a suggestion which was made to the Third Convention of the Communist Party of Canada in a letter from the executive committee of the Communist International, in which were given certain instructions in regard to Canadian affairs. While the doctrine of the Communists and their 'boring from within' process have not appealed to the great bulk of the trade unionists in Canada or the United States, there are a number who have given support to the Communist programme."

A bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was introduced in the House of Commons on Mar. 12, 1924, by the Minister of Labour, Hon. James Murdock, the amendments being identical with those that passed the House of Commons the previous year, but had been amended in the Senate, and as the changes were not satisfactory to the Commons, the bill had been dropped. The first amendment related to cases in which the employers and employees were unable to come together because one of the parties had refused to enter into negotiations, and provided that a sworn

declaration to this effect by the employer or the workers' representative, would afford sufficient ground to the Minister to proceed with the formation of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The Senate agreed to this section without a division. A second section was designed to amend the Act by placing clearly upon the party desiring the change, the full responsibility for making an application for a Conciliation Board. The amendment added a clause making it unlawful for the employer to bring into effect a proposed change in wages or hours, or for the employees to go on strike until the disputing question had been finally dealt with by a Board, and further providing that the application for such a Board must be made by the employers or employees who propose the changes. This section was agreed to by a vote of 28 to 15.

Public Works Department. The Report of the Department of Public Works, as presented by Hon. J. H. King, the Minister, showed total expenditures on various works of construction, maintenance and operation during the fiscal year 1923-24 of \$16,591,099 under the following headings:

Harbour and river works	\$5,772,800
Dredging, plant, etc.	2,004,433
Roads and bridges	43,234
Public buildings	7,223,545
Telegraphs	940,677
Miscellaneous	606,407

As compared with the total for the previous year this represented an increase of \$2,308,020, accounted for by increased expenditure on harbours and rivers of \$730,000; on dredging, of \$623,000; on public buildings, of \$1,000,000, and, miscellaneous, \$12,000; with decreases of \$41,000 for roads and bridges, and \$19,000 for telegraphs. The Revenue of the Department amounted to \$679,509, a decrease of \$105,021 compared with the previous year. The cost of maintaining public buildings was \$5,404,985, of which \$1,450,635 was paid out as rentals for buildings or parts of buildings occupied by different departments.

The Report contained a record of the findings of a special committee composed of Herbert Marler, M.P.; Robert Forke, M.P., and J. F. White, M.P., appointed to consider the question of additional compensation for the architects of the new Parliament Buildings. This recommended a settlement on the basis of \$123,004 for John A. Pearson's services in full, and \$19,142 for J. O. Marchand's services, making a total payment of \$484,335 to both architects, of which Mr. Pearson was to receive \$412,334 and Mr. Marchand \$71,990. This amount was paid afterwards in settlement. The same committee also reported on a claim of the contractors, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited, for \$360,000, recommending that they be paid, as full compensation, \$253,217, which was done.

A report on the Government Telegraph Service showed net revenue of \$273,931, a decrease of \$12,105, due chiefly to the aban-

donment of lines in Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as to general telegraph business depression in the West.

The work of the National Gallery was vigorously and successfully prosecuted during the year. It had been possible to increase its appropriation to the pre-war amount of \$100,000, with the result that important additions were made to its collection of paintings and some much-needed work of preservation and restoration accomplished in the case of many works which were in urgent need of attention. The number of visitors to the Gallery increased to 100,000 during the year, and a greater demand continued for loan exhibitions of paintings and pictures. Exhibits were held in 19 cities and towns in Canada, including the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The principal accessions made to the collection were 27 oil paintings and some water colours.

Report on Penitentiaries. The Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes, D.S.O., presented through the Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, records a considerable reduction in the number of inmates sentenced to the penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1923-1924. The average daily population was 2,373, and the net cost *per capita, per diem*, was \$1.30. The number in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 2,225, as compared with 2,486 at the beginning of the year. Of the inmates, 1,575 were British; 1,298 being from Canada, 167 from England and Wales, 37 from Ireland, 51 from Scotland, and 22 from other British countries. Of the 650 of foreign origin, 205 were from the United States, 110 from Russia, 105 from Austria-Hungary, 60 from Italy, and 46 from China.

Of the prisoners, 149 were serving a life sentence; 23 for 25 years or over; 610 between 5 and 8 years; 140 between 4 and 5 years; 438 between 3 and 4 years; 48 over 2 and under 3 years, and 500 for a term of 2 years. From the point of view of age, 212 were under 20; 968 between 20 and 30; 578 between 30 and 40; 287 between 40 and 50; 125 between 50 and 60; and 55 over 60 years of age. According to social habits, 483 were classed as abstainers, 1,255 as temperate, and 487 as intemperate. Of the total, 1,317 were single, 779 married, 127 widowed and 2 divorced; 2,065 were white and 63 coloured. The classification by creeds was as follows: Roman Catholic, 1,025; Church of England, 354; Presbyterian, 272; Methodist, 212; Baptist, 99; Lutheran, 33; Greek Catholic, 65; other Christian creeds, 72; Buddhist, 38, and Hebrew, 49.

The expenditure on penitentiaries for the year was \$1,752,980, with a revenue of \$151,721. The highest expenditure was at St. Vincent de Paul, with \$386,860, Kingston coming next with \$355,535. Among the changes in connection with the penitentiaries during the year were the retirement of W. A. Patchell as warden of the British Columbia penitentiary, through ill-health; the appoint-

ment of H. W. Cooper, from the Manitoba to the British Columbia institution; the transfer of William Meighen, Warden at Dorchester, N.B., to Manitoba, and the appointment of Major George T. Goad as Acting Warden at Dorchester penitentiary.

The Superintendent, in referring to the revenue as amounting to only \$167,910, declared that "only about one-twentieth of the work that may possibly be done has as yet been furnished by the Government. It is to be hoped that sufficient work to keep all inmates usefully and continually employed will soon be forthcoming". The Superintendent quotes from an earlier report, in which he urges work for the inmates on the ground that the revenue derived from this source "would enable the institutions to pay each inmate, on his discharge, or to his family while he is in prison, a small wage, which would materially assist the stricken family in keeping the wolf from the door while the wage-earner is incarcerated. A powerful incentive would be added to the industry and good conduct of the inmates, while the wardens of the different penitentiaries would be relieved of the great trouble and anxiety now experienced by the lack of such blessings".

The Report takes issue with what is termed a new and equally erroneous science now being advanced, which claims that "any person who commits a crime is either mentally or physically deficient, and usually both". During the year a conference on prison reform of those who have intimate and expert knowledge of the subject in general, and who are experienced in the handling of criminals, was held at Ottawa. This included the Superintendent, Inspectors of penitentiaries, Dominion Parole Officer, and the various Wardens. The Report states that great benefit has resulted. It also urges classification and segregation of inmates as essential to real success, and a training school for officers; the re-opening of a mental diseases hospital; segregation of habitual criminals; more government work for inmates; payment of wages to well-behaved inmates for work well done; appointment of parole officers in each penitentiary area, securing by these officers of situations for inmates prior to discharge; the creation at each institution of a Parole Board; an annual Penitentiary Congress; and improvement in the method of purchasing supplies over "the cumbersome methods now in vogue".

The Report contains a statement from the Dominion Parole Officer, R. R. Creighton, who declares that "the parole system continues to function in a most encouraging way". This statement is borne out by the figures that are presented, showing that, out of 1,087 prisoners released on parole from the different penitentiaries, the revocations were only 21, or 1.93 per cent., and the forfeitures 30, or 2.75 per cent.; making a total loss of 51, or 4.69 per cent. The percentage for the previous year was 5.31. Between 1899 and Mar. 31, 1924, there were released on parole from penitentiaries 7,879, and from gaols and reformatories, 8,983, a total of 16,862. Of these, 558 had licenses revoked, and 401 licenses forfeited. Of the total, 1,982 have carried out the conditions under

which they were liberated, while for the whole period, the forfeitures and revocations numbered only 959, or 6.4 per cent.

Dr. Béland and Department of Health. A good deal of public interest was displayed during the year in the work of the Department of Health of Canada, which is under the supervision of Hon. H. S. Béland, as Minister, and directed by Dr. J. A. Amyot, as Deputy Minister of Health, and excellent progress was made in the public welfare. In an address delivered before the Engineering Institute in Toronto in January, 1924, Dr. Amyot declared that the sphere of activities of the Department was very extensive, covering a variety of fields of usefulness. "It is remarkable how we have been able to reduce the number of fake cures," said Dr. Amyot. "There were many dangerous preparations on the market which were advertised as cures for various diseases and ailments, the sale of which had been stopped through the efforts of the Department. These preparations were subjected to a thorough analysis, and if they were found to be injurious their sale was immediately stopped. In many cases the so-called 'cures' were found to contain habit-forming drugs. There was a powerful ring of dealers in illicit drugs, and 15,000 addicts in Canada. Another branch of the Department's work lay in the combatting of venereal diseases," said Dr. Amyot. By the establishing of clinics, and the careful treatment of individual cases, the evil was being prevented from spreading. Syphilis, Dr. Amyot declared, was responsible for more deaths than any other type of infectious disease.

In an article dealing with "Our National Health", Dr. Amyot listed the following divisions of the Department of Health: Quarantine Service, Immigration Medical Service, Marine Hospital Service, Venereal Disease Control, Housing (with Hospitalization and Sanitation), Opium and Narcotic Drugs, Proprietary or Patent Medicines, Child Welfare, Food and Drug Laboratories, Public Works Health Act, and the Laboratory of Hygiene.

The Report of the Department of Health, as presented to the House by the Minister, Hon. H. S. Béland, covering the fiscal year 1923-24, dealt with the operations of eight organized quarantine stations maintained at ocean ports. There had been 2,134 vessels inspected, with 29,547 cabin passengers, 52,993 intermediate and 162,333 steerage, and, in addition, 182,582 members of the crews which, with cattle men, stowaways, etc., made the total number of persons inspected, 428,498. The station at Grosse Isle, Quebec, reported 862 steamers inspected, with a total of 198,658 persons passing quarantine, an increase of 56,457 over the previous year. At William Head, Victoria, B.C., there had been 427 vessels inspected, compared with 285 the previous year. Of these, 196 were British and 111 Japanese.

The report of the leper stations—two in number—showed a total of 17 patients, 10 in New Brunswick and 7 in British Columbia.

The Western ones consisted of 5 Chinese, 1 Russian Jew, and 1 Doukhobor. Two marine hospitals were operated, at Sydney and Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

Dealing with housing, the Report stated that the total amount loaned to the Provinces between 1918 and 1924 for this purpose was \$23,508,189, and the total number of houses erected, 6,244, in 179 municipalities. The loans to the Provinces were as follows: Manitoba, \$1,975,000; New Brunswick, \$1,525,000; Ontario, \$9,350,000; British Columbia, \$1,701,500; Quebec, \$7,369,689; Nova Scotia, \$1,537,000, and Prince Edward Island, \$50,000. For the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1924, the amount loaned to the different Provinces was \$3,174,783, with an unexpended amount of \$825,216 of the revote of \$4,000,000.

Marine and Fisheries Department. The Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1923-24 submitted by the Minister, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, contains a very comprehensive summary of conditions of world shipping, showing a steady decline, including a reduction in building and an extensive laying-up of ships.

Dealing with the Canadian Government's Merchant Marine, the Report shows gross revenue for the year 1923 of \$8,992,308, compared with \$9,705,786; operating expenses of \$10,856,601, compared with \$12,089,976 the previous year, and deficit from operations of \$1,864,293, as compared with \$2,384,189 the previous year, a reduction in the deficit of \$519,896. The decrease in operating expenses was due to cancellation of South American, Mediterranean and certain other unremunerative services, and curtailment as far as possible of general expenses. Various strikes, chiefly in Europe, interfered with gross receipts through difficulties in sailing and cargoes. The fleet consisted of 60 vessels, which made 145 Atlantic trips and 82 Pacific during the year. The tonnage in operation at the end of the year was 362,844; vessels sold during the year, four, with tonnage of 15,394; 72 vessels were dry-docked and 86 treated for minor repairs.

Vessels built in Canada and registered during the year amounted to 205, of 26,338 gross and 20,530 net tonnage. Of these 91 were sailing vessels, 16 steam and 92 gas. There were 224 vessels removed from the registry book of Canada during the year.

A comparative statement gives the number of vessels and tonnage on the registry book of Canada from 1914 to 1923, the number decreasing from 8,772 to 7,694, but the tonnage increasing from 932,422 to 1,230,880. The largest amount of tonnage was added in the year 1919, with 407 vessels registered, and tonnage of 127,938, which dropped to a low of 20,530 tonnage in 1923.

The report of L. A. Demers, Dominion Wreck Commissioner, showed 376 casualties, with net tonnage of 480,713, and stated damage of \$3,184,749, of which loss to cargoes represented \$97,630, while 50 lives were lost.

Reports of the various Harbour Boards continued to show marked developments. At Montreal the total of all grains handled by the elevators was 120,107,990 bushels, making Montreal, for the third successive year, the leader among the world's grain ports. This total, large as it was, fell below that of 1922, which was 155,035,817 bushels. Of the receipts, Canadian grain amounted to 86,403,459 bushels, and American grain to 33,704,531 bushels. During the season 121 passenger ships docked in the port, carrying 31,285 passengers from European ports. The number of sea-going vessels that arrived was 1,117, with tonnage of 3,728,740.

The port of Quebec reported 620 vessels arriving, with tonnage of 3,768,214. Vancouver harbour showed an increase in grain shipment from 1,251,017 bushels in 1921, to 24,663,071 in 1923.

The parliamentary appropriation for the Marine Department for the fiscal year 1923-24 was \$7,051,424, with expenditures of \$6,424,251, leaving an unexpended balance of \$627,173.

Department of National Defence. The Report of the Department of National Defence, as submitted by the Minister, Hon. E. M. MacDonald, declared that the organization of the Department of National Defence had progressed slowly during the period under review, especially with regard to the inclusion of the Navy and the amalgamation of its ancillary services with those of the Militia and Air Force. The Defence Council commenced to function on Jan. 31, 1924, and the formation of the Departmental Defence Committee was still under consideration.

The Military Survey Division had surveyed and mapped a total area of 39,207 square miles since it was first established. The money available for training was expended on officers, non-commissioned officers, and specialists, as the funds were not sufficient to provide for training on a larger scale. The Report points out that officers "have become tired of training skeleton formations and the interest is waning". It was important that facilities should be made available to train large numbers of the rank and file. The number trained at local headquarters and camps was about 38,000, as compared with 34,000 the previous season. The total establishment called for about 130,000 all ranks, but if the appropriation could not be increased the only alternative was the reduction and reorganization of the number of units that the Department was attempting to maintain. To obtain the efficiency desired "the whole of the peace establishment of the Canadian Militia should be trained from twelve to sixteen days". The expenditure on defence per head of population is \$1.46, or about \$2.99 per \$100 of total expenditure.

With regard to cadets, the reduction of \$100,000 in the vote for the previous year compelled the cancellation of camps, and many units lost interest and became reduced in numbers. However, against this loss, 65 units were organized during the year, bringing the total number of enrolled cadets to 110,120. Very considerable progress was made in marksmanship by the Canadian boys, prac-

tically one team in every four reaching the prize list, an improvement of 100 per cent. over the previous year. "Unless cadet training is to be seriously curtailed, increased appropriations are necessary," the Report stated. In the year 1913-14, with a strength of 47,039, there was voted \$390,500, while in 1923-24, with a strength of 110,120, the sum of \$450,000 was provided. In the cadet signalling classes, numbering 72, there were 1,736 who obtained certificates, compared with 1,488 the previous year, and 1,093 two years before.

Unexpected delay had occurred, it was stated, in the publication of the History of the Canadian Medical Services in the Great War, but it would probably be issued very shortly. Further progress had been made towards the compilation of the Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War.

The report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada for the college year 1923-24 stated that 67 candidates were admitted, bringing the strength to 171. The report of the chief accountant showed total expenditures in the Militia and Air Services of \$12,083,397, a decrease of \$3,551,617 compared with the previous year. The totals for Militia appropriations remained about the same, \$9,668,071, compared with \$9,795,824, the chief reduction coming in expenditure on miscellaneous appropriations.

The Naval Service Department of National Defence reported that six ships belonging to the Royal Canadian Navy were in commission during the year. The Royal Canadian Naval Barracks, at Halifax and Esquimalt, were maintained as training establishments for ratings of the Royal Canadian Navy, Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, and as Depots for the R.C.N. There are a total of 73 commissioned and warrant officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, of which only four commissioned and two warrant officers are on loan from the Royal Navy, the rest being permanent Canadian Naval Officers. The R.C.N.V.R. strength is 70 officers and 930 men, and the R.C.N.R. forces have an authorized strength of 70 officers and 430 men.

The statement of the chief accountant of this branch shows an expenditure of \$1,405,090, and revenue of \$113,659. The appropriation for the fiscal year amounted to \$1,789,500, leaving a balance unexpended of \$384,409.

Soldier Settlement Board. The Report of the Soldier Settlement Board, which had been transferred in August, 1923, from the Minister of the Interior to the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, stated that it had established on the land by Dec. 1, 1924, 30,604 returned soldiers. Of this number 24,148 had been granted loans amounting to a total of \$103,150,098.73, with an average loan per settler of over \$4,200.

Of this amount the total principal outstanding was \$88,514,685.94. Loans were advanced on farms aggregating an area of 4,219,419 acres, while soldier settlers without loans occupied an area of 1,549,440 acres. Soldiers numbering 727 have repaid their loans in full. Many farms have been abandoned and reverted to the Board.*

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Office	Name	Reason for Appointment
Counsel for Dept. of External Affairs.....	Prof. O. D. Skelton, PH.D., Dean of Arts Faculty, Queen's University.....	New Office.
Chairman Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada....	Chief Justice H. A. McKeown, Supreme Court of New Brunswick	Vice Hon. F. B. Carvell, deceased.
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Canada.....	Mr. Justice F. A. Anglin....	Vice Sir Louis Davis, deceased.
Supreme Court of Canada.....	E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice..	Elevation, Mr. Justice Anglin
Supreme Court of Canada.....	Mr. Justice T. Rinfret.....	Resignation, Mr. Justice Malouin.
Supreme Court of New Brunswick.....	A. T. Leblanc, K.C.....	Vice Judge Chandler, deceased.
Senator.....	Andrew Haydon.....	Vice Senator Valentine Ratz, deceased.
Deputy Minister of Militia....	George A. Desbarats, C.M.G....	To succeed Sir Eugene Fiset, M.P.
Commission for Revision Public Statutes of Canada.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.	
Toronto Board of Harbour Commissioners.....	A. O. Hogg. A. A. Mulholland.	
A. D. C. to Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy.....	Capt. Charles S. Price-Davies, M.C.	
Advisory Officer for League of Nations	Dr. W. A. Riddell.....	New Office.
Delegate to League of Nations Labour Organization at Geneva.....	Melville P. White..... Tom Moore, Pres., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.	Representing employers. Representing Labour.
Canadian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, China.....	Lieut.-Col. L. M. Cosgrave....	Succeeding Dr. J. W. Ross.
Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin.....	A. F. McEachern.....	New office.
Deputy Minister of Justice.....	W. Stuart Edwards.....	Vice E. L. Newcombe, appointed Judge.
Assistant Deputy Ministers of Department of Justice.....	John Chisholm and J. A. Renaud, K.C.....	Vice W. Stuart Edwards.
Chief Clerk, House of Commons..	Arthur Beausiesne, K.C.....	Retirement, W. B. Northrup, K.C.
Canada's Senior representative League of Nations Conference..	Senator R. Dandurand.	
Comptroller of Civil Aviation..	Flight-Lieut. A. T. Cowley.	
Director of European Emigration.	W. R. Little.	
Acting Director Royal Canadian Air Force.....	Wing Commander W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.	
Assistant Director Royal Canadian Air Force.....	Wing Commander E. W. Stedman, O.B.E.	
Officer Commanding Military District No. 7.....	Col. W. B. Anderson, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Staff Adjutant, Royal Military College.....	Capt. Fortt, R.C.H.A.	

* NOTE.—See Immigration Section.

Miscellaneous. An estimate of the current population of Canada was made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Dec. 1, comparing this with the Census returns of 1921. Population of the whole Dominion, it was estimated, had increased 438,257, with Prince Edward Island the only province indicating a falling-off. The total population for 1924 was estimated at 9,226,740, as compared with 8,788,488 in 1921. Estimates for the various provinces and territories were as follows:

Provinces	Estimate. 1924	Census. 1921
Prince Edward Island	87,700	88,615
Nova Scotia	533,000	523,837
New Brunswick	399,400	387,876
Quebec	2,480,000	2,361,199
Ontario	3,062,000	2,933,662
Manitoba	647,000	610,118
Saskatchewan	815,000	757,510
Alberta	637,000	588,454
British Columbia	553,000	524,582
Yukon	3,550	4,157
North-West Territory	8,490	7,988

Commission of Investigation During 1924. The following is a list of Commissions of Investigation under the Great Seal of Canada issued during the year 1924:

Aug. 4, 1923.—Joseph Picard, A. B. Kerr, Robert W. McLellan, Joseph G. Sutherland and William Anstie, Commissioners to enquire into and report on the forest resources of Canada with regard to pulp wood.

Feb. 27, 1924.—Hon. H. A. McKeown, Commissioner, to enquire into and report upon affairs of the Home Bank from the date of its charter to the date of its failure.

Mar. 26, 1924.—David Campbell, Commissioner to enquire into and report upon irregularities and frauds in connection with contracts for the supply of coal to the Department of Militia and Defence and to the Department of National Defence at Winnipeg from the year 1918 to the present date.

July 2, 1924.—Lewis Duncan, Commissioner to investigate into the business of the Mutual (Vancouver), Limited, the Nash Company, the Growers' Sales Agency, Limited, and the Mutual Purchasing Company, Limited.

July 17, 1924.—Maurice Brasnet, Commissioner to investigate and report upon charges of political partisanship preferred against Mr. Daniel Boutin, of Grand River Wharf, Que.

July 17, 1924.—L. E. Charbonnel, Commissioner to enquire into the report upon charges of political partisanship against employees in Compton District, Quebec.

Aug. 7, 1924.—Lewis Duncan, Commissioner extending the scope of his investigation into the business of certain companies.

Sept. 3, 1924.—Lewis Duncan, Commissioner extending his investigation so as to include certain other corporations.

Nov. 1, 1924.—L. E. Charbonnel, Commissioner to include in his investigation charges of political partisanship against employees in any part of the Province of Quebec.

Total Areas and Values of Field Crops in Canada, 1919-24.

Areas	1919 Acres	1920 Acres	1921 Acres	1922 Acres	1923 Acres	1924 Acres
Canada, total	53,049,640	52,830,865	59,635,346	57,189,681	56,444,816	57,852,550
P. E. Island.....	526,628	536,105	552,184	543,069	507,979	527,758
Nova Scotia.....	1,011,144	919,547	807,858	789,096	682,538	698,013
New Brunswick...	1,335,118	1,253,834	1,171,305	1,205,817	909,945	859,412
Quebec.....	7,973,021	7,905,987	8,051,989	7,435,300	6,650,158	6,736,300
Ontario.....	9,915,884	10,108,272	10,075,073	10,258,613	10,296,961	10,264,614
Manitoba.....	6,344,318	6,020,310	7,421,786	6,747,240	6,719,522	6,818,045
Saskatchewan....	17,430,554	17,347,901	21,774,483	19,833,167	19,772,830	20,507,411
Alberta.....	8,170,971	8,389,521	9,417,870	10,005,623	10,530,824	11,049,683
British Columbia	342,002	349,388	362,798	371,756	374,059	391,314
Values	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada, total ...	1,537,170,100	1,455,244,050	931,863,670	962,293,200	899,226,200	995,235,900
P. E. Island.....	22,367,400	18,530,400	14,202,970	10,889,800	10,173,900	11,990,400
Nova Scotia.....	63,357,000	47,846,550	29,556,400	24,140,400	20,505,100	16,785,800
New Brunswick...	53,134,400	46,357,300	38,325,400	31,979,000	20,864,300	16,080,000
Quebec.....	309,963,000	330,251,000	219,154,000	165,159,600	133,137,400	139,359,000
Ontario.....	383,573,900	375,746,900	239,627,400	222,599,400	220,748,900	260,534,000
Manitoba.....	182,097,200	133,989,900	72,135,500	98,078,000	62,716,700	136,025,000
Saskatchewan....	340,029,800	271,213,000	215,635,000	296,227,200	261,127,900	237,310,000
Alberta.....	158,044,400	204,291,500	82,780,000	94,946,800	151,040,000	159,759,700
British Columbia	24,603,000	27,017,500	20,447,000	18,273,000	18,912,000	17,392,000

Native and Foreign-born Population. A bulletin of the Sixth Census of Canada issued during the year by the Department of Trade and Commerce, contains some very interesting facts with regard to the relation between native and foreign-born population. Taking the Dominion as a whole the population as set down in the Census for 1921 was 8,788,483. Of this total 6,832,747 was "native-born", and 1,955,736 "immigrant-born". Of the latter those of British birth numbered 1,065,454, leaving a balance of 890,282 of foreign birth. The latter number was cut down still further to a reduction of 374,024, born in the United States, leaving 516,258 born in other countries. From the percentage point of view, 77·75 of the population was native-born, and 22·25 immigrant-born. Of the latter 12·12 per cent. was born in British territory and 10·13 per cent. in foreign, and of the latter 4·25 per cent was born in the United States, and 5·88 per cent. in other countries. Taking the provinces, Prince Edward Island population was native born with the exception of 2·67 per cent.; New Brunswick, all but 5·53 per cent.; Quebec, all but 7·99 per cent.; Nova Scotia, all but 8·31 per cent.; in Ontario, 21·87 per cent. was immigrant-born; Manitoba, 36·5 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 39·56 per cent.; Alberta, 46·45 per cent.; British Columbia, 49·66 per cent.; Yukon, 37·45 per cent. The large proportion, however, of the foreign-born in the Western Provinces were of British birth such as 30·64 per cent., out of 49·66 per cent. in British Columbia, and one-third in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and one-half in Manitoba, while 15·66 per cent. of the 21·87 per cent. in Ontario were of British stock. In Prince Edward Island only ·09 per cent. was born elsewhere than in British countries or the United States; New Brunswick, ·64 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 1·33 per cent.; Quebec, 2·4 per cent.; Ontario, 3·8 per cent.; Manitoba, 14·36 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 14·74 per cent.; Alberta, 12·59 per cent.; British Columbia, 12·36 per cent., and Yukon, 10·29 per cent. Dealing with these figures the *Telegraph-Journal and The Sun* of St. John, N.B., in an editorial observed that "in all the Western Provinces the percentage of native, British and American born is so large that there is no present fear of alien dominance. Reasonable care in selecting immigrants from countries whose people we know may be assimilated, and who will not attempt to set up racial units of their own with ideals differing entirely from those of Canadians, will ensure that the population of Canada will remain British in its principles and aspirations, and will be made up of sturdy and intelligent folks, who will represent the best in the countries from which they come".

The Session of 1925. The Parliamentary Session of 1925 was concluded on June 27, 1925, as compared with a closing date of July 17 in 1924. Apart from the changes in the Budget, the most important incidents were the settlement of the Crow's Nest Pass rates in so far as Parliament's jurisdiction was concerned; a decision on a Power Export policy, and the development of a final policy in regard to compensation for depositors of the Home Bank.

A good deal of attention was devoted during the Session to charges brought by a Commissioner, W. T. R. Preston, of discrimination against Canada in Ocean Shipping rates, and an agreement with Sir William Petersen whereby, in payment of a subsidy of \$1,250,000 a year for ten years, he was to inaugurate a line whose rates were to be fixed by the Canadian Government. A lengthy investigation followed, during which the so-called "combine", the North Atlantic Conference, made a vigorous denial of Mr. Preston's charges, and the Conservatives opposed the Government's agreement. The latter was not ratified, and a general understanding existed of a further enquiry. The sudden death of Sir William Petersen, while at Ottawa, weakened support for the contract.

An important step was taken in an Act introduced by Hon. G. P. Graham, as Minister of Railways, in which it was stipulated that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates should apply on wheat and flour moving eastward, but in cases of all other commodities the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners should be the arbiters, and bring in a new schedule of rates. The Progressives fought hard for the maintenance of the Crow's Nest Pass rates on all commodities covered by these, and with the area to which these applied extended so as to avoid discrimination, and members from British Columbia urged that the reduced rates on wheat and flour should be made applicable to westward-bound shipments; but both appeals failed, and Mr. Graham's bill became law. The wheat and flour rates, which originally (in 1897) applied only to 2,951 miles on the Canadian Pacific Railway, are now applicable to 8,084 miles on the C.P.R., and 9,007 miles on the Canadian National Railways.

The question of the export of power arose in relation to an effort of those behind the "Carillon" scheme—to export 400,000 H.P. from a water power on the Ottawa River, near Montreal—to secure a long-term license, 25, 30 or 40 years, in place of the existing system of a yearly license. A resolution introduced by R. V. LeSueur, Conservative (West Lambton), sought to restrict all further export beyond that at present existing, to "overpeak" power. Finally, the Prime Minister suggested an amendment in which it was declared that each Province interested should be consulted, and in the event of the Province objecting, no export license would be granted by the Federal authorities. In the absence of Provincial

opposition it was presumed the Federal authorities would decide on their own judgment.

The Home Bank bill, as it passed the Commons, carried out the unanimous endorsement of the Banking and Commerce Committee's report of the 1924 Session, that a "moral" obligation rested on the Federal authorities to reimburse to some extent Home Bank depositors. There was voted in the 1925 Session \$5,450,000 covering all the Home Bank shareholders to an extent of 35 per cent. of their deposits, which, added to 25 per cent. already paid by the liquidator, would bring the total to 60 per cent. The Senate, however, in the closing days of the Session, made drastic changes in the bill, and a deadlock between the two Houses resulted for a time, and threatened to delay the proroguing of the House. First of all, the "moral" obligation suggestion was struck out, and it was set forth that action was being taken on the ground of "compassion" only. Next, payment as a principle was limited to the 47,000 depositors whose amounts were under \$500, leaving it to a commissioner to decide to what extent, if any, those whose deposits exceeded \$500, were entitled to "compassionate" treatment.

Following the return of the bill from the Senate, the Government, through the Minister of Justice, presented objections to the changes made by the Upper Chamber. These objections were: (1) that the Senate had changed the principle on which the bill was founded; (2) that they had also changed the destination of the money to be voted; (3) that the Senate had been responsible for making a charge on the treasury, and (4) the right of the Senate was challenged to originate or decrease or increase a money vote. The Senate insisted on its rights, and, finally, the Government, seeing only the total rejection of all reimbursement in a refusal to accept the Senate's amendments, capitulated—a rather grim comment on the "Senate Reform" campaign carried on by the Prime Minister the previous year.

Budget Changes. In contrast to the Budget changes of 1924, those introduced at the 1925 Session of Parliament were few in number and had comparatively little bearing on the question of revenue. Instead of a cut estimated in 1924 to be about \$24,000,000, the amendments proposed would increase revenue about \$1,000,000, according to Mr. Robb. The chief item was intended to lessen the competition between Nova Scotia coal and United States soft coal. Under the Act that had been in force for many years, "slack coal" came in under a duty of 13 cents a ton and it was stated by the producers of coal in Canada that a large quantity of bituminous coal in general came in under this tariff, which was claimed to afford little protection to the Canadian product. There was a duty of 53 cents a ton on other grades of coal. The Government devised a plan of repealing entirely the item of "slack" coal, and having only the one variety of bituminous coal on which the duty was reduced from 45 to 40 cents. The result was that a large

quantity of coal that had been coming in under the low protective tariff of 13 cents would be forced to pay 50 cents a ton in future, and it was claimed, on behalf of the Nova Scotia mines, that this would bar a large portion of United States coal, and make it easier for Nova Scotia coal to press on past the Montreal markets and do business in Ontario as well. As the Minister explained in his Address: "The changes should encourage greater production of Canadian coal, and also be of considerable advantage to Canadian transportation companies."

The Budget also arranged a reduction in the rate on well drilling machinery for deep wells and on engines for the propulsion of boats owned by individual fishermen.

During the recess, rolling mill rolls had been placed on the free list by Order-in-Council. The Minister stated that it had since been represented to the Government that these rolls were manufactured in Canada. As a result, the Order was repealed, thereby restoring the rolls to their former rate of duty.

In order to encourage the production of coke an amendment was made whereby a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty was granted to proprietors of by-products recovery coke ovens of bituminous coal, imported after Mar. 24, 1925, and converted into coke at their by-product recovery coke ovens. It was provided that no drawback should be paid under this item "on coal converted into coke at a gas retort plant, or at a plant using any other process than the by-product recovery coke oven process".

An important change was made in the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, by which the stamp tax of two cents for amounts not exceeding \$5 was repealed in connection with cheques for money paid by a bank, money orders, travellers' cheques, post-office money orders and postal notes.

As a result of protests received by the Government, a repeal was also made of the section of the Act passed in 1922, that made the liability to the Crown for payment of excise taxes, specified in the War Revenue Act, a first charge on the assets of the debtor.

Changes were also made in the Act to provide for a better definition of cheque, bill of exchange, etc. The reason for this, according to the Minister, was that it had been found that the intention of the Act was being evaded by the substitution of other documents which could not be rated as cheques within the meaning of the Act. Thus it was provided that the Stamp tax "imposed by the said Act on money orders or travellers' cheques, shall be similarly imposed on money orders or travellers' cheques issued by a bank or other persons".

Other important provisions in the Special War Revenue Act of 1915 were as follows:

"5. That any promissory note held by a bank as collateral security for an advance or other indebtedness and in respect of which advance or other indebtedness stamps of the requisite value under this section are

affixed to the relevant note or other proper document, shall not be subject to the provisions of this Section. If such collateral is paid by a person liable thereon stamps of the requisite value according to Sub-section 3 (a) of this Section shall before surrender thereof be affixed thereto and cancelled by the bank.

"6. That a request in writing by a customer of a bank asking the bank to transfer from the account of the customer to another bank a sum certain for deposit only to the credit of the customer in such other bank, and an advice in writing by a bank to its customer that a certain sum is placed to the credit of the customer for transfer and deposit only to the customer's credit in another bank, shall not be subject to the stamp tax prescribed by Section twelve of the said Act.

"7. That in the case of the first complaint to the Minister or any officer of the Customs and Excise against a person for failure to properly stamp a receipt given by such person, the Minister may permit the person to affix the stamp in the manner prescribed in Section fourteen of the said Act within one month of the date of the permit on payment of a penalty of ten dollars."

Dominion Finances. In dealing with the Public Accounts for the financial year 1923-24, which were by this time complete, the Acting Minister of Finance presented the situation as follows:

	Amount 1923-24	Increase or decrease over 1922-23*
Ordinary receipts	\$396,837,682	I \$2,222,782
Other receipts	9,743,635	
Gross revenue	406,581,317	
Ordinary expenses	324,813,189	D 7,480,542
Capital and other charges	19,208,597	
Gross expenditure	344,021,786	D 6,586,759
Public debt decreased by	35,993,593	

Referring to the Public Debt, Mr. Robb said: "Since Confederation decreases of debt have occurred in only nine of the fifty-seven years completed: \$35,993,593 is the largest decrease of any of those nine years, being \$10,375,758 greater than that for any previous year since Confederation."

Dealing with the railway situation, the Minister presented the following statement of loans to the Canadian National Railways for 1922-23, 1923-24, and 1924-25, made in cash and guaranteed bond issues, under authority of the Appropriation Acts:

LOANS TO RAILWAYS.

	1922-23 \$	1923-24 \$	1924-25 \$	Total. \$
Deficit—Operating deficit, interest due public, and rentals of leased lines	36,722,181	20,356,198	21,343,940	78,422,319
Redemption of Debt—including equipment, trust principal payments and sinking funds	25,275,902	11,469,369	7,007,533	43,752,804
Capital—Investment in road and equipment, including acquisition of property	18,214,940	41,630,933	33,765,527	93,611,400
	80,213,023	73,456,500	62,117,000	215,786,523
Discount on Government Guaranteed Bond Issues		1,093,500	1,910,000	3,003,500
	80,213,023	74,550,000	64,027,000	218,790,023
These totals are made up as follows:				
Loans by way of cash charged to the net debt of the Dominion	80,213,023	24,550,000	18,027,000	122,790,023
Loans by way of Government Guaranteed Bond Issues		50,000,000	46,000,000	96,000,000

* NOTE: "I"—Increase; "D" Decrease.

REVENUES FOR 1924-25.

	Receipts Estimated 1924-25	Receipts Actual 1923-24	Increase or Decrease over 1923-24*
Customs	\$108,200,000	\$121,500,798	(D) \$13,300,798
Excise Duty	39,200,000	38,181,747	(I) 1,018,252
Excise Taxes	85,000,000	120,676,376	(D) 35,676,376
Income Tax	56,550,000	54,204,028	(I) 2,345,972
Delayed Business Pro- fits Tax	2,400,000	4,752,681	(D) 2,352,681
Interest on Investments	9,350,000	11,916,479	(D) 2,566,479
Post Office	28,100,000	28,866,809	(D) 766,808
All other revenue	15,200,000	16,738,764	(D) 1,538,764
Totals	\$344,000,000	\$396,837,682	(D) \$52,837,682

EXPENDITURES FOR 1924-25.

	Amount	Increase or Decrease over 1923-24*
Ordinary Expenditures	\$319,700,000	D \$5,100,000
Estimated revenue, as before	344,000,000	
Surplus of revenue	24,300,000	
Less capital expenditure public works	6,697,000	
Less capital expenditure railways and canals	11,800,000	
Total net capital charges after refund fund	11,380,000	
Total net capital expenditures	18,077,000	
Special expenditures	4,400,000	
Grand total expenditures	\$342,177,000	
Balanced surplus for year	1,823,000	

“In addition to this surplus on Government business over the year’s transactions, the sum of \$4,000,162 must be taken into account as an improvement in our financial position by an additional active asset having been added to our balance sheet, arising from negotiations begun in 1922 by our High Commissioner in London with the Governments of the Kingdoms of Roumania and Greece for the consolidation of our loans to those countries, with arrears of interest, thus placing their obligations upon a sound financial basis. The arrears of interest were: Roumania, \$3,520,636, and Greece, \$479,526. These arrears were capitalized and additional bonds issued and transferred to the Dominion of Canada. The debts, with interest added, were: Roumania, \$23,969,720, and Greece, \$8,000,000, a total of \$31,969,720. This increased asset over the capital amount of their debt, which previously stood in our books, was \$4,000,162. This, added to our surplus of \$1,823,000, previously referred to, makes a total of \$5,823,162 as the surplus for the past year.”

Dealing with railway financing, the Minister stated that \$56,527,000 had been authorized for loans to the Canadian National Railway Company by Parliament at its last Session, while a further supplementary estimate of \$7,500,000 brought the total provision in 1924-25 up to \$64,027,000. Cash loans would total \$18,027,000, and the difference and the total amount had been covered by bond issues, guaranteed by the Minister of Finance, as follows: \$20,000,000 three-year, four per cent. notes, and \$26,000,000 thirty-year four and a half per cent. bonds, issued on the New York market

*NOTE.—I, Indicates Increase; D, Decrease.

under conditions distinctly favourable to the Railways. In addition, further funds required were secured by an issue of \$9,375,000 four and a half per cent. serial equipment trust bonds, upon which the guarantee of the Government was not required. During the year securities of the Canadian Northern Railway Company of \$6,000,000 and \$11,000,000 were re-financed by a consolidated issue of \$17,000,000 ten-year four and a half per cent. bonds, while a further flotation of \$18,000,000 four and a half per cent. five-year guaranteed bonds was made for branch lines and Toronto Terminals construction.

The Public Debt, which stood at \$2,417,783,274 on Mar. 31, 1924, had been increased during the year ending Mar. 31, 1925, by \$13,703,838. This amount was figured out by taking the surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditures of \$5,823,162, referred to above, and applying it against \$18,027,000 of cash loans to the Canadian National Railway, also \$900,000 to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and \$600,000 to Quebec Harbour Commission, all considered as "non-active" assets.

The Minister referred to obligations falling due by May 1, 1925, of \$223,603,983, which were met by new issues totalling \$223,333,333, a saving of \$270,650, with a further saving of \$2,643,264 in annual interest charges by securing better rates of interest. Among the securities maturing was the 5½ per cent. Victory Loan issue of 1919, falling due on Nov. 1, 1924, amounting to \$107,955,650. These obligations were met by notes of \$90,000,000 for one year at 4 per cent., sold in New York at par, and later by two-year notes for \$35,000,000 at 4 per cent., and by a third issue of \$50,000,000 4½ per cent. twenty-year bonds, in Oct., 1924, to a Canadian syndicate, which made a public offering. A further issue of \$24,000,000 in one, two and three-year 4 per cent. notes was sold in Nov., 1924, also to a Canadian syndicate. Still another issue was the sale of treasury bills in London for £5,000,000 for six months at 4 per cent., to meet a loan falling due in London on May 1, 1925.

Senate Report on Railway Problems. The most outstanding work of the Senate during the 1925 Session was the acceptance of a report of a Special Committee appointed "to enquire into and report upon the best means to relieve the country from its heavy railway expenditure". Out of five plans proposed the Committee favoured "the merging of the two railway systems for the purposes of administration and operation". This Report created a good deal of a sensation, as the solution referred to is recommended to the Government. The Report, which was concurred in, reads, in full, as follows:—

Thursday, June 25, 1925.

The **Special Committee** appointed to enquire into and report upon the best means to relieve the country from its heavy railway expenditure beg leave to make their second and final report, as follows:—

1. At the commencement of its enquiry, the Committee passed the following resolution:—

“Resolved: That the enquiry of this Committee should be confined to ascertaining from business and railway experts the best means to relieve the country of its heavy annual railway deficits, without entering into intimate details or particulars of the administration of the railways operating in Canada.”

2. In pursuance of this resolution the Committee heard the evidence of a number of prominent business men.

3. The Committee sat in camera without shorthand reporters, as the Committee were anxious to assure the witnesses the utmost freedom in expressing their views in the frankest possible manner, so making it unnecessary for the witnesses to make qualifications or distinctions which they might wish to do if their evidence was to be published, but which, so far as the enquiry was concerned, would be relatively unimportant.

4. It was made clear by the witnesses that the increasing of the obligations of the country on account of the Government railways is a matter causing much national concern.

5. The addition to the national obligations through the Canadian National Railways has, for the last six years, averaged about \$100,000,000 annually, amounting in the aggregate, according to the Government and railway reports, to the sum of \$710,943,247, or to the sum of \$595,943,247 in the last five years. There is no assurance that under the present system this expenditure will materially decrease in the near future.

6. Among the different schemes discussed by the witnesses the most important were:—

- (a) Co-operation between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway systems.
- (b) The acquisition by the Government of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- (c) The sale or lease of the Canadian National Railways to the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- (d) The transfer of the Canadian National Railways to a private company, to be owned and operated by such company.
- (e) The merging of the two railway systems for purposes of administration and operation.

That both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways should be placed under the management of a Board of fifteen directors, five to be named by the Canadian Pacific Railway, five to be named by the Government, and these ten to choose five proven, capable business men to complete the Board; these last five directors to hold office for ten years and to be removed only for cause.

That a recapitalization be made of the Canadian National Railways from the point of view of earning capacity.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway be guaranteed an agreed dividend on its stock.

In the event of the joint management producing a surplus, a dividend at the same rate as is paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway be paid to the Government on the capitalization placed on the Government Railways. After the payment of these dividends

any surplus earnings available for distribution be divided between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, in proportion to the valuation of the two systems.

7. Various witnesses emphasized the waste of effort and money on competitive immigration practice, urging consolidation of effort in this connection. Three agencies are at work to secure immigration into the Dominion, viz: the Dominion Government, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific. Each of them maintains independent organizations, and their competition entails heavy expense; an expense which could be materially reduced by a unified system which would, at lessened cost, secure better results.

8. It was also stated to the Committee that no inconsiderable part of the expenditure of the Canadian railways is attaining no other end than dividing existing traffic.

9. Your Committee is of opinion that unless energetic means be adopted to reduce our National Debt and the income tax, as is rapidly being done in the United States, we will be unable to command the foreign capital absolutely necessary for the development of our natural resources.

10. For those reasons, the scheme mentioned in sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph 6 above is strongly recommended to the attention of the government.

11. The merging of the two railway systems for purposes of operation and administration as above will remove or dispense with duplication in railway tracks and rolling stock, in passenger and freight services, in railway stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in telegraph, express, and other services, in offices, in accounting and book-keeping, in numerous other special offices and staffs, in administration boards, etc., etc., and thereby and otherwise save an enormous amount of money to the country.

12. On unification of the railways taking place, your Committee recommend that the powers of the Board of Railway Commissioners be increased, if necessary, to secure the safeguarding of the interests of the public.

13. Your Committee is of the opinion that the railway question is one of extreme importance and of the utmost urgency; that the constantly increasing public obligation on railway account is approximately two million dollars per week, and that until this problem is settled in some way which will reduce the present enormous expenditure, there can be no relief from taxation which is bearing so heavily on all classes, nor can there be any move towards the reduction in rates and fares so essential to the prosperity of every inhabitant of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. Ross, *Chairman.*

Trade of Canada. The Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending Mar.

31, 1925, showed total exports of \$1,069,067,353, as compared with \$1,045,351,056 the previous year, and \$931,451,443 for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1923. Imports for the fiscal year 1925 amounted to \$796,932,537, a decrease of over \$96,000,000, compared with the previous year, whose total was \$893,366,867, where exports had shown an advance of nearly \$24,000,000. The aggregate trade of Canada for 1925 was \$1,878,294,180, as compared with \$1,952,130,164 for the previous year, and \$1,747,875,081 for 1923.

The excess of exports over imports, commonly termed "the favourable trade balance", compares as follows: 1925, \$272,134,-816; 1924, \$151,984,189, and 1923, \$128,872,199. Of the exports the amount going to the United Kingdom for 1925 was \$395,850,952, as compared with \$360,057,782 for 1924 and \$379,067,445 for 1923. In the case of the United States, this provided a larger market for Canadian products than Great Britain, as it had in 1924 as well, although not in 1923. Exports amounting to \$417,457,171 went to the United States, as compared with \$430,707,544 for 1924, and \$369,080,218 for 1923. At the same time imports from the United States for 1925 were \$510,003,256, as compared with \$601,256,447 for 1924 and \$540,989,738 for 1923. Thus the excess of Canadian imports from the United States, as compared with exports to the United States, was slightly over \$92,000,000 for 1925, compared with \$170,000,000 for 1924, and \$172,000,000 for 1923.

The following is a comparison of imports and exports by classes for the three fiscal years:

IMPORTS INTO CANADA (12 Months to Mar. 31, 1925)			
	1925	1924	1923
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	\$173,585,839	\$186,468,685	\$161,669,784
Animals and animal products.....	41,491,969	45,026,734	46,736,774
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	165,440,757	173,795,660	170,146,958
Wood, wood products and paper.....	38,185,383	40,976,833	35,845,544
Iron and its products.....	134,684,431	173,473,503	138,724,455
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	41,111,550	43,432,617	37,492,604
Non-metallic minerals and their products— (except chemicals).....	131,013,294	155,899,393	139,989,012
Chemicals and allied products.....	24,760,237	26,088,041	25,793,101
Miscellaneous commodities.....	46,659,067	48,205,401	46,181,012
	\$796,932,537	\$893,366,867	\$802,579,244
Dutiable imports.....	\$516,014,455	\$591,299,094	\$537,258,782
Free imports.....	280,918,082	302,067,773	265,320,462
Duty collected on imports.....	\$120,215,655	\$135,122,345	\$133,802,899

EXPORTS FROM CANADA (12 Months to Mar. 31, 1925)			
	1925	1924	1923
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	\$443,298,877	\$430,932,150	\$407,760,092
Minerals and animal products.....	163,031,415	140,423,284	135,841,642
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	9,711,720	8,055,083	7,850,843
Wood, wood products and paper.....	253,610,024	273,354,778	228,756,205
Iron and its products.....	57,405,940	66,975,571	51,137,912
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	90,370,788	65,911,171	44,358,037
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	20,728,986	26,776,330	27,646,704
Chemicals and allied products.....	16,209,820	15,559,956	14,046,940
Miscellaneous commodities.....	14,699,783	17,362,733	14,053,068
Total.....	1,069,067,353	1,045,351,056	931,451,443
Exports of foreign produce.....	12,294,290	13,412,241	13,844,394

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

By

John B. Renson.

The Party Leaders; The Budget: The O.T.A. and Other Incidents of the Session. The outstanding incidents of the year in Ontario were the irregularities uncovered in the Provincial finances and the sending to jail of the offenders; the provision made by the Legislature for taking a vote upon the O.T.A., and the holding of the vote in due course; and the carrying out of progressive policies and better administration of public affairs as promised by Hon. Howard Ferguson, the Prime Minister, before the formation of his Government. Mr. Ferguson's skill in leadership, his evident ability and remarkable energy made a favourable impression throughout the Dominion.

The first Session of the Sixteenth Legislature of the Province met on Feb. 6, when Hon. Joseph Thompson, Member for Seat B, North-east Toronto, was chosen as Speaker and returned thanks in the traditional manner. The Lieutenant-Governor then read the Speech from the Throne, a document rather more definite than usual. Mention was made of the installation of the sixth generating unit of the Queenston-Chippewa power development; of the steady growth of the demand for electrical energy, and of the need to make timely provision for the future requirements of the various districts of the Province. There was a paragraph intimating the intention of the Government to modify and improve the elementary schools so as to bring the course of study into more direct relation to the needs of the people. With respect to immigration, the House was informed that arrangements had been made for placing with Ontario farmers a number of boys from the British Isles. The intention was announced of appointing a special Committee to study the agricultural industry with respect to transportation, production, marketing, and other conditions, so that a definite policy of improvement might be adopted. Pending the report of that Committee the Speech expressed approval of the principle of co-operative marketing, and declared that the Government would endeavour to stimulate the movement as rapidly as the response of the farming community would permit. After mentioning the aim of the Administration to secure more economical and efficient administration of the Highway Department, the Speech announced the intention of Ministers to seek the co-operation of the Dominion for the encouragement, by means of a bounty, of the mining of Canadian iron ores. Mention was made of the need for a better fire protection policy for the Northland; of the increased traffic on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway; of the construction of the Kirkland Lake Branch; and of the desirability of securing a con-

tinuous fuel supply for Ontario from Canadian sources. Legislation was promised constituting a Ministry of Health; providing for the appointment of a Legislative Secretary for Northern Ontario; respecting assistance to the iron ore industry. Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Mining Act, the Judicature Act and the Municipal Act were foreshadowed, and announcement was made of the Government's intention to secure the opinion of the people with reference to Provincial Liquor legislation.

About a month before the opening of the Session, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, in an interview, had declared that the verdict at the polls had expressed the desire of the people to get back to the two-party system, and for that reason he had determined to recognize Mr. Sinclair, leader of the Liberal group, as official Leader of the Opposition. Manning Doherty, on behalf of the United Farmers and Labour group, constituted by 19 members, gave notice on Feb. 7, before the Speech from the Throne came up for consideration, that he would make a formal protest against a decision which was a violation of constitutional practice and a personal affront. The protest was made on Feb. 12 on a question of privilege; but the Speaker ruled that any question of privilege must relate to a matter affecting the personal honour of the Member. He did not consider that the subject could be brought up except through the ordinary routine of a resolution placed on the order paper. The ruling was challenged and sustained by a vote of 83 to 18—all the Liberals voting with the Government. The motion for the adoption of a humble address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was presented by Major J. F. B. Belford, of East Northumberland, and seconded by W. S. Haney, of West Lambton, whose speeches were temperate and well argued, but as the debate proceeded from day to day it appeared that the Farmer (or Progressive) group, under inspiration of Mr. Doherty, was resolved to test the judgment of the House on the matter of non-recognition. He moved a want of confidence amendment, based upon this question, but on Feb. 18 the Address was carried without division. The position of the Premier was given Feb. 13, when he showed that the organization called the United Farmers of Ontario, by declaration of their President, W. A. Amos, was not "in politics". From the beginning of the Session there was a spirit of disputation in the air, and sometimes of ill-temper, but not more than is usual among unsuccessful parties after a general election. Cross-firing by Mr. Doherty and Mr. Raney on the one side and the Premier and the Attorney-General on the other was a daily activity.

On Mar. 4, Speaker Thompson gave a ruling on Mr. Doherty's petition. He said, in part: "After having given the matter very careful consideration, I, as Speaker, do now recognize the Honourable Member for East Kent as Leader of an Opposition group of more than fifteen Members in the Legislature within the meaning and for the purpose mentioned in Sub-Section 3 of Section 75 of the Act of 1920." The Speaker added that his powers were limited

to the action he had taken. He could not designate Mr. Doherty as Leader of the majority Opposition in the House, and he saw no object in varying the seating arrangements already made. Such a change would not conduce to harmony among the Members and might prove a hindrance to the transaction of the business of the House. At the same time, the Speaker said it would be his pleasure to see that the Member for East Kent and his followers were afforded every convenience and accommodation. By reason of this decision, Mr. Doherty, a titular Opposition Leader, received an additional indemnity of \$1,500, as provided in the Act.

Late in 1923 the United Farmers' Convention had declared itself as opposed to political action as an organization, but the resolution was ambiguous in its terms, and caused some confusion of thought in the country. The Government which had been defeated was a Farmer and Labour administration; its financial operations induced the United Farmers to pause and consider if it were desirable to gratify the ambitions of a few "Progressive" politicians by endangering the good-will of the Clubs. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas the social, educational and economic features of our movement have suffered by our political activities;

"And whereas an immediate partial solution of our agricultural problems can be brought about through co-operative marketing of our products on a commodity basis and co-operative buying of necessaries, activities which can be perfectly carried out by our organization;

"And whereas, as an occupational organization, we should be in a position at all times to appeal to or criticize any Government which may be in power on matters affecting our industry or the common good:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, that the United Farmers' Organization of Ontario take no political action as a Party, but confine itself to the aims and objects laid down in its Constitution;

"And be it further Resolved, that since political action is necessary to the full attainment of our aspirations and ideals, we do not oppose the formation of a political Party which shall embody these principles."

The remnants of the former administration, first under the leadership of Manning Doherty and then of W. E. Raney, may be counted as the Progressive Party, based on U.F.O. principles, but no one can tell whether or not it has any body of support in the country. It is a Party formed without either approval or opposition by the class it is supposed to represent.

The Budget. Hon. Mr. Price, Provincial Treasurer, made his Budget speech on Feb. 19. It was not an optimistic deliverance, but carried out the official promise that the finances would be candidly dealt with. The Treasurer reported a deficit on Consolidated Account of over \$15,000,000. In his introduction, the Minister declared that he had abolished a "Capital and Extraordinary Expenditure" column, instituted in the public statements by the former Administration, and was putting under Ordinary Expenditure such items as the grants to schools, the charges by commission investigations, and the discount on loans, which made a gross of well over \$4,000,000. By a proper system of accounting, he said, the

accounts of the past four years would show for the period a total deficit of \$24,449,830. The Ordinary Receipts had been \$38,507,311.09, the Ordinary Expenditures, \$39,305,439. The Capital Expenditure, including payment of maturing loans, had been \$63,009,982. The Trésurer startled the House by declaring that the Province had had heavy losses in exchange and otherwise through the purchase of outstanding succession-duty-free bonds in England and the floating of loans in the United States. Someone had profited, he said, to an amount of at least \$300,000, and the Government was resolved to find out who the offenders were. The Capital Assets of the Province were listed at \$355,783,107. Direct liabilities were \$303,391,291.

The Minister announced that a special audit of receipts in all Departments had been instituted, and already an "outlandish situation" had been revealed in one office, where cheques and currency were held in the fyles pending the completion of formalities. No less than \$34,500 was outstanding on billiard and poolrooms which were operating without licenses. On the whole, the speech was a clear statement of the financial position of the Province. The system of accounting was new, and gave a candid, if startling, view of the Province's financial condition. Hon. Mr. Price revealed complete familiarity with his subject, and there was a note of determination in his promises to put an end to irregularities in the transaction of Provincial business. Elsewhere will be found a record of the enquiries by the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Doherty, on Feb. 21, made a contribution to the Budget Debate by reclaiming that the Ferguson Government in its first three and a half months of office had spent more money than the Drury Government in its first eight months. He declared also that the Treasurer had brought down, instead of a Budget, "a financial burlesque". Harold Fisher, of Ottawa, Liberal, on the same day declared that, although the Treasurer had made some improvements in the manner of presenting the Public Accounts, still more might be made. Now the ordinary man did not understand them. They seemed to be designed with a view to the concealment of information. Mr. Fisher was not impressed with the declarations of the Provincial Treasurer. "Jeremiah weeping in despair," he said, "was a silly optimist compared with the Honourable Gentleman. The huge deficit is due to three things: a falling revenue, overspending, and bookkeeping, and the greatest of them is bookkeeping."

Hon. Mr. Nickle spoke on Feb. 26, pointing out errors in Mr. Doherty's figures in rebuttal, and making a strong case in support of the Government. Excellent speeches from the Liberal viewpoint were made by Aurelien Belanger, of Russell, and Alexander Mewhinney (W. Bruce), and on Mar. 5, W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, summed up the views of his group in the House. He protested against the "bulking" of small amounts in the Public Accounts, urged the Government to balance the Budget and avoid the piling up of interest charges, demanded a thorough investigation

by the Public Accounts Committee on the suspicious bond deals, and objected to the appointment of a Legislative Secretary for Northern Ontario as unnecessary and extravagant. Hon. Mr. Price concluded the debate. The Premier announced that an amendment moved by Mr. Belanger was a subtly-drawn want-of-confidence motion, and the division followed. The Government was sustained by a vote of 70 to 23—a majority of 47 in the first test of the Session.

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1924, the Treasurer issued a statement of the financial position. This was the first announcement of its kind in the history of the Province, and enabled the public to have information which ordinarily they would not have had until the Legislature met in 1925. Mr. Price amplified this preliminary announcement when he came to deal with the accounts in his Budget speech of Mar. 5, 1925. He was able to show that the Ordinary Receipts, or revenue, had increased from \$34,110,212 in 1923 to \$40,540,923, an improvement of \$6,430,711. There were substantial increases in all departments excepting one. The receipts from succession duties were about \$300,000 more. Other items showed remarkable improvements. An even more encouraging feature was the reduction in expenditures. Mr. Price had predicted in February, 1924, that expenditures would probably go down, while revenues might go up about \$4,000,000. The actual result was large decreases in a number of departments, such as the Prime Minister's, \$367,218; Legislation, \$142,633; Law enforcement, \$142,229; Education, \$522,093; Lands and Forests, \$267,572; Public Works, \$150,639; Highways, \$301,715; Treasury, \$131,656; Provincial Secretary, \$646,339. There were proofs of resolute economy except where the efficiency of the public service demanded more money. The result was a saving in controllable expenditures of \$2,629,453, which the uncontrollable item of interest on borrowed money reduced to \$295,750. Mr. Price was able to claim an actual improvement in Provincial finances of \$4,137,662. The deficit in 1923 had been \$15,195,226, while for 1924 it was reduced to \$8,468,764. Two-thirds of the Provincial expenditure, he pointed out, are uncontrollable, and this is the condition any Government has to face.

The O.T.A. On Mar. 6 began a long and vigorous debate on the enabling Bill, authorizing the Government to secure a popular judgment on the Ontario Temperance Act. The second reading of the Bill was moved by Hon. Mr. Nickle. W. E. N. Sinclair criticized the excessive powers granted by the Bill to the Government; the leaving to Administrative discretion the time of the vote, the nature of the questions, and the possibility—under the wording of the Bill—of submitting not one, but a series, of plebiscites. W. E. Raney, former Attorney-General, asked why there should be a third referendum within five years, and argued that the Government was yielding to pressure from the "wets". Mr. Raney's comments invited reprisals. The debate lasted seven hours, and was then



Hon. G. HOWARD FERGUSON.
PRIME MINISTER
& Minister of Education.



Hon. W. F. NICKLE.
Attorney-General.



Hon. W. H. PRICE.
Provincial Treasurer.



Hon. JAMES LYONS.
Min. of Lands & Forests.



Hon. JOHN S. MARTIN.
Min. of Agriculture.



Hon. SIR ADAM BECK.
Chairman Hydro-Elect. Power Comm'n

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Hon. GEO. S. HENRY.
Public Works & Highways.



Hon. LINCOLN GOLDIE.
Provincial Secretary.



Hon. CHAS. MCCREA.
Min. of Mines.



Hon. DR. FORBES GODFREY.
Min. of Labour & Health.



Hon. JOHN R. COOKE.
Min. without Portfolio.



Hon. DR. LEEMING CARR.
Min. without Portfolio.

adjourned. On Mar. 12 the battle began again. Premier Ferguson was stern in his complaints that the discussion had been constantly outside the issue, and charged that the extremists of the Province had distorted the situation and misled the public. He promised that the Government would pursue a straightforward course; that the questions would be intelligible and fair. "A year hence," he said, "our bitterest opponents will be unable to say that the Government has not dealt honestly and fairly with this question, and is not entitled to the approval and endorsement of the general public." Mr. Nickle, who closed the debate, declared that he belonged to a group of public men who believed that a Government should assume the responsibilities of government. The Bill passed the Committee stage on Mar. 12.

The Church Union Bill. The private Bill providing for the organic union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches was introduced on Feb. 26 by C. R. McKeown, of Dufferin. It provided that the general property of the denominations should be vested in the United Church, and was a measure rather complicated in its details, though simple enough in principle. It came before the Private Bills Committee on Mar. 26, and was supported by Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, Rev. Dr. W. T. Gunn, Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, and McGregor Young, K.C. Opposing speakers were D. L. McCarthy K.C., and Rev. Thos. MacMillan. The arguments in favour were that the proposed division was desired by a majority of the people affected, as a means to greater efficiency in Christian endeavour, and that it was the result of matured judgment. The complaint of anti-unionists was that the popular votes taken did not represent the true opinion of the churches, and that the principle of the Bill was coercive and unjust. The argument was continued on Mar. 27, and so much popular interest was shown that the meeting of the Committee had to be held in the Legislative Chamber. There were demonstrations of approval and disapproval, and Hon. Mr. Nickle had to threaten the closing of the galleries before a semblance of order could be secured. On Mar. 28 the Private Bills Committee, after a fervid session, disapproved an amendment demanding a new vote in the churches by the precarious majority of one. But at its next meeting, on Apr. 1st, the Committee demanded the re-drafting of the Bill. It reappeared on Apr. 9, and was unsatisfactory to the supporters of the Union. Therefore, Mr. McKeown applied for the privilege of withdrawing the Bill, to await the decision of the Federal Parliament on the Bill before that body. Hon. Mr. Nickle decided, after careful study of the constitutional question, that the right of withdrawal rested within the control of the mover. The Attorney-General quoted May's Parliamentary Practice, which held that the Private Bills Committee sat as a Court, and that the Bill remained in the control of its sponsor just as a case in Court remained in the control of the plaintiff and could be dropped by him at any point in the argument.

Bills Presented by Hon. Charles McCrea. On Feb. 26 the House had second reading to Hon. Charles McCrea's Bill to provide for a one cent per unit bounty on iron ore. The Minister explained that, although Ontario had enormous deposits of iron ore, no pig-iron was produced in the Province. The reason was either the low grade of the ore or the admixture with the iron of sulphur, titanium or other elements which hindered smelting by ordinary methods. The ore had to be treated or "beneficiated", and the necessary process demanded establishment of a plant costing millions. It was to encourage private capital that the bounty was proposed. Mr. McCrea pointed out that the present American sources of iron ore were nearing exhaustion, and there was always the possibility that the United States might place an embargo on the exportation of any portion of the remaining natural resources of the Province. It was important that Canada should prepare to meet any such emergency. The House was friendly towards the proposed legislation, and also approved an amendment to the Mining Act equalizing mining taxation.

There was "a certain liveliness" with respect to another Bill sponsored by Hon. Mr. McCrea, which came up for second reading on Apr. 8. It was a Bill to amend the Natural Gas Conservation Act of 1922. That legislation had provided that townships which had granted to the gas companies franchises for running main pipe lines to the cities and towns from the producing wells should not be subject to the jurisdiction of the Gas Commissioner named to control the industry. Hon. Mr. McCrea declared that under this arrangement farmers still had the right to free gas by running connecting pipes to the mains. Some had abused this right, to the disadvantage of the general public served. For that reason the Bill proposed that no landowner should have the right to use more than a "reasonable quantity" of gas; and gave to the Commissioner the right to say what a reasonable quantity should be. It was a measure distinctly in the interests of conservation. Objection was made by R. N. Berry (Haldimand) and others, on the grounds that the Government was not justified in revising or varying contracts and franchises granted by agreement. Government supporters insisted that exceptional conditions demanded exceptional measures. Nine per cent. of the users of natural gas were using 25 per cent. of the product. The dispute went to a division, and the Government was sustained by a vote of 59 to 24.

Hydro-Electric: the Gregory Report. The completed Gregory Report on the Hydro-Electric enterprise, consisting of 103 volumes of manuscript, was laid on the table on Mar. 13. *Interim* summaries of the Commissioners' findings had been made previously at various times, so that no new information was given to the House at this time other than the cost of the enquiry—\$505,802. There was a lively discussion, nevertheless, on the general question of the value of the Report. The Premier, in presenting the voluminous

document, reviewed in brief terms the conclusions of the Commissioners, and declared that Public Ownership had been vindicated by a Commission which was antagonistic, and had been selected by the former Government because of their antagonism to the principle. Mr. Raney and Mr. Doherty protested against such a statement, but the Premier insisted that the aim of the former Administration was to uncover grounds on which to condemn the enterprise. He also criticized the instruction to the Commissioners to make recommendations, arguing that the Government was seeking to transfer its responsibility for the formation of policy to others. The Report showed, he added, that there was not a shadow of dishonesty attaching to anybody, that the engineering body of the "Hydro" was second to none, and that the whole System was perfect in every respect. Not a single dollar had been diverted. Sir Adam Beck had received the greatest tribute ever paid to a public man in the Dominion. Mr. Doherty agreed that the Report justified the "Hydro" administration, and held that the appointment of the Commission had been necessary. There had been a widespread feeling of public distrust of the Hydro project; if there had been no investigation, the death-knell of "Hydro" would have been sounded. He urged that a selected portion of the Report should be printed. Other speakers participating in the debate in support of the Premier's views were M. M. MacBride (S. Brant), Major A. C. Lewis (Toronto, N.E.), W. G. Willson (Niagara Falls), W. S. Henry (W. Lambton), T. A. Thompson (Lanark), W. Finlayson (E. Simcoe), and Major J. F. B. Belford (Northumberland).

J. G. Lethbridge, of East Middlesex (Progressive), made objection to the unfair assumption that any one who asked a civil question about Hydro-Electric administration was called a Hydro-wrecker. W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, protested against the claim that the Hydro-Electric System was a Conservative enterprise. It belonged to the people as a whole.

When the Hydro-Electric estimates came up on Apr. 1st, Sir Adam Beck spoke at length, explaining the position of the enterprise and foreshadowing the Sixteenth Report, which, up to that time, had not reached the House. He said that the public had saved, in reduced rates for electric energy, over \$200,000,000; urged the necessity for getting on with the St. Lawrence development, and praised the Government for its Bill to grant a fifty per cent. bonus to both primary and secondary rural construction lines. He attacked the former Administration for compelling the Hydro-Electric Commissioners to make a rate of \$8 per horse-power for the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company, when the rate for the district was \$21, and expressed satisfaction that the Ferguson Government had obtained a revision of the contract. In reply, Colonel Carmichael, who had been a Commissioner at the time, declared that he had not acted under instructions from the Government.

The Rural Power Bill came up for second reading on Apr. 10,

when Hon. J. R. Cooke, Government representative on the Hydro-Electric Commission, gave it vigorous support. He declared that only one per cent. of the energy already developed was being used by the agricultural population, and held that from the present policy a much freer use might be expected. It may be explained—for non-technical readers—that a primary line in a rural power district is the power wire strung along the highway; the secondary line is the connection from the farm to the primary. Often, by reason of the spaciousness of the countryside, this secondary line may be half a mile or more in length. All the customers served by a primary line pay in their rates a sufficient sum to meet capital and operating costs on 50 per cent. of the primary line; the Government assuming the other 50 per cent. Until the Session of 1924, each consumer had to pay the capital and operating cost of his secondary line, which made the rates comparatively high. The new legislation lessened this burden by fifty per cent.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission showed that, despite the commercial and industrial depression, there had been a progressive increase in the demand for electric energy. Many municipalities and rural areas, not formerly served, came on the systems in 1923, and the growth of the established municipal lighting and power business made it necessary to provide additional power developments. The number of customers using "Hydro" had increased during the year from 226,040 to 271,327, and the peak production of the thirteen Systems administered by the Commission had reached 685,486 H.P., as compared with 565,944 H.P. in 1922. The total capital investment in these Systems stood at \$178,960,696, and the income of the Commission from sale of power during 1923 reached \$15,397,243. Operating expenses, including maintenance and interest, made a total of \$13,126,377, and \$2,270,865 was reserved for sinking fund, plant renewal and contingencies. The horse-power rates to customers were fixed on an estimate of cost, and the excess collection, as compared with the actual cost, amounted to \$345,588, which was returned to the municipalities that had paid too much.

In turn, the municipalities associated with the Commission managed their own distributing systems, which represented a capital investment of \$62,892,504. Their gross income from consumers in 1923 was \$17,219,044 (over 27 per cent. of the capital investment). Of this amount, the cost of power, the other operating expenses and the capital charges made up \$16,125,291, leaving in the aggregate a surplus of \$1,093,753. It must be understood, however, that each municipality was financially in "a water-tight compartment". It had no responsibility for the operation of any distributing system but its own. This surplus, therefore, was a bookkeeping figure, obtained by subtracting the aggregate deficits recorded by twenty municipalities from the aggregate surpluses of all the rest: \$1,178,-

153, less \$84,400. In practically all cases where a deficit was recorded, the amount was not serious in comparison with the volume of the municipal business, and would be taken up by rate-adjustments. As an instance, Mimico had an adverse balance of \$2,162. Its revenue for the year was \$37,308 from 1,303 consumers.

In connection with the accounts of the municipalities, the Commission reported that thirty had quick assets of cash, bonds and accounts receivable in excess of all liabilities, including the balance of their debenture debt. Twenty-four others had a balance of liability so small that they were expected to be "out of debt" at the end of 1924. The aggregate increase of quick assets throughout the municipal systems in the year 1923 was \$821,290.

Reverting to the generating and distributing Systems under control of the Commission, the Report pointed out that, at Niagara, five generators were operating in the Queenston-Chippawa plant, and the former Electrical Development and Ontario Power Company plants were loaded to capacity. The average generating cost per horse-power on the three plants was \$14.45. "At the time of the opening of the Queenston-Chippawa plant the statement was made that, with a load of 250,000 H.P., the cost of generation from the three plants would be less than \$15 per horse-power. It is gratifying to note that this prediction has been verified at this early date."

On the Severn System, supplying seventeen municipalities and three rural power districts, one small village had a deficit of \$52.12; all the others had a favourable balance on the year's operations. On the Eugenia System, twenty-five municipalities and two rural power districts had an aggregate surplus of \$32,113. Five municipalities had a small loss each. There were no losses on Wasdell's System or on the Muskoka System. The St. Lawrence System, serving ten municipalities, four rural power districts and four companies, had a gross surplus of \$62,952. Three municipalities showed a total deficit of \$1,931.

Concerning the Thunder Bay system, served with energy from the development on the Nipigon at Cameron's Falls, the Report noted the rapid increase in demand by reason of the establishment of two pulp and paper plants, and of the normal growth of business in Port Arthur. Two additional units had been installed in the generating plant, and there was every indication that the demand for power in 1924 would be sufficient to meet both operating expenses and interest charges in full. Satisfactory figures were given also with respect to the Central Ontario and the Trent Systems. During 1923 the Commission operated 3,487.93 miles of transmission line.

**The
Provincial
Secretary.
Other
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By reason of several unfortunate incidents—two of tragic nature—affecting immigrant boys on farms, public opinion had been aroused in favour of a better policy for dealing with such lads, and also with delinquent boys in general. Premier Ferguson, on Feb. 13, blamed lack of inspection by the organizations which had brought the boys to Canada, and lack of supervision after they had been placed. The Government, he said, intended to license these Homes in the Province, if possible, before permitting them to bring out boys, and to ask the Dominion Government to pay the Province for supervising work for which the Province already had the organization. With reference to the general problem of juvenile delinquency, the Premier said that the Government was developing a scheme which it was proposed to put into operation. "We have had presented to us," he said, "a farm near Bowmanville; we have bought another alongside it, and we propose to establish there a school for delinquent boys, and, eventually, another for delinquent girls. We are going to develop it on the cottage plan. It is not to be undertaken as a Government enterprise, because I am afraid that organizations of this kind, when they are entirely under the direction of the Government, do not always invite the support of public-spirited people as they should. What the Government has in mind is to create legislation for a Board, on which not only will the Government have representatives, but on which philanthropic people will also have a place." Assurances of co-operation had been forthcoming from various philanthropic organizations which would contribute to the erection of the buildings. "The thought is," he said, "that the boys should be taken to the open spaces and given schooling there; that they should be engaged in useful occupations in helpful surroundings." The Premier said that he had visited the Shawbridge institution, near Montreal, and had been greatly impressed. He added that the Provincial Secretary had the work now well in hand, and he hoped to make a start on construction in the near future.

When the Provincial Secretary's Estimates were up for consideration on Mar. 26, Hon. Mr. Goldie said that the Bowmanville school had the approval, and would have the support, of the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. He desired to pay tribute to the public spirit of J. A. Durie, of Bowmanville, who had given a site worth \$10,000. Another family, he added, was undertaking to erect a non-denominational church on the grounds.

More than five and a half million dollars was required to maintain the public institutions under the care of the Provincial Secretary. Twelve of these institutions are hospitals for the insane, epileptic and feeble-minded. The Report for the year 1922 presented to the House in 1924 revealed the disquieting fact that over ten thousand persons were treated for insanity within the twelve-month, and that the increase over the previous year reached 962;

enough to fill another hospital. The number of admissions was 2,133; the recoveries numbered 354, which was about 16 per cent., but a small percentage of the resident population. The Inspector asked the question: "Why should there be such a large and steady increase in insanity when the general population is almost stationary? What is the cause, and what is the remedy?"

As bearing on this question, there is special interest in a table showing the assigned causes of insanity in the cases admitted during the year. Of the 2,133 admitted, 1,000 had an inherited predisposition revealed by their family history. In many cases the family history could not be ascertained, but it may be assumed that a considerable proportion of those patients had unfavourable ancestry. There were 656 persons of normal parentage who had a mental breakdown.

Taking the entire number of admissions, about equally divided between men and women, approximately one-quarter were insane from some unascertained cause, and 472 had some disease of the brain or skull. Of the remainder, 165 were insane from senile decay. Setting these cases aside, the most frequent cause assigned was mental strain, worry and overwork, 184. The loss of friends or business trouble was the cause of insanity in 128 cases. Venereal diseases brought 63 to the hospitals in the year, alcoholism, 25, and abuse of drugs, 28. One may justly wonder if this generation is paying too high a price for speed and efficiency and consequent excitement in business and social life. There were 597 deaths during the year out of an average daily population of 8,041; rather more than 7 per cent.

The bearing of immigration on this problem of insanity is explained in the Report, as follows: "The proportion of those admitted born in Canada was 62 per cent.; the proportion of the foreign-born was 32 per cent. Many of the foreign-born came from Southern and Eastern Europe. In 1922 we had 110 persons admitted from this part of the world, and the cost of maintaining them was over \$40,000. Very few of this class have any means, but become public paupers, to be supported by the taxpayers of Ontario. One wonders, when dealing with this subject, how long such an immigration policy should continue, and why the people of Ontario should be taxed to maintain such an alien element who rarely become permanent assets, but are simply floating liabilities."

The expenditure for maintenance ranged from \$85,146 for Cobourg, to \$356,577 for Whitby; the revenue from the farms and from paying patients from \$14,372 to \$78,291 for the same hospitals, so that after all collections possible, there was still a heavy deficit to be met by public money.

The Department of Agriculture. On consideration of the estimates relating to Agriculture and Colonization, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. S. Martin, spoke at length on the status of agriculture in the Province. He began by quoting Federal statistics

to show that Ontario was the leading Province in the Dominion. The agricultural wealth of Ontario was \$1,887,000,000; the agricultural revenue in 1922, \$441,000,000; the number of cattle, 2,833,000; swine, 1,734,000; poultry, 15,203,000; dairy produce, \$59,865,000. In each of these departments the record of Ontario surpassed that of any other Province. The Minister blamed the failure of the U.F.O. co-operative ventures on bad organization and the political ambitions of the leaders. He himself was a believer in co-operation despite the things that had been done in its name, and would do all he could to encourage the principle when organized on right lines. He regretted that the prices for farm products were still low, but there were indications that the farm industry was vigorous and that better days were ahead. He reviewed the success of Ontario pure-bred cattle at the various Fairs in Canada and in the United States, and cited incidents which showed that the swine industry was improving.

Since the Federal Administration had declined to continue its usual grant of some \$300,000 a year for Agricultural Education, Premier Ferguson announced on Mar. 19 that Provincial funds of \$260,000 would be provided to avoid the cutting down of useful and necessary services. At the same time he introduced legislation for the appointment of a Committee of the House to make a general survey of agricultural conditions. The question was debated at length on the following day, not because the Members were doubtful of the value of the proposal, but in order to discuss the causes of agricultural depression. The majority of fourteen speakers in the debate declared that a Protective tariff against American fruits and farm produce would do something to mend present conditions. J. W. Widdifield (Ontario W.) stood for low tariff, declaring that the position of the farmer was the result of world-wide economic conditions, which import duties could not correct. Mr. Widdifield was a lone voice crying in the wilderness.

The soul of the Department of Agriculture is housed in the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, where 443 students, in 1923, were taking the general course, and almost as many more were enrolled for special courses. At the Macdonald Institute for young women 408 took the course in Domestic Science, and 321 others, mostly teachers, attended Summer Courses. Altogether 1,564 persons were registered at the College during 1923. Teaching and experimental work was conducted on 2,500 plots, and nearly 2,000 farmers were furnished with pure seed with instructions and information for conducting tests on their own farms. In the Poultry Branch, the Chemistry Department, the Horticultural Department, the Dairy Department, and the Bacteriology Department, there was great activity. Two new plant diseases were discovered, the Chestnut blight, and the *Coryneum* Twig blight of the Manitoba Maple.

In the Veterinary Department, an enquiry was made into a new cattle disease arising from a toxic quality in mouldy sweet

clover. Eighty-two students attended the course of the Ontario Veterinary College. Under the Live Stock Branch of the Department, exhibits of pure-bred stock were made at the National Dairy Show at Syracuse, N.Y., and at the Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, with the result that the Ontario herds of Holsteins and Jerseys won first prize at Syracuse, while at Chicago the Clydesdale horses, the sheep and swine, made very heavy winnings. In sheep, 34 first prizes were won. During March and April a Better Live Stock Train toured Ontario. It was made up of one feed car, one car of beef cattle, representing market classes, one car of dairy cows, five cars of bulls for sale, one car devoted to sheep, wool and Canadian-made woollen fabrics, two cars of swine, representing market grades and cured Wiltshire sides made from hogs of each grade, and breeding stock for sale; one car for lecture purposes, one canopy car for demonstration work, one car of poultry and eggs, one diner and one sleeper. The train made 31 all-day stops, and 30 part-day stops; eighty-six cattle lectures, thirty sheep lectures, forty-eight swine lectures, and sixty-four poultry lectures, were given, the total attendance being about 38,000.

Since the value of the Dairy products of Ontario in 1923 reached \$75,085,000, the importance of educational dairy work may be understood. The Department of Agriculture maintained, during the year, two chief instructors, one chief grader, thirty-four cheese factory inspectors and milk testers, four creamery instructors, one assistant grader and a number of minor travelling officials. In the Fruit Branch, the Beekeeping Branch, the Kemptville and Ridgetown Agricultural schools and experimental stations there was much activity, but, as in former years, the work of the Agricultural Representatives was most imposing and influential. These heralds of Better Farming, stationed in every part of the Province, supervise 510 rural school fairs, home garden competitions, poultry breeding stations, manage short courses of instruction, direct Junior Farmers' Improvement Associations, and cattle and stock judging competitions, and act as consulting specialists generally.

As the Hon. John S. Martin had been in office only some three months when the Report was prepared, there was no change of Government policy in the work of the Department. The expenditure administered by the Department of Agriculture during 1924 was \$2,344,215.34—to supervise and improve an industry representing a capital investment in land, buildings, implements and live stock of \$1,769,979,146, and an annual production valued at more than \$250,000,000.

The statistics issued in 1924 for the year 1923 set forth the great value of Ontario's agricultural wealth. The market value of all farm crops was \$219,114,500. Of these hay and clover accounted for \$64,069,155; oats, \$46,937,124; Fall wheat, \$15,976,322; potatoes, \$14,306,447; mixed grains, \$14,290,315; corn (in the ear), \$9,710,461; green corn for silos, \$14,604,408; barley, \$8,487,609.

The live stock statistics show a total value in animals, June 15, 1923, of \$222,026,255. Of cattle the value was \$109,467,066; horses, \$74,542,351; swine, \$19,018,668; poultry, \$12,401,083; sheep and lambs, \$6,597,087. There was an assessed value of rural land, in organized townships, of 25,353,517 acres.

Women's Institutes of Ontario. Social Service is merely another name for Applied Christianity. Its most remarkable example in Ontario is found in the work of the Women's Institutes. In the Report of the Institutes for 1923 there is an article by Mrs. Charles McCoun, from which a few illuminating sentences may be culled: "The Women's Institutes in Ontario are part of a great co-operative educational system, which has for its aim the betterment of home, school, community and country. They are a finishing school for housekeepers. The first essential of Women's Institutes is the improvement of home conditions by studying the laws of sanitation and nutrition that the children may not be denied their rightful inheritance to be well-born. With very little expenditure of labour we can remodel our houses from being mere stopping-places into homes. Our co-operation can be extended to our school not only by assisting in beautifying the school and its surroundings, but by aiding the teacher with our hearty support. It is our opportunity to mould public opinion. We must understand that homemaking is the first profession and agriculture is the second. Women's Institutes can accomplish much by studying market conditions. We have our natural resources, our geographic situation, our raw materials, and we are the descendants of the best people on the globe; why, then, not have the best products commanding premium prices, whether it be milk, butter, cheese, cream, wheat bacon or beef?"

Mrs. McCoun might have said that the Institute is the application to the community as a whole of the excellent features of the women's guilds of the churches; but it has been enlarged and intensified by the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, by the sending of lecturers, themselves women, trained, intelligent, enthusiastic, and, as a consequence, nearly 1,000 of these local organizations are in active life. No one can read the reports of these Institutes without a thrill, for they are the means of bringing to this Province the treasure of a high average of civilization.

Mr. George A. Putnam, Director of the Women's Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture, reported that 70 teaching courses in food values and cookery had been provided, with an attendance of 2,709; 88 courses in home nursing and first aid brought 2,932 pupils; 77 courses in sewing and millinery served 1,472 women, and 235 attended five miscellaneous courses. In addition, lecturers were provided for 655 places, the gross attendance being 73,500. He added: "After twenty years' association with the work of the Women's Institutes as superintendent, I consider it a duty and privilege to set forth briefly in the following para-

graphs some facts which are worthy of consideration. An organization which welcomes all women and girls over the age of fourteen in the district and which seeks to secure membership from every household, and through which all girls and women have an equal opportunity to learn from lecturers and demonstrators furnished by the Government, has proven its worth in a variety of ways, and is deserving of most liberal support by way of efficient service.

"The women in the Institutes, through being both teachers and pupils in their monthly meetings of classes, have added materially to their practical knowledge, and by coupling their own efforts with the services of instructors with special training, their efficiency has been gradually increased, and they have a continuous interest and pleasure in every-day responsibilities.

"They have an ever-increasing appreciation of the importance of clothing, food and housing problems, and they have a growing sense of their responsibility in health and educational matters. While the care of the sick and the treatment of the unfit receive first consideration, the questions of health education, physical examination, preventive methods and systematic medical and dental service are commanding greater attention from year to year. . . The added efficiency in various Government activities through co-operation with the Institutes goes a long way to offset the money expended on the Institutes in demonstrations, lectures, grants, literature and administration."

The receipts of the Institutes for 1923 were \$235,665, including Government grants of \$9,836. The expenditures for community and social service work reached \$141,317.

At the annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions held in Toronto on Feb. 5 and 6, the following officers were elected: President, A. N. G. Smith, New Hamburg; first Vice-President, James McLean, Richmond Hill; second Vice-President, A. T. Morrow, Maxville; Treasurer, J. M. Peart, Hamilton; Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto. Directors: Dr. A. K. Hunt, Carp; W. J. Connelly, Cobden; Clayton Tucker, Stirling; James Byers, Blackstock; R. F. Crosby, Markham; R. C. Nubel, Merritton; W. S. West, Woodstock; N. Douglas, Ilderton; J. A. McLean, Rodney; Neil McDougal, Tara; Charles White, Emsdale; John McFarlane, New Liskeard; M. E. T. Ross, Port Arthur; and F. C. Wagg, Mindemoya. G. de W. Green, of Toronto, was appointed Auditor.

Highways: Work of the Department. The policy of the Government with respect to highway improvement had been outlined on Feb. 18 at the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Motor League by the Deputy Minister of Highways, L. S. Squires. In the unavoidable absence of the Minister, Hon. G. S. Henry, Mr. Squires said, on his behalf, that the new Government was faced with a peculiar problem so far as highway construction was concerned. From certain directions came an insistent demand that the work of

improvement should proceed; from the municipalities there was an equally insistent demand that no more highway costs should be saddled upon them. To solve the problem thus presented, Hon. Mr. Ferguson proposed the establishment of an Advisory Board to go into the matter of highways and determine where the financial responsibility might lie. In the meantime, the Government expected to confine its work in 1924 mainly to maintenance. Yet it was not the intention of the Administration to give up any ground that had been gained in the matter of highway improvement. Mr. Squires, by citing a few figures, showed that the work had only begun. There were 49,875 miles of highway in the older portion of the Province, and only 3,913 miles had any surface better than ordinary earth or gravel. That represented but eight per cent. of the roads. Of the eight per cent., only 597 miles had a surface better than macadam. The Government had a programme of 60 miles of penetration-concrete and 75 miles of macadam, and the intention was to work in the closest harmony with the municipalities interested.

Premier Ferguson attended, on Feb. 28, the dinner of the Ontario Good Roads Association, and in a frank speech elaborated his programme as summarized a few days before by Mr. Squires. He said that not a mile of new Provincial highway would be constructed until there had been an opportunity to ascertain the financial position of the Province with respect to past construction. He added that the Government had no intention of accepting the suggestion that the Province should take over and maintain the entire Provincial Highway System. The policy of the Government would be to do a considerable amount of development in the back townships, "where the enthusiasm had been scant of late". A gasoline-tax was thought to be a fair method of securing revenue for maintenance; the man who used the most gasoline would pay proportionately.

At question time, on Apr. 7th, the Premier informed the House that within the next five years 700 miles of roads in the Province would be given a permanent surface, at a cost of \$28,000,000—the average per mile being between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Some of the roads built by the former Administration had cost \$121,086 per mile; notably, that from Hamilton to Ancaster.

Report of the Department of Mines. The Department of Mines issued, in 1924, a remarkable Report, by Cyril W. Knight, on the Geology of the Mine Workings of Cobalt and South Lorrain Silver Area. Included was a comprehensive description of the milling and metallurgical practice of the Cobalt area, contributed by Fraser D. Reid, James J. Denny and R. H. Hutchison, "an unselfish piece of work done for the love and advancement of the science of milling and metallurgy. It entailed much arduous labour, given ungrudgingly, and without remuneration of any kind. There are too few instances of such service for the public good".

This Report, copiously illustrated by photographs and coloured maps, deals not only with geology and metallurgy, but with the history and production of the various mines, and may be counted as authoritative. It is interesting and reliable, and should have a large circulation among the general public. The following quotations are from the Introduction: "The rocks of the Cobalt silver field, as mining men now know, belong to that much-discussed pre-Cambrian shield, which stretches westward from the Atlantic Ocean about three-quarters of the way across Canada. . . . The writer cannot refrain from stating his belief that there will be found untold riches in the pre-Cambrian shield as years go by. Including the great iron and copper mines in the Lake Superior region, the nickel of Sudbury, the silver of Cobalt, and the gold of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, the region has produced wealth amounting to many billions of dollars. Among the great silver fields of the world Cobalt is only exceeded in silver production by the following three historic camps: Potosi, in Bolivia, with a production of 30,000 metric tons of silver; Guanajuato, in Mexico, with 15,000 metric tons, and Zacatecas, in Mexico, with a production of 14,000 metric tons. Cobalt has yielded 10,375 metric tons to the end of the year 1922. To the end of 1923 Cobalt produced a total of 343,895,780 Troy ounces of silver. The amount of dividends, compared with the quantity of silver produced, is very large. The Nipissing has paid to its shareholders in dividends 66 per cent. of all the money received by the Company.

"The most striking development in the Cobalt silver field in the past two years has been the discovery of high grade ore in South Lorrain, at the Keeley and Frontier mines. The promising development, too, at the Colonial and Genesee mines in the Fall of 1923 has been a cheering influence, and the discovery of a strong vein of cobalt ore, containing small patches of high-grade silver, under a drift-covered area at the Ruby, has raised hopes in that section. These recent discoveries, combined with the fact that the silver-bearing rocks extend across a stretch of country, not yet intensively prospected, at least 70 miles long, appear to justify the belief that mining of silver will continue to be carried on somewhere in this area for many years to come.

"The most interesting development of recent years has been the treatment of great quantities of low-grade ore. The Coniagas, for instance, in the last two years has been milling ore which averaged only between eight and ten ounces of silver per ton."

The introduction to the Milling and Metallurgical section of the Report made the following statements: "The ores of the Cobalt area are a complex assemblage of minerals, of which silver, and to a less extent, cobalt and arsenic, are the valuable elements. It is estimated that 97 per cent. of the silver is found in the form of more or less impure native silver. The chief impurity is antimony. The remaining 3 per cent. of the silver is found in various minerals, in which the silver is chemically combined with sulphur,

arsenic, antimony and bismuth. Gravity concentration will effect a recovery of 80 per cent. of the values from an ore containing 25 ounces of silver to the ton. Early attempts to cyanide the complex ores of Cobalt were unsatisfactory, owing to the heavy consumption of cyanide, the fouling of the working solution, and the prolonged treatment required. The early difficulties were solved by adoption of the practice of fine grinding, by precipitation with aluminium, and, later, with sodium sulphide, and, under some conditions, by a preliminary desulphurizing treatment." In one mill, the Coniagas, which may be taken as typical, the average annual recovery over fourteen years was 1,048,575 ounces of silver, at a total milling and smelting cost of 15 cents per ounce.

The preliminary report for 1924 shows the total value of Ontario mineral production was \$75,556,333 as against \$72,158,389 in 1923. The details for 1924 were:

Metallic	\$51,634,888	Construction Materials	\$11,155,931
Non-metallic	7,597,533	Clay Products	5,167,981

The increases were due particularly to gold and nickel-copper production. The gold output from the mines of Northern Ontario advanced over \$5,500,000. This remarkable gain continued during the first quarter of 1925 when a new high record of \$6,949,636 was established. The year 1924 may, therefore, be ranked as successful in total mineral production, despite the destruction by fire of the Coniagas mill and the closing of the British America Nickel Corporation works owing to the decline in the selling price of nickel. There was a 35 per cent. increase over 1923 in mining claims recorded, the total being 4,949. The Government Railway (T. & N. O.) completed two branch lines, one of 22 miles from Swastika to Larder Lake in the East, and the other from Cobalt into the rich South Lorrain silver region. The quantity production of the principal minerals in 1924 was:

Gold	1,241,736 ozs.	Lead, pig	5,506,756 lbs.
Silver	9,961,315 ozs.	Arsenic, white	3,596,165 lbs.
Copper	17,236,770 lbs.	Natural Gas	7,422,512 M. cu. ft.
Nickel Metallic .	25,448,882 lbs.	Petroleum, crude .	153,766 bbls.
Nickel Oxide ...	12,065,830 lbs.	Salt	202,135 tons

Canada now holds third place among the gold producing countries of the world, owing chiefly to the Ontario output.

Railways and Telephones. The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, in its capacity of an informal Court, dealt with 833 formal applications in the year 1923. All construction and variation of route on railways under Provincial jurisdiction must be approved by the Board, and it also receives and tabulates reports of all kinds from these Railways. In 1923, 26 persons were killed and 391 injured by reason of Railway operation. The average since 1908 was 21 killed and 460 injured. The mileage of electric railways in the Province at the end of 1923 was 377.3; that of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and several small steam roads made a total of 394.5. Twenty-seven miles of the

Temiskaming line were under construction. The gross income of the Toronto Transportation Commission reached \$11,852,334; of the Hamilton Street Railway, \$1,041,594; of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg, \$714,823; of the Toronto and York Radial, \$853,455; of the London Street Railway, \$693,411. The total number of passengers carried on the Railways under the jurisdiction of the Board exceeded 250,000,000; Toronto, of course, furnishing the bulk, with 189,143,145.

The Board also has supervision of all the telephone systems in the Province, which number 637, operating approximately 104,000 telephones and representing an investment of about \$10,100,000. Adjudication is also given in appeals from assessment, in the establishment of public utility services, in land subdivisions, in proposed annexations, and the Board has power to validate debentures in cases where some technical irregularity has been found in the by-laws. Daily sittings are required to transact the large amount of business coming before the Board. The members are: D. M. McIntyre, K.C.; A. B. Ingram, and J. A. Ellis, with H. C. Small as Secretary, and F. Dagger as Supervisor of Telephones.

Health Conditions in the Province. Seven eminent physicians, with Dr. Adam H. Wright as Chairman and Dr. John W. S. McCullough as Chief Executive officer, form the Provincial Board of Health. The Report of 1924 referred with regret to the death of Dr. Robert W. Bell (June 8, 1923), who, for twenty years, had filled the office of Provincial Medical Inspector. He was a leading authority on general Public Health, particularly in the line of epidemiology. "In the diagnosis of smallpox his judgment was usually taken as final, he having seen an unusually large number of cases of this affection."

The Board referred with satisfaction to the fact that Dr. Forbes Godfrey, a member of the medical profession, was in charge of the Department, and added: "One of the earliest acts of the new Minister was to begin the free distribution of Insulin to needy persons requiring this means of treatment for diabetes. A favourable price was secured from the Connaught Laboratories, and by the 1st of September supplies were made available at the eight laboratory centres of the Board, and from the Boards of Health of Windsor, Hamilton and Brantford. Arrangements were made towards the close of the year with the Rockefeller Institute for a supply of tryparsamide, for the treatment of suitable cases of general paresis."

Dr. R. R. McClenahan, Director of the Department of Preventable Disease, reported that eighteen venereal disease clinics were in operation and many demonstrations in treatment had been given to medical practitioners in smaller centres. Educational work by means of films, lectures, pamphlets and exhibits, was carried on more extensively than in previous years, and through the district officers of health a close watch was being kept on all cases of

communicable disease developing in the Province. Two epidemics of Typhoid Fever had been traced to an infected water-supply and had been ended by chlorination.

The following table shows the total number of cases of communicable disease in the Province during the year and the number of deaths:

Disease	Cases	Deaths
Smallpox	335	0
Scarlet Fever	5,011	131
Diphtheria	2,935	244
Measles	10,843	70
Whooping Cough	3,205	181
Typhoid	1,665	212
Tuberculosis	2,150	1,315 (Incomplete)
Infantile Paralysis	205	25
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	64	59
Influenza	(?)	874
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia		207
Acute Primary Pneumonia		2,959

There were 1,699 cases of syphilis and 1,992 cases of gonorrhoea. The Typhoid record was much above the average, because of epidemics at Cochrane, Hanover and Alliston. If the cases and deaths in these outbreaks are subtracted, the residual is 653 cases and 123 deaths throughout the Province. Under the direction of the Provincial Sanitary engineer, F. A. Dallyn, c.e., much is being done throughout the Province to encourage municipalities to filter and chlorinate the water supplies.

Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, reported 180 cases of occupational disease during the year. He had conducted an investigation into the incidence of lead-poisoning in paint manufacturing, and had issued a considerable amount of literature. In the report of Miss Mary Power, Director of the Branch of Maternal and Child Hygiene, occurred the following paragraph, which summarizes admirably the difficulties of Public Health Work in the Province: "While the organization under the control of the Provincial Board is well-developed and capable of performing its work in a highly satisfactory manner, the general type of administration in the municipalities, outside of a limited number of cities, has not had a corresponding development. In the vast majority of the cities, and in all the towns, villages and municipalities, the local organization is little better than it was forty years ago. Too much blame cannot, in fairness, be laid at the door of the medical officer of health for his lack of efficiency. The so-called salary, usually a mere trifle, fails to compensate him for the disabilities incumbency of the office engenders. In short, the part-time medical officer of health is a failure." Miss Power pointed out that in England and in the United States the policy of appointing full-time County Officers had been followed in recent years, and intimated that something of the sort was a pressing need in Ontario.

Of course, the first need is education; to convince the people as a whole that Public Health work is worth the money it costs. In this work, Dr. J. J. Middleton and his staff in the Branch of

Public Health Education have been extraordinarily active in the publication of pamphlets; in the supplying of special articles to over a hundred newspapers in the Province; in the organization of exhibits at the fairs; and in the showing of special moving picture films.

The estimate for the work of the Department in 1925 was \$632,675.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Province of Ontario during 1924 was the enquiry by the Public Accounts Committee. It revealed an astonishing looseness in the Treasury Department during the U.F.O. Administration, by which the Province had been looted of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The methods used were two: first, by securing the exchange on Provincial securities payable in New York funds; secondly, by buying outstanding succession-tax-free bonds and inscribed stock in the open market, and selling them to the Treasury at a fixed price of par and par of exchange. This price had been settled by the Government on recommendation of the Treasurer. The ruling foreign market price of these securities was under 80 (although it might be expected to increase on heavy Government buying), and the prevailing Sterling Exchange rate was about \$4.40. Thus, on a bond of £1,000 face value, which could be bought in London for £800—\$3,520—the Government was ready to pay \$4,860, leaving to the acute middleman a profit of over 50 per cent. on his investment, less his expenses. The price for such securities held in Canada was considerably higher, but the margin below par was sufficient to send bank clerks and financial small-fry scurrying around to the Insurance Companies to buy and rushing up to the Parliament Buildings to sell. After a course of obvious perjury before the Committee, two witnesses broke down and confessed that their profit had been “split” with the Deputy Treasurer, Charles A. Matthews, who promptly fled the country, and was discovered months afterwards operating a lunch waggon in California. He was brought back, tried, and sent to prison.

Meanwhile, the liquidators of the Home Bank had reported to the Attorney-General certain suspicious transactions, tending to show that in connection with a Provincial Bond Issue handled by the bank, there had been a drawback of \$15,000, which appeared to have been received by Hon. Peter Smith, the Treasurer.

At the organization meeting of the Public Accounts Committee, held on Mar. 7, Mr. W. Finlayson, M.P.P., was appointed Chairman, and a resolution was passed, on motion of Mr. Owens and Mr. Bradburn, to summon Mr. Charles A. Matthews as a witness. The testimony of Mr. Matthews, who was Assistant Treasurer, was required concerning the issue, in April and May, 1923, of two lots of Treasury Bills; the first for \$10,000,000, the second for \$5,000,000. This was the beginning of a remarkable series of meetings, at which a good deal of loose practice was uncovered.

It appeared that these securities, bearing five per cent. interest, were payable in New York funds, and were issued at a time when the exchange averaged approximately 2 per cent. They were bought by Douglas K. Ridout, of Toronto, at a discount rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. fixed by Order-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Peter Smith, and Mr. Ridout was fortunate enough to sell them in New York at a rate which brought him a personal profit of about \$100,000. Evidence was received from financial men which tended to show that the bargain was improvident on the part of the Province, and, in the opinion of Mr. G. C. Adam, of the Bank of Montreal, a normal profit on a large transaction such as this would have been in the neighbourhood of \$25,000. Friends of the former Government brought out the fact that the exchange rate was unsteady during the period, and that Mr. Ridout was taking a speculator's chance; but, in rebuttal, the fact was elicited that Mr. Ridout was not in command of sufficient financial backing to guarantee himself against a possible loss. He was not in the position of a Bank or a syndicate of wealthy brokerage houses underwriting such a financial enterprise.

It appeared also in the evidence that the Department had a singular lack of information concerning the Ridout transaction; whether by reason of carelessness or incompetence was not made clear. Mr. Ridout's personal accounts were examined because of a jocular remark he had made that he might be expected to contribute to "The Fund", but, aside from a comparatively small loan made to a Liberal politician, now deceased, there was nothing to show that he had done anything but to consolidate his own financial position, which, up to this time, had been precarious. In answer to Mr. Manning Doherty, he said that after he had made his profit he did not in any way, directly or indirectly, disburse any of the profits to any member of the Government or contribute anything for the purpose of procuring the election of any supporter of the Government.

At the meeting of the Committee, on Mar 24, investigation began concerning the sale to the Province of certain succession-duty-free stock by the Provincial Securities Company and other companies and individuals. The Government had adopted the policy of buying-in these outstanding securities at a fixed rate, which, for the most part, proved to be higher than the current market rate in London.

Thus an opportunity of excessive profit-taking was afforded to persons of adventurous disposition. The Order-in-Council of Feb. 10, 1921, said, in part: "Whereas, the Provincial Securities Company is offering to sell to the Provincial Treasurer £18,200, 4 per cent. inscribed stock, May 19, 1947; £32,400, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. inscribed stock, Jan. 1st, 1955, being part of the said inscribed stock, the Provincial Treasurer recommends that, pursuant to 7 George V., Chapter 3, the Treasurer of Ontario be authorized to

purchase out of the Consolidated Revenue Funds at par and par of exchange, with accrued interest . . .” That is to say, the Government stood ready to pay 100 for this stock and $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$ Sterling Exchange. At this period the current Exchange rate was $\$4.40\frac{3}{4}$, and the quotation on the London Stock Exchange for the securities in question was $76\frac{1}{2}$, or thereabouts.

The Report of the Committee, which summarized the evidence over a long period, said: “Your Committee have investigated the purchase of succession-duty-free bonds from George R. Harris, using the name of the Provincial Securities Company, and your Committee submitted that the whole circumstances were fraudulent and have resulted in a very heavy loss to the Province of Ontario. The said George R. Harris also sold securities to the Province through various companies and corporations he was connected with under similar circumstances, which resulted in the Province paying excessive prices, greatly beyond the market price of such securities. Messrs. Clarkson and Co. have reported to your Committee that the said George Harris, through the Provincial Securities Company and the other corporations, made a profit of $\$125,229$ on these sales.”

Another instance of profiting on the sale of these securities to the Department was enquired into by the calling of two young men, G. M. Hart and Alexander Ross, who, as bank employees, had been adventuring on their own account, making a clear gain of $\$25,000$. On Mar. 25, these two young men, harassed by a long cross-examination, which revealed suspicious gaps in their testimony, resolved to make a full and frank statement. Through their evidence it appeared that the Assistant Treasurer, Charles A. Matthews, had given them a “tip” and had participated in the profit. As a consequence of the information thus elicited, Matthews and one, Mason, who was associated with him, fled the country.

On Mar. 31, at the instance of Hon. Mr. Price, Provincial Treasurer, Mr. George E. Clarkson, one of the liquidators of the Home Bank, was called to give evidence before the Committee. He testified that, in connection with the purchase by the Bank of $\$4,000,000$ of Provincial securities, a rebate of $\$15,000$ was sent by cheque to the Provincial Treasurer in December, 1919. He said that the cheque could not be found, but it was paid in “legals”, or Dominion bills of large denomination, on Dec. 18. In connection with this transaction, Mr. Smith was prosecuted later. It appeared also, according to Mr. Clarkson’s examination of the Home Bank papers, that certain cheques had been issued by J. Cooper Mason of the Bank, in September, from a suspense account, and that, in December, a sum of $\$42,000$ was transferred to that account to cover, approximately, the withdrawals. The implication was, from subsequent testimony by Supervisor Whittaker of the Bank, that this amount had been improperly expended at the Parliament Buildings. Hon. Mr. McGarry, who had been Treasurer under the Hearst Administration, asked permission to testify, and declared,

under oath, that nobody received five cents commission with respect to any loans or financial transactions with the Home Bank. "I received none, and know of no person who received anything," was his declaration. On a later occasion, stung by implications in a newspaper article, he returned and reiterated the statement—with emphasis.

Mr. M. J. Haney, who had been President of the Bank, was ill at the time of the enquiry, but, although unable to come for examination, he made affidavit that he had never received any money from J. Cooper Mason for any person or party at the Parliament Buildings, or to be sent there; that he had never paid any sum whatsoever to Hon. Thomas McGarry or made any contribution to any Party campaign fund.

The Committee's Report contained the following paragraph: "The Treasury Department submitted a statement to the effect that the Province had lost, on the purchase of inscribed stock and succession-duty-free bonds in England, through Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis and Company, the sum of \$570,072. Mr. H. G. Pepall, the Manager of the Company, stated to the Committee that there was no record of these transactions in the Ontario office, and that the business had been carried on entirely in England, and that there was no one in Ontario at present who had any knowledge of the details thereof." In all, thirty-four witnesses appeared before the Committee during the eighteen meetings, which concluded on Apr. 17.

The outcome of these sensational proceedings, and of the disclosures in the Home Bank investigation, was that Hon. Peter Smith, Æmilius Jarvis, Sr.; Æmilius Jarvis, Jr.; H. G. Pepall, and Charles A. Matthews, Jr., were brought to trial. At the Criminal Assize Court, Toronto, beginning Oct. 20, Chief Justice R. M. Meredith presiding, Hon. Peter Smith, the two Jarvises, and Pepall, were arraigned on charges of theft and conspiracy. The trial terminated Oct. 23, when Smith was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, and Jarvis, Sr., to six months in the York County Jail, and ordered to pay jointly a fine of \$600,000. There was no finding against Jarvis, Jr., and Pepall, who were released. The case against Charles A. Matthews, Jr., was proceeded with Oct. 27 before the same Court, Mr. Justice Mowat presiding. Matthews had been found in California, arrested, and brought back for trial. He was found guilty on two counts of the indictment against him: breach of trust as a Crown officer, under Section 140 of the Criminal Code, on evidence that he had shared in the profit on a sale of Provincial bonds, and, under the Secret Commissions Act of 1909, for having accepted gifts to show favour to those who were transacting business with the Provincial Treasurer. His sentence was two years in the Penitentiary.

The Lieutenant-Governor at Prorogation. The speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Prorogation, on Apr. 17,

is, perhaps, the best possible summary of the Legislative work of the Session. After mentioning a conference between the Ontario Government and the Government of Quebec to discuss subjects of mutual interest, His Honour approved of the protest against the excessive diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the Chicago Drainage Canal in violation of treaty obligations, and complimented the House on the state of the Hydro-Electric enterprise and the extension of the bonus on rural line construction. He continued as follows: "Legislation which you have adopted respecting the sale of securities will prove of special interest and value to the investing public. The Act requiring the registration of brokers will place the business of selling securities on a more satisfactory basis, and will thereby afford a substantial measure of protection to buyers.

"The amendments to the School Law, made this Session, have had in view, mainly, the equalization of the means of support in the secondary schools and the revision of the method of distributing the aid of this Legislature to the elementary schools. It is believed that a just and generous policy on a wider basis, designed to stimulate educational efficiency, especially in the less wealthy sections of the Province, will have far-reaching and beneficial effects."

His Honour mentioned, with approval, the improvements to the Mining Law and the legislation to permit for a bounty on iron ore, continuing as follows: "By the adoption of legislation for better fire protection, you have dealt with conditions that seriously endanger the forested regions of the Province. A new field of usefulness for the Workmen's Compensation Board has been opened up by the legislation assisting that body to aid in the rehabilitation of workmen temporarily incapacitated by injuries. A thorough revision of the Insurance laws has been effected in the consolidating measure you have enacted. One of the useful purposes served by this legislation is that it is a long step towards uniformity of statutory insurance requirements throughout the Dominion. Among other measures of a beneficial nature are Bills to establish a Ministry of Health; for the appointment of a Legislative Secretary for Northern Ontario; to abolish a bonusing of industries by municipalities; to establish a Mining Court; to enable the Government to consult the people regarding liquor legislation; to provide for the licensing of hotels, and for many other purposes.

The death, Sept. 13, of Frederick J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms since 1867, removed a picturesque figure in official life and the oldest servant of the Legislature. He was 81 years old.

The Judicature Act; Decision of the Privy Council. The Attorney-General was sponsor for an amendment to the Judicature Act, which came up for second reading on Apr. 10, and evoked some debate. The Bill proposed to reconstitute the Court of Appeal and re-assign the Judges (as appointed by the Federal authority) to various duties. Stripped of its technicalities, it

assumed the right of the Province to eliminate the Second Divisional Court, of which Mr. Justice Latchford was Chief Justice. Mr. Nickle explained that the system had not been sufficiently flexible, and for lack of available Judges, some of the Courts were congested. U.F.O. and Liberal Members detected in the measure a means of taking revenge upon Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford because he had presided at the timber enquiry and had been critical of Hon. Mr. Ferguson. This view was expressed at length—and not without vigour—by Harold Fisher, of Ottawa, and W. E. Raney, former Attorney-General. The Premier and Mr. Nickle disclaimed any such petty motive on the part of the Government, but, in the course of the debate, explained that the assumptions of the Bill, as to the power of the Legislature to pass it, were questioned by Federal authority: “Since Confederation,” said the Attorney-General, “the Dominion Government has not only been appointing the Judges of the Supreme Court, but has been determining what offices of the Supreme Court the Judges should occupy and what titles they should work under. This Bill has provoked a sharp letter from the Minister of Justice.” A part of the letter read as follows: “You will, I am sure, not be surprised when I say that the Dominion cannot relinquish the powers which it claims to possess, and which have been recognized ever since the Union; neither can it subordinate these powers to Provincial authority. Consequently, I ought to tell you at once that if this Bill be enacted, I would feel it my duty to recommend that it be immediately disallowed. . . . Of course, if it be your deliberate opinion that the Legislature of the Province has authority to regulate the appointment of the Chief Justices and the Judges who are to constitute the divisions, I would consider carefully any proposal which would be made for the judicial trial of that interpretation.” In reply, Hon. Mr. Nickle wrote: “Since you challenge the right of the Province in this respect, it would appear inevitable that the matter will have to be determined by the proper judicial authority.” After a debate, which at times became warm, the House passed the Second Reading of the Bill by 55 to 14, and it received the Royal assent Apr. 17. When this measure came before the Privy Council in 1925 that Judicial body declared against it.

Despite the fact of his filling the arduous post of Prime Minister, Hon. Howard Ferguson, as Minister of Education, showed by his activity in educational policy his deep interest in the question and his thorough knowledge of the subject. The progressive steps taken include: a revision of the public school course of study and the simplification of the regulations; the minimizing of home work by the pupils; a modification of the system of distributing the elementary school grants voted by the Legislature; a change in the method of selecting the Governors of the Provincial University, so that the graduates could elect members of their body, from among whom the Lieutenant-

**Educational
Affairs ; the
Hon. Mr.
Ferguson as
Minister.**

Governor-in-Council may choose Governors. All these changes met with acceptance, and the Minister made a number of speeches during the year expounding his policy, which was based, as he told an audience at Hamilton, Feb. 1st, on this principle: "We are apt to say that Ontario has the best educational system in the world. I find no fault with the system, but it is the application of it that must be taken care of. What phases must we emphasize? We must adopt the type which is best adapted to the people of this Province. We must have an educational system which meets conditions as we find them in Ontario. We are through educating people for the United States. We have reached a stage where we must put a premium on our ability to keep our own people at home."

The latest statistics of the Department showed 7,022 elementary schools; an enrolled attendance of 610,322 pupils, an increase of nearly 10,000 over the preceding year; and a total value of \$85,467,626 in school sites, buildings and furniture. The average salary of male teachers throughout the Province was \$1,644, and of female teachers, \$1,117.

For the school year 1923-24, the number of Continuation Schools was 189, and of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, 183. The expenditures on secondary schools was \$7,249,589, and the attendance was 66,784. The total expenditures on both elementary and secondary schools was \$48,034,564. It was announced that the long doubtful question of money grants withheld from Separate Schools by the Department's interpretation of the law would be settled by decision of the highest courts by means of a non-contentious suit by the plaintiffs.

The fifth Annual Convention of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation was held on Dec. 27 in Toronto, when the following officers were elected: E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.PAED., Toronto, President; (Past President, Walter Clarke, B.A., Hamilton); First Vice-President, H. W. Bryan, M.A., Renfrew; Second Vice-President, Miss J. W. Carter, M.A., Galt; Treasurer, A. S. Zavitz, B.A., Peterborough; Publicity Secretary, J. H. Hardy, B.A., Perth; Continuation School representative, G. A. Clark, Drayton; General Secretary, S. H. Henry, Toronto; Editor, Walter Keast, B.A., Toronto.

The Toronto Teachers' Council elected, for 1924, the following officers: President, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.PAED.; Vice-President, Miss Helen A. Arbuthnot; Past President, D. A. Norris; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles G. Fraser.

Higher Education; The University of Toronto. Dr. H. J. Cody, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, reporting for the year ending June 30, 1924, mentioned the completion of Simcoe Hall, the new Administration Building, at a probable cost, including furnishings and equipment, of \$400,000. A similar amount would be expended, when all accounts were in, on the new wing of the University Schools. He announced that the departments of History and Political Economy had been accommodated in Baldwin House at St. George and

College Streets, purchased in the previous year. The expenditure for salaries and maintenance reached \$1,972,743; the net revenue was \$1,017,016, to which was added the Legislative grant of \$880,000, leaving a net deficit of \$75,727. This was charged to the Contingent Fund created out of available balances of former years which stood at the beginning of the year at \$164,480.

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University, reported that the total staff numbered 583, of whom 70 were professors, 61 associate professors, 56 assistant professors, and 90 lecturers. There were 2,331 students in the Faculty of Arts; 877 in the Faculty of Medicine; 566 in Applied Science; 348 at the College of Education; 43 in Forestry; 56 in Music; 367 in the Graduate School; 270 in Social Service; 61 in Public Health Nursing, including 61 double registrations. The total number of students was 4,859, of whom 1,866 were women.

Of the 563 who entered the first year in Arts, 341 took honour courses and 222 the pass course and the respective percentages of failure were 11 per cent. and 21 per cent. Estimates based on the experience of some years showed that only from 45 to 50 per cent. of those entering upon an Arts course received the degree; many students, from one cause or another, found it necessary to begin earning their living before finishing the course. Naturally the percentage of graduates in the faculties of Medicine and Applied Science was larger than in the Arts classes.*

Concerning the distribution of Insulin, Dr. F. G. Banting's notable discovery for the treatment of diabetes, Sir Robert Falconer wrote: "The Insulin Committee had been extending the use of Insulin throughout the world and has been successful in controlling the quality and price of the output by securing trademarks and patents in many countries and, in others, by transferring them to trustworthy representatives who will carry out the aims of the University. It has been a difficult piece of work, partly because there were no precedents for the policy adopted by the University; but, happily, the results have been good and the Governors may have the satisfaction of knowing that the great discovery made in its laboratories has been of incalculable benefit, at very low cost, to sufferers in every part of the world.

"During the year the Nobel Prize was awarded to Professors Banting and Macleod; the Hunterian lectureship in the Royal College of Surgeons in London to Dr. W. E. Gallie, and a position on the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to Professor J. G. Fitzgerald. Benefactions during the year included a bequest of over \$400,000 in the will of the late E. C. Whitney, and \$650,000 for a School of Hygiene from the Rockefeller Foundation.

"On June 5th," the President continued, "The Soldiers' Tower was dedicated with a very impressive ceremony. Few if any nobler memorials have been erected anywhere and it will signalize for centuries the devotion of graduates and undergraduates to their country and the cause of humanity. Further loans were made last year to soldier students which brought up the total to \$164,136 granted in five years to 539 persons. Hereafter the loans will practically cease and a system of scholarships will be established in accordance with the original purpose. The members of the Alumni Federation deserve the thanks and congratulations of the University on having dispensed so worthily the \$350,000 which they raised to commemorate the services of their fellows."

The financial statement showed the assets of the University standing at \$11,127,114.75.

Professor J. P. McMurrich, Dean of the School of Graduate Studies, reported to the President of the University the nature of the research work carried on during 1924. "The detailed record was impressive, even imposing. In every branch of the physical sciences important problems

* NOTE.—See Section on Education, Journalism and Science for Honorary degrees conferred by the University of Toronto.



RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.
Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and made a Member of the
Privy Council, July, 1925.

were under investigation, and while the scientific work seemed to overshadow the humanistic, that is to be expected in a scientific age."

Owing to the lamented death of Sir Edmund Walker, the position of Chancellor was filled by the election of Chief Justice Sir William Mulock. It has twice happened that the Chancellor of the University, who is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Governors, has also been Chief Justice of Ontario. Sir William, who succeeded Sir William Meredith and Sir Edmund Walker, respectively, in these offices, came also to the Board in this dual capacity. In 1861, 1862, and 1863 Sir William was a Study Master in the College. The Chief Justice's career both in public life and judicial life has been remarkable. He was made a Privy Councillor in July, 1925, and his efforts to place the Banting research fund on a firm financial basis shows an activity of mind and body noteworthy in a man of 81.

At the Provincial Matriculation Examination A. F. W. Plumtre won the third Edward Blake Scholarship for General Proficiency and the first Edward Blake Scholarship in Mathematics.

Victoria, Trinity, Knox, McMaster and St. Michael's. At Victoria College during the academic year of 1923-1924 539 students were registered in the Arts Course, 91 being in the fourth year. In Divinity the registrations were 143. Twelve Professors and Instructors were in the Faculty of Theology, twenty-five in the Faculty of Arts. The Divinity Convocation on Apr. 21st brought three candidates for the Degree of B.D., and the honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on four notable Methodist clergymen: Rev. A. P. Addison, B.A., B.D.; Rev. C. W. Brown, B.A., B.D.; Rev. F. E. Malott, B.A., B.D., and Rev. Bishop F. W. Wayne of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission in India. Rev. James Endicott, Secretary of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church, preached the Baccalaureate sermon on Apr. 20. At the Toronto Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, the following resolution was passed on June 16: "That this Conference expresses appreciation of the high standard of educational work being carried on by Victoria College; its entire confidence in its theological teaching; its pride in the spirit which prevails among both faculty and students, and of the achievements of the latter in the yearly examinations, and earnestly commends the College to the sympathetic interest of, and generous financial support by our people".

From June 22 to 25 the College was the scene of the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the National Federation of Settlements. Among the visitors and speakers were Miss Mary E. McDowell, Dr. Graham Taylor, and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, R. A. Woods of Boston, James A. Rath of Honolulu, and E. St. John Catchpool of London, England.

The assets of the College, lands, buildings, and endowment have a value of \$2,396,994.

Arts students of Trinity College numbered 136, and the Arts teaching staff numbered nineteen, Dr. W. A. Kirkwood continuing as Dean of the Faculty. The Divinity Faculty numbered twelve, Rev. Dr. C. A. Seager, M.A., Provost of the College, having succeeded Dr. Mercer as Dean of Divinity. Dr. A. H. Young returned to the staff after a year's leave of absence. Dr. G. F. Kingston was promoted to the Professorship in Ethics, and Rev. H. C. S. Morris to the Chair of Church History. Founders' Day, Jan. 15, was suitably celebrated by a thanksgiving service followed by a dinner in the Hall. The annual Divinity Convocation was held on Apr. 24, when the Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Right Reverend Edwin Frederick Robins, Lord Bishop of Athabaska, and upon Very Reverend Horace Crotty, M.A., Dean of Newcastle in New South Wales. The progress on the new building in Queen's Park was most satisfactory and the classes will open there for the academic year of 1925-1926.

Knox College, Toronto, had 66 students in Arts and Medicine preparing for the Ministry or the Mission Fields of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; 41 taking the regular course in Theology; 6 taking special or post graduate work; 11 from the Missionary or Deaconess Training Home and 10 University students taking Religious Knowledge options. There were no changes in the staff during the year. At the Eightieth Annual Convocation on Apr. 15 the Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.D., of London; Rev. Prof. Wm. Manson, M.A., B.A. (Oxon.), of Knox College; Rev. John T. Taylor, B.A., of Indore, India. Of the special prizes and scholarships; four, of a gross value of \$255, were awarded to a woman student in Theology, Miss Caroline E. MacLaren.

McMaster University conducted by the Baptist denomination reported for 1924 an enrolment of 250 students in Arts, 50 in Theology and 37 in graduate courses leading to the Degrees of M.A. and B.D. Chancellor H. P. Whidden reported a faculty of twenty-six professors and eight assistants. At the May Convocation James Ten Broeke was honoured by the Degree of LL.D.

St. Michael's College had an enrolment in Arts of 193.

Queen's University, Kingston. 608 students were registered in the intra-mural Arts Course and 776 in the extra-mural. The Summer classes numbered 696. In Applied Science there were 240 students; in Medicine, 274; in the Banking Course, 241; in Chartered Accountancy, 246. Deducting dual registrations, the University served 3,059 students.

Dr. O. D. Skelton, head of the Economics Department and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, was granted a year's leave of absence in order to accept the Post of Counsellor of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Ottawa. His place was filled by Professor Matheson of the Mathematics Department. Other new appointments were: Dr. Thomas W. Gibson of Ottawa, Professor of Pharmacology; George Humphrey, B.A., PH.D., Professor of Philosophy; H. R. MacCallum, B.A., Assistant Professor of Philosophy; J. A. Gray, D.S.C., Chown Research Professor of Physics; R. Trotter, B.A., M.A., PH.D., of California, to be Associate Professor of History. Vice-Principal Watson, former head of the Philosophy Department, retired from active work, and Professor A. S. Ferguson of the same Department resigned to accept the Chair of Philosophy at the University of Newcastle, England. Associate Professor J. O. Lofberg of the Classics Department resigned to go to Kentucky, and was succeeded by M. D. C. Tait, B.A., of Oxford.

Benefactions were received from the widow of Dr. Mundell, from Dr. Lawrence Pierce, Toronto, and from Professor S. A. Mitchell of the University of Virginia. Bequests of about \$11,000 were received from the estates of J. Nathan Day and W. D. Macpherson. The Women's Residence, to be opened in the Autumn of 1925, will cost about \$180,000 and will accommodate fifty-two students. The dining room will seat 150. The Douglas Library, which cost \$385,000, was completed and afforded ample room for the administration offices as well. A Pathological building in connection with the General Hospital is under construction. The Medical Building, burned in August, was re-built as a two-storey structure. The Jock Harty Arena, burned in the Spring, was also re-constructed and equipped with an artificial ice plant. R. H. F. Manske, J. Macklin, Sask., and Donald C. Rose of Ottawa, graduates of 1924 in the Faculty of Applied Science, were awarded Science Research Scholarships of the 1851 Exhibition, London, England.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred at the May and October Convocations: LL.D., A. P. Knight, M.D., Kingston; H. P. Biggar, London, England; J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa; Ira A. MacKay, M.A., PH.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, McGill University; Walter Scott W. McLay, M.A., D.LITT., Dean of Arts, McMaster University; Dr. John F. Kidd,

C.M.G., Ottawa; Charles Mair, Lethbridge, Alta.; James Mackintosh Bell, B.A., Almonte; Samuel A. Mitchell, M.A., Virginia. D.D., Rev. W. M. Kannawin, Rev. G. Watt Smith.

Sir Robert L. Borden, former Prime Minister of Canada, was chosen Chancellor in succession to Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.

University of Western Ontario. The registration of students at the University of Western Ontario, London, was 489 at University College; 33 at Assumption College (Sandwich); 55 at the Ursuline College; 100 in the Medical School; and 9 in the Public Health School, a total, deducting duplicates, of 639. The 489 in University College included 51 extra-mural students, 55 at Summer School and 90 specials. At Convocation on May 30, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. F. G. Banting (Toronto), Francis Walter Merchant, of the Department of Education (Toronto), and Norman Scott Grass (Minneapolis). At the Special Convocation of Oct. 16, in connection with the opening of the new buildings—admirably designed and noble in situation—the LL.D. Degree was conferred upon K. C. Babcock, PH.D. (Illinois); Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (McGill); A. T. DeLury (Toronto); Bishop Fallon, D.D., of London; Nathaniel C. James, PH.D. (London); L. D. Klinck, D.L. (British Columbia); Gordon J. Laing, PH.D. (Chicago); A. Stanley MacKenzie, PH.D. (Dalhousie); H. P. Whidden, D.D. (McMaster); Rt. Rev. David Williams, D.D. (Huron College).

Among the notable ceremonies of this occasion was the unveiling of a beautiful War Memorial presented by the County Council of Middlesex. Sir Arthur Currie officiated.

Additions to the staff included William Gifford Martin, PH.D. (Cornell), English; Dorothy Turville, PH.D. (Columbia), Romance Languages; William Hilliard Nethewery, M.A. (Toronto), Romance Languages; E. P. W. Macdonald, B.A. (Queen's), Political Economy; Gregory Brodsky, A.INST.P., Physics; W. Challoner Benson, C.A., and W. F. Marshall, Commerce. Professor Lewis Piaget Shanks, PH.D., of the Department of Romance Languages, was on leave of absence.

Ontario Agricultural College. From June 6 to June 13, 1924, the Ontario Agricultural College celebrated its Semi-Centennial, and entertained some thousands of visitors. Many of these were graduates or ex-students who came from all parts of this Continent. The permanent staff under President Reynolds numbered 63, the temporary staff, 13, and there were 24 graduates engaged in research work. G. J. Spencer, B.S.A., M.S., Lecturer in Entomology, resigned.

Other Schools and Colleges. In Upper Canada College the attendance showed an increase of 26 over 1923. In the Preparatory School there were 48 boarders and 208 day-boys; in the Upper School, 112 boarders and 210 day-boys, a total of 578. Just at the close of the year 1923 came the death of John Honsley Crake, M.A., who had been Dean of Residence since 1917 and a member of the staff for 24 years. He was a man greatly beloved whose death was a distinct loss.

Following the death of Mr. Crake, the Upper School staff was augmented by the appointment of G. F. Bell, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, a former Master, and W. Dobson, B.A., of Queen's University, Kingston, a former Herbert Mason Gold Medalist of the School. Appointments to the Lower School staff, taking the places vacated by the resignation of J. A. M. Galilee, and P. H. Ketchum, were A. F. Lillip, B.A., of London University; A. Bonham Edwards, B.A., of Christ's College, Cantab., and W. R. Stewart of the Toronto Normal School.

Ridley College at St. Catharines maintained its usual high standard during the year. There were 57 boys in the Lower School and 136 in the Upper, a total of 193. Following the resignation of Messrs. Buil and

Oates, D. H. Curphey, M.Sc., and K. A. MacKenzie, late Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, were appointed to the staff. In July Colonel George Thairs died. He had been Bursar of the College since its foundation. The Government of the School has been changed from that of a Company with share capital to that of a Corporation without share capital, controlled by a Board of Governors.

At St. Andrew's College, Toronto, Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald continued as Principal and there were no changes in the staff. Sir Joseph Flavelle, BART., accepted the office of Chairman of the Board of Governors. The enrolment was 270, 150 being day-boys.

The Toronto High School of Commerce, an institution which is a variant in secondary teaching, had an enrolment of 1,937 day students and 2,500 in the evenings. Owing to the congestion, another school of the same type was built in the Eastern part of the city. R. H. Eldon, B.A., continued as Principal, having seven Department Directors and a total staff of 45.

Bishop Strachan School for Girls, Toronto, reported a registration in 1924 of 389, of whom 100 were in residence. Havergal College, Toronto, had 270 day girls and 84 boarders in the Senior School and 245 day girls and 26 boarders in the three Junior Schools associated with the College. The staff numbered 69 teachers. On Jan. 24 Miss M. E. Knox, Principal since 1894, died after a brief illness. Miss Marion Wood, B.A., of Westfield College, London, for 27 years a member of the staff and, in recent years, Vice-Principal, was appointed Principal, and Miss Jessie Dykes, M.A., as Vice-Principal. During the year the Northdall property of 27 acres opposite Lawrence Park was purchased as the site for the proposed new school. Alma College, St. Thomas, a girls' school of high standing, had an enrolment of 65 residents and 195 non-resident students. There were two students from Peru, two from Mexico City, one from Bermuda, several from the United States, and three, the daughters of Missionaries, from China. An efficient alumnæ organization, the Alma Daughters has branches in every part of Canada. Mrs. J. D. Curtis of St. Thomas was elected President for 1924.

The Vote on the Ontario Temperance Act. As provided by the legislative enactment, a vote of the people on the Ontario Temperance Act was decided upon, and Premier Ferguson announced, July 24, that such vote of the electors would take place Oct. 23. The exact wording of the questions to be submitted was not announced in July, the Premier assuring the Province that: "It is the intention of the Government that the questions will be so framed that there will be no possibility of perplexity as to their meaning or uncertainty as to the conclusions to be drawn from the vote."

A brief history of previous Ontario votes on this question may conveniently be given here. In 1894 Ontario voted 192,489 for prohibition and 110,720 against. Shortly afterwards the Imperial Privy Council gave judgment dividing the Provincial and Federal spheres of authority on the question, and the Legislature passed an Act regulating the liquor traffic, but not prohibiting it. In 1898 the Dominion plebiscite was held. Ontario voted 154,498 for prohibition and 115,284 against. The vote of the entire Dominion was 278,380 for and 264,693 against. Thereupon Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that such a majority, with but 23 per cent. of the electors on the list voting, did not warrant a prohibition law. In 1902 the

Ontario Legislature passed a prohibition law, similar to that of Manitoba, to go into effect if it was approved by a number of electors exceeding half the total number of electors who voted in the approaching Provincial general election. The general election was some months previous to the referendum. On this vote the standing was 199,749 for and 103,548 against prohibition. While this majority was substantial, it was not sufficient to put the Act into force. In 1916 the present Ontario Act was passed by the Hearst Government as a War measure, to be voted on after the War was over. This vote took place in 1919, on general election day, four questions being submitted to the electors. The first, which was the key question of the ballot, "Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?" received 777,537 nays and 370,248 yeas. After this vote the Dominion Government amended the Dominion Temperance Act so that a Province, by a majority vote of its electors, might prohibit the importation of intoxicants from another Province or elsewhere. This vote was taken in Ontario on Apr. 18, 1921, and the prohibitory clause was passed—539,556 votes to 372,682—giving the Province "bone-dry" prohibition. The questions submitted in Oct., 1924, were agreed to by both parties to the controversy, and were as follows:

1—"Are you in favor of the continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act?"

2—"Are you in favour of the sale as a beverage of beer and spirituous liquor in sealed packages under Government control?"

The result was not regarded as favourable by strong adherents of either view of the question. Over 1,125,000 votes were cast. Those who declared for the Act as it stood numbered 585,676, those against, 551,645; a majority of 34,031 for the Act. The majority came from the rural districts, the urban centres, as a whole, being contrary-minded. That a change in public sentiment had declared itself was not denied, and the *Pioneer*, the organ of the prohibitionists, asserted, Nov. 14, that a critically dangerous condition faced the Province, and should be dealt with strongly and at once. Both before and after the result, Premier Ferguson announced the policy of the Government to be that, in any event, there would be no return to the bars, that illegal sales by "bootleggers" would be rigorously suppressed, and that "should the public decide that the principle of the Ontario Temperance Act be continued, we will bend every energy to carry into full effect their wishes". After the result was known, he issued a statement declaring: "The popular will will be recognized and accepted, and the Act will remain upon the statute book. The Government will use its best efforts to give it efficient enforcement. The fact that the majority, as compared with the vote of 1919, has been much reduced, may make it more difficult properly to enforce the Act, as public opinion is an essential factor in law enforcement. But, as an opportunity was given to those opposed to the legislation to express their view, and as a majority pronounced against that view, the Government expects

that the verdict will be accepted, and all efforts made toward the better enforcement of the Act will have the support of the people, irrespective of their personal views."

The Government, therefore, had to consider how best to maintain the principle of the Act while making its enforcement practicable. When the Legislature met on Feb. 11, 1925, the Speech from the Throne announced that "Legislation will be introduced to amend the Ontario Temperance Act by enacting that liquor, with an absolute alcoholic content by volume of more than two and a half per cent. shall be conclusively deemed to be intoxicating, and to further amend the Act to facilitate enforcement". A controversy at once broke out as to whether this was a fulfilment of Government pledges, or foreshadowed stronger beer and a return to the bars. The charge was met and answered in the Legislature, on Feb. 17, in a very able and eloquent speech by the Attorney-General, Hon. W. F. Nickle, who dealt briefly, but comprehensively, with the history of liquor law reforms and prohibition legislation in Ontario. He outlined the difficulty of enforcing the Act and the evidence that public sentiment had modified its support of the law. The anomalies of the law were also pointed out, the sales from the dispensaries, which indicated a growing desire for strong liquor, and the sales of native wine, allowed by law, where beverages with a proof spirit content of from 22 to 28 per cent. could be bought. There were also 30,000 permits for home-brewing. In addition to these factors was the export of liquor made in the Province and controlled as to export by the Federal authorities. In view of these conditions and of opinions expressed by authorities on what drinks were intoxicating and what were not, and, in view of their conclusion that any beverage containing as little as 2.75 per cent. by weight of alcohol is not intoxicating, the Government had resolved to legalize the sale of a beverage with but 2.5 alcoholic content by volume. This would amount to 4.4 proof spirit, or an increase of but 1.9 over the present legislative standard. If some redress were not given to the conditions arising out of the Act it would be doomed to extinction. The people were being driven to become whiskey drinkers and drinkers of illicit liquor because they could not get a beverage that was palatable, refreshing and non-intoxicating. The Government was substantiating its pledge and maintaining the principle of the Act. Its policy was based on sound scientific principles. The definition of intoxicating liquor in the Act would be left exactly as it stands, and that definition will be made to apply to liquor where alcoholic content is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. absolute alcohol by volume or greater. Then its sale would be illegal. The Government had no hesitation in saying to the people: "We have maintained the policy we outlined to you." Mr. Nickle's speech was issued in pamphlet form. Later on in the Legislature, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, in a powerful speech, defended the policy of his Government, and argued that, in due course, the criticisms now uttered would be shown to have no foundation. The amendments

were passed by the House, and in May the new 4·4 beverage was put on sale under strict regulations against bar sales.

From the comments of those opposed to the Government's policy and the supporters of the Act as it stood unchanged, the assurances as to the new beverage were not accepted. It was manifest during the first part of the year 1925 that experience alone would determine the success of the policy, as neither the "Wets" nor the "Drys" expressed satisfaction with it, and no evidence was forthcoming, in so short a time, to indicate the final conclusion of the solid temperance forces of the Province.

Investigation of the Settell Charges. A startling episode was the arrest, Oct. 4, of Clarence Settell, an Ontario Hydro Commission employee, and for years Secretary to Sir Adam Beck, on charges of theft and forgery. He had cashed a Hydro cheque for \$29,990 at Hamilton, and was on his way to the United States when stopped. After arrest he wrote a letter making charges against Hydro management. These charges were fully investigated before Judge Snider, of Hamilton, appointed a commissioner by the Ontario Government for this purpose. The enquiry was held in Toronto. Settell was released to give his evidence. The Commissioner's report exonerated all the employees supposed to be implicated in Settell's statement of wrong-doing. Against Sir Adam Beck no charge was made. As the money was recovered, the case against Settell was reduced to one of theft and, having elected to be tried by a Judge without a jury, he was sentenced to a term in jail. The promise of a sensation vanished.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

By

J. C. Sutherland, B.A.

**General
Conditions ;
Session
of the
Legislature.**

Commercially and industrially the Province of Quebec did not escape that general character of "marking time" which the financial authorities agree upon as the predominant feature in the Dominion in 1924. The same authorities agree, however, in the statement that the year ended with well-founded hope for the succeeding year. The history of the basic industry of agriculture in Quebec serves to illustrate the fact of improvement towards the end of the year, and the consequent growth of general confidence. The Spring opened cold and wet, and a superabundance of rain still later seemed to make the prospects of good fodder and root crops doubtful. This period of uncertainty naturally had its depressing influence upon business activity during several months, but before the end of the season had been reached better growing weather supervened, and in most districts substantial crops were gathered. The superabundance of rain which for a time seemed to threaten the crops had, nevertheless, most beneficial effects in another important direction. The losses by forest fires were diminished to a minimum, the few which broke out having been well handled under the fire-fighting policy adopted in 1924 by the Government of the Province. The lumbering and paper and pulp interests consequently benefited in the fact that their domains were largely held intact. The lumbering business was still comparatively inactive from lack of sufficient foreign demand, but the pulp and paper industry, in spite of lowered prices, through increased competition, enjoyed a favourable year.

In 1924 there were forty companies in Quebec engaged in the manufacture of pulp and paper products, whose total daily output was 7,770 tons. Of this total 2,953 tons consisted of groundwood, 2,125 tons of newsprint, 1,190 tons of sulphite and 585 tons of kraft. The remaining 917 tons were of various products, principally mechanical pulp, wrapping, roofing felt, binder, heeling and fibre board, cardboard, writing and tissue, etc. The total output for the year, therefore, was considerably over two million tons. The principal companies were the following: Belgo Paper Co., Ltd., Shawinigan Falls; Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., Bromptonville and East Angus; Brown Corporation, La Tuque; Canada Paper Co., Ltd., Windsor Mills; Chicoutimi Pulp Co., Chicoutimi and Chandler; Donnacona Paper Co., Donnacona; Dominion Paper Co., Kingsey Falls; E. B. Eddy Co., Hull; Gulf Pulp & Paper Co., Clarke City; International Paper Co., Three Rivers; Laurentide Co., Grand Mère; Price Bros. & Co., Jonquière and Kenogami;

Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Beauharnois; St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., Three Rivers; St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., Cap Magdeleine; Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., Three Rivers.

Under the heading, "Quebec's Standing", the Calgary *Herald* of Jan. 5, 1924, paid a remarkable editorial tribute to this Province, saying among other things: "Is there another province in Canada that under intelligent government guidance has shown as great agricultural advancement in the last 15 years? The results of its splendid road policy are admired by visitors from all parts of the world. These roads are now built and maintained by the Province. . . . Quebec for years has been given the most conservative government in Canada. Sane laws have kept the people employed, prosperous and contented. The English-speaking provinces can take lessons in government from that old Province."

Death of the Lieutenant-Governor. On Jan. 2, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur died at "Spencerwood", the official residence, after a short illness and having filled the office of lieutenant-governor but one month. Mr. Brodeur had a distinguished public career. Born at Beloeil in 1862 he entered Parliament at the age of 29, was a member of the House of Commons for 20 years, Speaker for 4 years, a cabinet minister under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 7 years, and a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, 12 years. A man of recognized outstanding ability, sterling character, and broad judgment, his death at the age of 62 was deeply deplored throughout the Province. He was succeeded as lieutenant-governor by the Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, M.L.C., who was born at St. Ours, in the county of Richelieu in 1851, educated at the College at St. Hyacinthe, and later attended McGill University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in 1876. Since 1897 he had been a professor of the Law Faculty of the University of Montreal.

Session of the Legislature. The first Session of the Sixteenth Legislature, which had begun in the latter part of December, 1923, was resumed in the new year. The Bill of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, affecting the education of non-Catholic and non-Protestant children in Montreal, and more particularly the Jewish children; the Government measure for the loan of \$15,000,000.00 to the Banque Nationale, and the bill of the Protestant Board of Verdun, were the subjects of earnest debate in the first weeks, either in Committee or in the House. The bill of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal asked for the repeal of the Act of 1903, which placed the Jewish population under the Protestant boards, subject to the same obligations and enjoying the same rights and privileges as the Protestants. The bill of the Protestant Board of Verdun asked for a cash grant of \$50,000.00 and the imposition of a tenants' tax amounting to five per cent. of the assessed rental. The Montreal difficulty had arisen from the fact that certain members of the Jewish population of Montreal had been demanding representation on the Protestant

Board. In the previous year the Board had obtained legislation by which the extra cost of educating the many Jewish children in the Protestant schools was met by making the difference between the amount of taxes received from Jewish proprietors and an estimated cost of \$60 per pupil a first charge on the taxes on incorporated companies, before these taxes were divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic boards of the city. This arrangement, which also included an increase of two mills in the taxes on the companies, was supported by the Roman Catholic commissioners of Montreal. By its bill, however, the Protestant Board desired to ensure its complete control of the Protestant schools as a Protestant Board.

At the Public Bills' Committee the Board was represented by Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, K.C., Rev. Dr. Dickie and Charles Laurendeau, K.C., the last mentioned introducing himself as the "Catholic representative of the Protestant School Board". Mr. Laurendeau, in explaining the bill, stated that, at Confederation, only two school systems had been recognized: Catholic and Protestant. In 1903 a law had been passed making Jews Protestants for educational purposes. The Bill of 1922 had changed nothing in this line, but under the suggested legislation of 1924 the Jews would have the privilege of education under either the Catholic or Protestant school system, with payment of taxes to a neutral panel for distribution. Mr. Laurendeau further stated that opinion had been given by counsel that the law of 1903 was unconstitutional. Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.L.A., member of the Public Bill's Committee, submitted that Mr. Laurendeau would have done well to have court judgments to cite in support of his contention, but the latter was of the opinion that the Legislature was the right place for the discussion of such a matter. Mr. Bercovitch in reply stated that an attempt was being made for the establishment of a school system for non-Catholics and non-Protestants without the children's parents being consulted.

Premier Taschereau pointed out that it had been agreed, after the matter had been discussed last year, to let matters stand as they were for a year, and that the year would not be up until June 1, 1924.

After discussion in which Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary; W. S. Bullock, M.L.A.; Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture; Brigadier-General Smart, M.L.A., and others had taken part, the Premier stated that the whole question, including the Verdun situation, would be referred to a commission consisting of three Catholics, three Protestants and three Jews. The Protestant Board of Verdun, in their bill, had asked for financial relief from the situation which had arisen there, due to the fact that most of the Protestants of Verdun are employed in Montreal and live in houses in Verdun owned by Roman Catholics. The bill asked for a cash grant of \$50,000, and the imposition of a tenants' tax amounting to five per cent. of the assessed rental, this tax to be divided between the Catholic and Protestant Boards in proportion to the respective number of children attending the schools. The Commission ap-

pointed later by the Government consisted of Sir Lomer Gouin, Aimé Geoffrion and J. Auguste Richard for the Catholics; Sir Arthur Currie, Hon. W. G. Mitchell and E. W. Beatty for the Protestants, and Samuel W. Cohen, Michael Hirsch and Joseph Schubert for the Jews. Their report, presented at the end of the year, will be referred to later.

The Government bill, providing for a loan of \$15,000,000 to enable the Banque Nationale and the Banque d'Hochelaga to be merged, was explained by Premier Taschereau at the sitting of Jan. 17. He spoke for an hour and presented the case with great clearness and earnestness. "I will surprise no one," he said, "in stating that the decision to which my colleagues and myself have come, after weeks of reflection, not to mention anguish, has deeply stirred public opinion. I do not believe that the legislators of this Province have had to face as difficult a problem as this since Confederation. Some see in the solution we propose an audacious innovation. Others, and I hope to prove to the House that these are correct, see in our plan at least a very sincere desire on our part to preserve the credit of the Province, its splendid reputation for stability, and confidence in our institutions, also to keep intact a part of the heritage of a race which has its place in the greatness and development of our country, a sentiment for which no one will think of blaming us."

Passing then to the practical issues involved, Mr. Taschereau reviewed the conditions which had impaired the credit of the Banque Nationale after 70 years of existence. During the War, with a capital of \$2,000,000, it had deposits of over \$55,000,000, savings of the masses. In those days there was general confidence. There was hardly any idea of bad investments, and the Bank was obliged to employ all the millions entrusted to it. "I do not wish to defend or to excuse certain unfortunate transactions," said the Premier, "unfortunate specially when the period of depression came." Among these investments, Mr. Taschereau gave the history of "La Compagnie Machine Agricole de Montmagny", which had received an advance of nearly \$5,000,000, the total of the Bank's reserve and capital. He next paid a high tribute to Hon. Georges E. Amyot, who, when the condition of affairs was presented to him, had foregone a trip to Europe for his health and had subscribed, together with a few friends, a million dollars of new capital.

Mr. Taschereau then pointed out that the Bank had 230,000 depositors, one in ten of the population of the Province; the general disaster which would follow the closing of the Bank; and reviewed the steps by which it had been deemed advisable to unite the Bank with the strong Banque d'Hochelaga by the support of the proposed Government loan. The plan adopted had the strong approval of Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, and of Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada. The consequences of the Act would be that the Government of Quebec would turn over to the merged banks \$15,000,000 of its bonds,

bearing interest at five per cent., and payable in 40 years. No restriction was attached, so that this loan would be a liquid asset. The present dividend of ten per cent. would next be paid to the shareholders, the shareholders of the Banque Nationale receiving one share of the merged Bank for two of their own shares. A sinking fund of \$124,500 a year would be paid to the Government. The capital of the merged banks would be \$5,500,000, with a reserve fund of \$4,000,000 absolutely intact. While the Government did not anticipate that the bonds would be sold by the merged banks at 5 per cent.—their credit enabling them to borrow cheaper than that as long as that security was in reserve—the amount was made fifteen millions, because it had been made plain that that was the sum necessary to ensure the reconstruction of the assets of the Banque Nationale.

Arthur Sauvé, leader of the Opposition, criticized the measure, holding that more details were needed in regard to the situation of the Banque Nationale. He said he was ready to sympathize with the small depositors, but he made a distinction between them and the administrators of the Bank's affairs. He also considered the precedent a dangerous one, and questioned if banking was a provincial affair, though he would not test the legality of the matter on the latter point. Hon. E. L. Patenaude (Jacques Cartier) also discussed the question from the point of view that the matter was one of federal rather than of provincial concern. An amendment calling for a committee with full power to call for documents was moved by Fred Duranleau (Montreal-Laurier), and this was defeated by a vote of 43 to 17.

The Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on Jan. 26 by Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, showing a surplus of \$4,604,370, in addition to \$1,000,000 applied to reserve for working capital, and \$150,000 for insurance. Sales for the year totalled \$19,812,781; revenue from permits, duties, seizures and fines, less enforcement expenses, amounted to \$1,337,273, making the total profit \$5,754,370. Eighty-seven Liquor Commission stores were operated. The members of the Conservative Opposition demanded an enquiry into the operations of the Liquor Commission before the Public Accounts Committee, which was granted. The enquiry lasted several days, the president of the Commission, L. B. Cordeau, k.c., being present. The chief item under enquiry was that of the prices paid by the Commission for the imported wines and liquors, the Government holding that it was not in the public interest to disclose these prices in view of the fact that in a number of instances the Government was able to obtain the wines and liquors at less than market price on account of the size of their purchases.

Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his Budget Speech on Jan. 16, showing ordinary revenue for the year ending June 30, 1924, as \$21,634,641; ordinary expenditure, \$19,930,275, with a consequent surplus of \$1,704,365. The liabilities formed a total of \$69,661,632, while assets aggregated \$21,990,829. Mr. Nicol

added: "In the steady march towards normal conditions, the Province of Quebec played a very substantial part during the year. I am not unmindful of the remarks that have been made in this House by members of the Opposition since the opening of the Session. The Government has been criticized for the low price of farm products, and for the financial difficulties of the farmer and the colonist. Notwithstanding that which has been said, we remain optimistic, and believe that hard work and economy will bring old-time prosperity to the farmers of the Province." In an editorial commending the Budget Speech, the *Montreal Gazette* concluded as follows: "Such are the main features of a budget that comes in succession to many of like nature, and that is among the factors which go to support the Treasurer's claim that in the period following the War, with its losses and injury to trade, Quebec has been the most prosperous of the provinces of Canada."

In the Budget debate, the Conservative Opposition attacked the large expenditures on roads and colonization roads, agricultural demonstrators, and general increase in Provincial taxation. Premier Taschereau and Hon. J. E. Perrault replied.

The bill of Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, providing further aid for the fight against tuberculosis and infant mortality produced considerable debate, owing to the fact that Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the *Montreal Star*, in a joint letter to the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, had given the opinion that the amount asked for in the bill (\$100,000 per year for five years) was inadequate, and had offered personally a sum of \$500,000 for the purpose. Mr. David, in introducing the bill, stressed the fact that the sum asked for by Government was supplementary to that already expended, and that the actual expenditure during the next five years would be about \$600,000 a year, or a total of \$3,000,000 for the five years, to fight tuberculosis and infantile mortality. He also gave the details of \$566,000 spent in the previous 18 months in anti-tubercular warfare, and referred to educative measures as the best means of combating the white plague.

Other questions which were the subject of debate during the Session were in regard to forest protection, municipal inspection and the Government Child Adoption bill. This last bill was new in its character, and contained many features safeguarding the personal rights of the adopted child. Among other things, the illegitimacy of a child shall never be mentioned in the record of the petition for adoption, nor in the judgment, nor in the registers of the court. The bill providing for a tax of two cents per gallon on gasoline used in automobiles, trucks, etc., gave rise to considerable debate, Mr. Sauvé contending that it was unnecessary in view of the annual surpluses of the Government. Premier Taschereau replied, stating that this tax should be considered conjointly with the Automobile bill, which considerably reduced the taxes on autos—the Ford cars, for instance, of which there were 23,000 in the Province, receiving a reduction of \$9.50, which meant a drop in revenue of \$200,000. There was a slight increase in the rates

for heavy machines, which caused so much wear and tear to the roads. The gasoline tax also provided revenue from the many Americans who used our roads, in the same way that Canadians visiting the United States contributed to the state revenues in that country. Moreover, the tax on the heavy trucks was left entirely to the municipalities, in the case of trucks which were not used outside the municipal limits.

In the bill providing amendments to the City of Quebec charter Premier Taschereau introduced a clause which would enable the City Council to have a Protestant alderman elected. The Premier characterized his amendment as a "graceful gesture on the part of the French-Canadian Catholic majority of the City of Quebec", and an example of the broad-minded spirit of the Province.

The Session prorogued on Saturday, Mar. 15.

Legislation. Among the important legislative Acts of the Session were the following:

The Act which provided for the issue of bonds of the Province to the amount of fifteen million dollars for the purpose of the fusion of the Banque d'Hochelega and the Banque Nationale.

The guaranteeing of a loan of \$150,000 for Ste. Agathe; several Acts giving further powers to the Quebec Streams Commission for the development of storage dams on the rivers Ste. Anne (de la Pérade), du Loup du Nord. An Act establishing a Paper-making School at Three Rivers.

The Act which provided for a referendum to be held by any municipality with regard to Daylight Saving Time. The Act amending the Quebec Public Health Act, provided, for the first time, for the compilation of the vital statistics of the Province by the Director of the Provincial Health Bureau, including all statistics in regard to births, marriages and deaths.

A comprehensive Act respecting Motor Vehicles repealed eleven previous Acts on the same subject and part of another. The declaratory and interpretative provisions, among other things, classed the various kinds and purposes of motor vehicles. The basis upon which the tariff of registration fees is made is (1) class of vehicle, (2) weight. Motor vehicles owned by a Government, a tractor possessed by a farmer and employed exclusively on a farm, hospital ambulances, and municipal vehicles for the transportation of sick persons, prisoners, etc., are free from registration. Pleasure vehicles possessed by persons living outside the Province are exempt from registration for three months. Another Act provided for a tax of two cents per imperial gallon on gasoline.

An important Act, respecting public lands and forests, placed the management and control of fire protection in all lands belonging to the Crown under the Minister of Lands and Forests, as well as in all forests placed under his jurisdiction, and further provided the machinery for a general system of fire protection in conjunction with the limit-holders of the Province.

An Act provided for the classification of cream by the owners of butter factories, who were bound to convert the different classes of cream into butter separately, and distribute the proceeds of the sales among the patrons according to the quality, and in proportion to the quantity of cream, supplied by each.

To facilitate the prospecting of minerals and ores in the new mining districts of the Province, the Quebec Mining Law was amended to provide more adequately for the registration of mining claims which may be staked.

An Act respecting the Department of Municipal Affairs provided for the creation of a bureau of inspector-auditors, whose officers would visit the offices of the municipal councils of the Province. The inspector-auditors are required to ascertain whether the books, registers and archives of the councils are properly kept and in accordance with the law, whether the security for the secretary-treasurers is valid and sufficient, the public monies administered according to law and the laws respecting the revenues and expenditures of municipal corporations observed. The officers are further required to make necessary suggestions gratuitously, regarding a uniform system of accountancy.

An Act amended the Act 2544 of the Revised Statutes of 1909, declaring the Protestant Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction to be at the same time Director of Protestant Education. The statutory Elementary School Fund was increased by the sum of \$50,000 annually.

Other educational acts were those which enabled the Montreal and Quebec Catholic School Commissioners to borrow money for the building of schools, and an Act respecting Protestant schools and school taxation which provided for the union of the Protestant boards of Montreal and Verdun, at their joint request.

An Act respecting the repression of certain disorders in houses built on the frontier lines of the Province was designed to prevent the transmission, illegally, of liquor to the United States.

**Municipal
Affairs
and Other
Depart-
ments.**

In April, 1924, Premier Taschereau assumed direction of the Department of Municipal Affairs, which had previously been under that of the Provincial Treasurer. One important event of the year was the coming into force of the Act 14, George V., chap. 32, which created a bureau of Inspector-Auditors.

The need for such a bureau had been frequently urged by the municipalities themselves, through the Provincial Union of Municipalities. The object of the Act was to place at the disposal of the municipal councils experienced and capable officers to assist the councillors and secretary-treasurers in the adoption of efficient methods of accountancy and administration.

The progress of the Department in six years had been most marked in regard to municipal credit, the greatest care having been exercised in the authorization of municipal bonds. Municipalities which a few years ago could hardly sell their bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. at 88, 90 or 92, now dispose of their issues at 5½ per cent. at par. One feature of the protection offered to investors was that by which the sinking funds of all municipal and school corporations must be deposited in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer. Another point that the Premier referred to in his report as Minister of Municipal Affairs was that regarding the certification of municipal bonds, every one of which bears the certificate of the Minister establishing its legality. Bonds issued under a bye-law approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and bearing such certificate, are valid, and their validity cannot be contested for any cause whatsoever. Premier Taschereau considered this Act as one of the most important ever passed in the domain of municipal affairs. The Report also included a number of resolutions passed at several conventions of the Union of Municipalities. One resolution suggested that the Executive Committee of the Union of

Municipalities be asked to co-operate with the Department of Municipal Affairs with the view of removing the practice of undervaluing properties when the valuation rolls were prepared in the municipalities. Another resolution recommended that the loans of school corporations be subject to the same control of municipal loans by the Department of Municipal Affairs. This recommendation was carried out by an Act of the Legislature in 1924. 103 municipal loan bye-laws, aggregating a sum of \$18,568,727.28, received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Department of Roads. Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, reported that the number of roads maintained by the Government in 1924 had increased to a total of 37, with a total length of 1,679 miles. Out of these 1,679 miles of highway, nearly 1,050 were gravel roads. Nearly 600 miles of improved municipal (rural) roads were under the charge of the Department by request of the municipal councils. The Minister stated that his Department paid much attention to this matter of co-operation between the Government and the municipalities in the case of rural roads. In 1924, 565.48 miles of road were built, and 115.59 miles were under construction; 119 miles of earth roads were improved, and 105 bridges and culverts were built under the direction of the Department. The total length of all roads built and controlled by the Roads Department up to Dec. 1, 1924, since the inauguration of the Good Roads policy, was 5,928 miles, of which 3,719 were gravel and 1,783 miles were macadam. 230 section-men were employed on the Provincial and Regional highways alone, making an average of 7 miles for each section of road. The section-men were on duty from after the Spring thaw until the return of the Winter snows, supervising and repairing the roads under general direction of the divisional engineers.

Public Works and Labour. The Report of Hon. A. Gali-peault, Minister of Public Works and Labour, recited the various works in connection with public buildings throughout the Province which had been accomplished during the year, and the subsidies paid to railways. The Deputy Minister of Labour, Louis Guyon, reported that no complaint whatever had been received during the year requiring the services of the Department as regards conciliation; and Felix Marois, Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, that for the year which ended June 30, 1924, "the spirit of agreement seemed more effectively to govern the relations of workmen and employees, so much so that I did not receive any complaint regarding differences, nor have I been informed officially of any dispute between the heads of industry and their employees". P. J. Jobin, Fire Commissioner, reported a total of \$56,032 of Government grants to village, town and parish municipalities in aid of improved fire protection. The inspection of hotels throughout the Province received much attention from the Department.

In June, Laureat Lapierre, M.L.A. for the county of Megantic,

was appointed a member of the Cabinet without portfolio. As a representative of Liberal labour, Mr. Lapierre represented that interest in the Cabinet.

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The Minister of this Department, Hon. J. E. Perrault, reported that the sum of \$2,117,863 had been spent during the year for the promotion of colonization, this sum being made up of \$450,000 from the ordinary subsidy, \$4,000 out of the grant to colonization societies, and \$1,663,863 under the Act 10, George V., chap. 6. Winter roads of a total length of 566·06 miles were opened; 479·30 miles of passable roads were completed; 706·89 miles of bad roads were repaired, and bridges and culverts, covering a total length of 25,099 feet were built. In addition, the Department assisted in the construction of 44 schools and 7 school chapels. The sum of \$30,000 was spent as "clearing bonuses" to settlers; \$33,819 was expended in free seed to them; settlers who were visited by fire were helped; the burnt regions of Cox and Lamorandière were seeded, and aid was extended to chopping competitions.

The activity of the Department in colonization since 1920 was shown by the fact that a total of 1,802·63 miles of Winter roads had been opened, 1,462·61 miles of passable roads completed, 839·81 miles of bad roads repaired, and bridges covering 73,415 feet built. The newly-opened territories, also, not having been organized as school municipalities, the Department had provided for the education of the settlers to the extent of contributing towards the building of 122 schools. The colonization lots granted during the year amounted to 176,804 acres. A colonization congress was held at Quebec for a period of three days, settlers, colonizing missionaries and all others interested being invited to attend. As one important result of the Congress, legislation regarding fire prevention in the forests was passed by the Legislature.

T. C. Denis, Superintendent of Mines, reported to the Minister that, as compared with 1923, the mineral production of the Province showed a falling-off in 1924 of nearly three million dollars. The production in 1924 was \$18,429,872, and in 1923 it had been \$21,326,314. The chief items showing decreases were asbestos, mica, magnesite, mineral paints, cement, brick, granite and chromite, but practically all the metallic products showed increases, indicating a general revival of the mining industry. Copper ores, zinc and lead ores, with the accompanying gold and silver, and molybdenite were the items which showed promising increases. The value in zinc and lead ores increased from \$24,334 to \$146,935, silver from \$19,916 to \$48,333. Great progress had been made in the year in the hydro-electro-metallurgy of copper, lead, zinc and iron.

With reference to the fisheries branch of this Department, Hon. Mr. Perrault reported that the classification of fish on the Gaspé Coast by competent officials had enabled the fishermen to secure better prices, the fish marketed being of a superior quality. The

co-operative societies of the fishermen, after one year of operation, gave promise of excellent results.

Department of Agriculture. Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, opened his Annual Report by stating that a review had been made not only of the year, but also a *resumé* of the progress which had been made during ten years. Among other items of the ten-year period he mentioned that the amount expended for the development of the Dairying industry had been \$1,781,208, and that the total expenditure of his Department, for all purposes, from provincial grants, had increased from \$462,142 in 1914-15, to \$1,774,457 in 1923-24, and from \$187,409 in 1914-15, from the federal subsidy, to \$208,339 in 1923-24.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported upon the crops of Quebec in 1924 as follows: Spring wheat was produced to an extent of 1,132,000 bushels, selling at an average of \$1.66 per bushel, the value being, therefore, \$1,879,000. The yield of husking corn was 857,000 bushels, selling at an average of \$1.52; total value being \$1,303,000, while fodder corn reached 860,000 tons, at an average price of \$5.07 per ton, the total value being \$4,360,000. 16,743,000 cwt. of potatoes were raised, selling at an average of 96 cents per cwt., the total value being \$16,073,000. Turnips, mangolds, etc., amounted to 5,413,000 cwt., selling at 70 cents per cwt., and yielding \$3,789,000 in total value. The yield of hay and clover was 6,087,000 tons, selling at an average of \$11 per ton, or a total value of \$66,957,000. The production of alfalfa was 41,000 tons, at a price of \$8.50, or a total value of \$349,000. There was a considerable reduction in the prices in 1924 compared with the immediate post-war years, 1919 and 1920. There was also a reduction in quantity produced, except in hay and clover and in fodder corn. In this last there was an increase.

In 1924 veterinary medicine had been organized on a new basis, and the tuberculin treatment of the farmers' herds had been conducted on a vast scale. The number of animals inoculated was 37,947, of which number 35,709 were found exempt from tuberculosis. The Minister also noted with pleasure that, with his co-operation, the federal Department of Agriculture had undertaken the complete treatment of all the cattle in three counties, Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon, with the tuberculin test. Mr. Caron found the work of the Agricultural demonstrators most satisfactory. Their reports showed that there had been good progress in the raising of pigs and sheep. In certain counties the raising of bacon pork exclusively, in place of fat pork, had followed upon the campaign conducted by the demonstrators.

The cultivation of grain and seed-grain had also made great progress, while the School Fairs, organized by the demonstrators, had proved of immense educational value to all. In 1913, five agricultural demonstrators were appointed; in 1924 there were 66 in 66 counties or parts of counties. The butter and cheese factories had decreased in number since 1914 from a total of 1,947 to

a total of 1,715, which the Minister considered a good feature, while the total production had increased in value from \$16,156,022 in the former year to \$29,386,505 in the latter. These figures do not comprise the domestic butter and cheese, nor the milk and cream consumed in the country. A great improvement in quality had also taken place, as indicated by the classification figures. The demonstration farms had also accomplished much work towards the improvement of agricultural production. The Minister urged the importance of lime for the soil in many districts, and stated that he hoped to facilitate the distribution of powdered limestone under advantageous conditions. There had been marked progress in horticulture, poultry-raising and bee-culture.

Lands and Forests. Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, reported a total revenue for the year of \$4,277,-004, to which Hydraulic Service contributed \$155,966; the revenues of the Streams Commission, \$308,874; ground rents, \$426,816; cutting rights in the leased limits, \$2,533,647; fines, \$127,449; premiums of transfer, \$84,370, and the premiums on permits to cut, \$605,897. The new system of forest fire protection under the control of the Department, authorized at the 1924 Session of the Legislature, had been fully organized during the year.

P. E. Piché, Chief of the Forestry Service, reported upon the various conditions at home and abroad, which had lessened the demand for wood for building purposes, referring particularly also to the competition in white pine from Idaho, and yellow pine from the southern states, due to the cheap freights by way of the Panama Canal to the Atlantic ports. In England the competition comes from Roumania, the north of Italy, from Poland, from Finland, and, above all, from Russia. Owing to this diminished demand for wood there was also a reduction in the demand for trees from the nursery at Berthierville, but the lessened demand is also accounted for in part by the fact that the Laurentide Company, which had been one of the best clients of the Government tree-nursery, was now producing all its own plants for re-forestation. Apart from direct re-forestation, the Berthierville nursery continued to serve the public interest in the distribution of ornamental trees for the highways.

Among other services of this branch were that of inspection in regard to the spread of the Gipsy Moth, the determination of the forest resources and the outlook for fire by means of airplanes, and an extensive forest inventory. Mr. Piché also reported to the Minister as Director of the new Paper-making School at Three Rivers. Forty-two students were enrolled in the year. Henri Roy, Director of the School for Forest Guards, reported on the wide training in scientific matters connected with forestry which had been given to the students. Henri Kieffer, Chief of the Forest Protection Service, reported on the fire losses of the previous year, and stated that a special report on the year 1924 would be issued.

D. W. Mill reported on the surveys made by the Survey Branch of the Department.

Arthur Amos, Director of the Hydraulic service, reported to the Minister on the work of the Streams Commission for the year. The revenues of the Commission for the year, derived principally from the sale of power from the Gouin and Allard dams, amounted to \$464,840. The total amount of developed water power in the Province in 1924 was 1,116,398 H.P. The concessions of water power during the year were as follows: The Falls on the River Quinze, conceded by public auction to the Quinze Power Company, Ltd., at an annual rent of \$80,100; the Bell River Falls, to the Bell River Pulp Company, for an annual rent of \$271, and the Batiscan River Falls, known as "Chimney Falls", to the North Shore Power Company, for an annual rent of \$1,505. The Lac Mitis dam was completed in 1924, thus completing five large reservoir dams, that of the Gouin, the Allard-Aylmer, the Lac Brulé and the Savane River being the others. Work on the Lac Kenogami was proceeding. Altogether there were 220 leases in operation in the year for water powers and other purposes in connection with the streams. A panoramic map of the Province, issued by the Streams Commission, indicated, among other things, the principal hydro-electric power houses and the regulating dams.

Secretary and Registrar of the Province. The Report of the Hon. L. A. David, M.L.A., Secretary and Registrar of the Province, stated that 666 companies were organized in the year in conformity with the Quebec Companies' Act, 1920, with a total capital of \$120,972,745. Over 1,300 companies made annual reports to the Department, 32 business licenses were granted to companies wishing to do business in the Province, and 72 supplementary letters patent were issued. The report dealt with the usual matters under the control of the Department, including hospitals for the insane, reformatories and industrial schools, technical schools, hygiene, statistics, schools of fine art and the European scholarships. The holders of the European scholarships in 1924 were: R. Potvin, V. Vézina, N. Caillé, B. Denis, L. P. Beaudoin, L. Choquette, J. Derome, A. Giroux, R. Guénette, H. Labrecque, George Little, R. Mathieu, C. Simard, P. E. Renaud, E. McGreer, J. Hallé, A. J. Melancon, A. Ferland. Two European scholarships in music were also granted in 1924, the holders being Gabriel Cusson and Norman Herschorn.

Among other important matters under the control of this Department may be mentioned the Provincial Archives, Historical Monuments Commission and Public Charities. Mr. David expressed the opinion that the archives of the Province are the richest in original documents in America. He expressed great pleasure over the Annual Report of the Archivist, Pierre Georges Roy, published in 1924. The Report to the Minister by the Director of Public Charities, Dr. A. Lessard, showed that 131 charitable institutions of the Province had been recognized as public charities under the

law, up to July 1, 1924. The revenues of the Public Charities' Fund amounted to \$1,079,549, of which sum the total amount of \$1,045,732.51 was paid out to the institutions. The sum of \$698,196 was expended upon maintenance grants for the institutions, and \$347,536 in special grants for the construction of new buildings and their maintenance. The need of new buildings, chiefly hospitals, had become pressing with a number of the institutions, and, in consequence, at the 1924 Session of the Legislature, the Quebec Public Charities' Act was amended in order to enable the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to assist towards the payment of the loans required for this increased accommodation. The amendment required that every contract between the Government and a charitable institution, directed by a religious community of the Roman Catholic faith, must be approved by the bishop of the diocese in which the community is situated. 1924 was the second year of the operation of the Public Charities' Act, and the Director considered that it had functioned well.

Public Instruction. The Report of the Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was presented by Hon. L. A. David, Secretary of the Province and virtual Minister of Education. Mr. Delâge expressed assurance that the new course of study and new classification of the Roman Catholic schools, which went into force in September, 1923, had given great satisfaction. He referred to the celebration of the fiftieth year of service in the cause of Education of Monseigneur Thomas G. Rouleau, principal of the Laval Normal School, Quebec, at which celebration H.E. Cardinal Bégin and Lieutenant-Governor Pérodeau were present. The Superintendent also gave an account of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the girls' section of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

C. J. Magnan, Inspector-General of Catholic Schools, gave an instructive analysis of the results of the new course of study and the new classification of the Catholic schools, as these had been worked out in the school year 1923-24, and quoted the opinions of inspectors on the subject. The former "model" schools having been abolished, and the two "years" which formerly constituted the model course having been added to the "primary elementary" course, Mr. Magnan expressed the conviction that the effort of the inspectors should be brought to bear to convince school boards of the wisdom of the regulations which require the engagement of an assistant lay male or female teacher for primary elementary schools "when the average attendance, the preceding year, exceeded forty pupils". In a statistical table, which gave the salaries of all Catholic teachers from 1912 to 1924, Mr. Magnan showed the great progress which had taken place in this respect. He further showed by figures that the new classification of the Catholic schools had resulted already in a larger number of pupils following the higher grades. In 1922-23 there had been 615 "model" schools; in 1923-

24 there were 722 primary elementary schools teaching the grades of the former model schools. In 1922-23 there had been 261 "academies"; in 1923-24 there were 353 "complementary" (vocational) schools, which replace the former academies. The total increase was 199.

J. C. Sutherland, Inspector-General of Protestant Schools, referred to the death of Inspector A. L. Gilman, who had served the Province as teacher and inspector for nearly half a century. Mr. Sutherland's report also dealt with the question of the salaries, more particularly in regard to the rural schools. Though most of the boards paid the standard monthly rate recommended by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, too many kept their schools open less than the required ten months. Hence the annual salary was too small to attract the qualified teacher.

The number of school municipalities in the Province increased by 14 in 1924, making a total of 1,394 Roman Catholic and 352 Protestant. During the year, 229 Roman Catholic schools were built or repaired, at a cost of \$3,688,085, and 182 Protestant schools were built or repaired, at a cost of \$963,757. The enrolment in all schools was 537,406. The Government grants to Education reached \$2,167,846 for the last reported year (1923), an increase of \$505,763 over the previous year.

Higher Education : Laval University. The Rev. Abbé Camille Roy was appointed Rector of Laval University, Quebec, in 1924. A notable feature of the year was the inauguration of a more extended course in modern languages, the classes being held in the evenings and thus constituting "Extension" work. The languages taught are English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian. The following honorary degrees were conferred during the year: Rev. Abbé Arthur Lacasse, *docteur es lettres*; Claude Regaud, Paris, M.D., *honoris causa*; Hon. Mr. Justice Ernest Roy and Hon. Mr. Justice Auguste Tessier, Quebec, doctors in law; Monseigneur Louis Rhéaume, Haileybury, doctor in canon law, and Monseigneur Fabien Zoel Decelles, bishop of St. Hyacinthe, doctor in theology

L'Université de Montréal had an enrolment of 3,400 in 1924, of which number 1,069 were in the Arts courses, 335 in Commerce, 324 in Philosophy, 194 in Medicine, 165 in Dentistry, 201 in Social Sciences and 150 in Law. The following honorary degrees were conferred during the year: Monseigneur Nantel, doctor in literature; Claude Regaud, of the Pasteur Institute, doctor in medicine; Emile Sergent, Paris, doctor in medicine; and the following received the honorary doctorate in law: Messrs. Hon. L. A. David, Hon. E. Patenaude and Hon. J. L. Perron. Edouard Montpetit, General Secretary of the University, was elected to the Royal Academy of Belgium and made his reception speech at Brussels on the 15th of May. Messrs. Gustave Baudoin, Rosario Genest and Damien Jasmin received the degree of doctor in law from the university in 1924.

L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, affiliated with the Université de Montréal, had a registration of 401 students in the year, of whom 131 followed the regular day courses, 194 the evening courses, and 76 the extension courses. Among the regular day students, ten graduated in May, obtaining the degree of licentiate in Commercial Science. A

new course of lectures was organized in connection with the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce, on Foreign Trade and on Insurance and Publicity. These lectures were given at night and open to the public at large. M. Henry Laureys continued at Director.

McGill University had a total enrolment of 3,040 students, of whom 719 were in Arts, 465 in Applied Science, 652 in Medicine, 304 in Agriculture, 205 in Commerce, 133 in Dentistry, 110 in the Graduate School, 107 in Household Science, 85 in Music, 76 in Law, 58 in Physical Education, 52 in Pharmacy, 48 in Graduate Nursing, and 26 in Social Workers' course. In addition, 1,065 were enrolled in Extension Courses and 147 in the French Summer Schools. 515 degrees were conferred in the year. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Fridtjof Nansen, G.C.V.O., D.C.L.; Lawrence Pearsall Jacks, M.A., D.LITT., LL.D., and George Horace Lorimer, D.LITT.

Among the staff changes of the year were the appointments of H. M. Mackay, B.A., B.A.SC., Professor of Civil Engineering, as Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science; Ira A. MacKay, M.A., LL.B., PH.D., from Professor of Constitutional Law to Professor of Logic and Metaphysics and Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Cyrus Macmillan, M.A., PH.D., from Associate Professor of English to Molson Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Chairman of the Department; R. F. Ruttan, B.A., M.D., D.SC., F.R.S.C., to Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, and W. D. Tait, M.A., PH.D., to chairmanship of the Department of Psychology. Frank D. Adams, PH.D., D.SC., LL.D., who had been long Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Logan Professor of Geology and Palaeontology, resigned during the year, as did also F. G. Finley, C.B., M.B., M.D., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, both being placed on the list of Professors *Emeritus*. Paul T. Lafleur, M.A., Molson Professor of English Language and Literature, died Feb. 9, 1924, and Charles E. Mayse, B.A., LL.D., who had been *Emeritus* Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, died on June 28.

McGill Convocation took place on May 30, at which the chief address was given by Dr. L. P. Jacks, one of the recipients of the honorary degree of LL.D., his subject being, "The Ethics of Workmanship". It was announced by Principal Sir Arthur Currie that \$6,161,506.75 was the net amount subscribed in the previous year for the University Endowment, that \$5,351,305 of this sum had been paid, leaving a balance of \$801,201 to be paid. The Principal, in his address, spoke of the "wastage" in university life, due to lack of sufficient sound preparation in the schools.

Among changes in the year was the abolition of fees for the McGill Library, which now has 3,000 readers; the decision to grant the honorary degree only to members of the faculties, and the inclusion of Psychology and Psychiatry in the course of Medicine. In January the new Pathology Building was ready for partial occupation, but was not formally opened until Oct. 6. The new building is of grey sandstone, in Scottish baronial style, to harmonize with the University building and Royal Victoria Hospital. Its equipment was stated to be of the most modern character. Lady Strathcona gave an endowment of \$120,000 for the Department of Zoology of the University.

Macdonald College, under the control of McGill University, had 244 Protestant teachers-in-training in its School for Teachers, of whom 4 received Kindergarten diplomas, 70 Elementary diplomas, and 126 Intermediate diplomas. The enrolment figures in the departments of Household Science and Agriculture are given above in the Report of McGill University.

Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, Anglican, had 77 students in Arts in 1924, 16 in Divinity, 6 in the Graduate School, and 26 in Education. Those taking more than one course were 24 in number,

leaving the total enrolment at 101. There were six graduates in Divinity and twenty-three in Arts. Seven graduates in Arts who had taken the course in Education received the Protestant High School teaching diploma. Principal McGreer organized a campaign for additional funds for expansion and endowment, and over \$200,000 was subscribed.

At the Convocation of the University in June the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on the Rev. Canon Allen P. Shatford, of Montreal; General Sir Richard Turner, v.c., d.s.o., of Quebec; Mr. Reginald V. Harris, k.c., of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. Thomas Chapais, M.L.C., historian, of Quebec.

Loyola College, Montreal, received during the year four new scholarships intended to assist English Catholic students living at a distance from the college, in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. J. H. Walsh, of Sherbrooke, President and General Manager of the Quebec Central Railway, donated one on behalf of students in the Eastern Townships who had completed the High school course; an anonymous donor of Quebec City gave another for students in the Quebec district; D'arcy McGee, k.c., of Ottawa, gave one, to be known as the "Thomas D'Arcy McGee Scholarship", in memory of his illustrious uncle, for High school students of Ottawa, and W. L. Scott, k.c., and Mr. Justice F. A. Anglin, for the students of the Ottawa Valley. The value of each is \$250 for four years. The Principal, Rev. Father Hingston, announced that the Ontario universities have recognized the Loyola examinations for pass and honour matriculation. He also suggested the possibility of Loyola becoming itself a university, the College having grown too big for its present position.

St. Mary's College, Montreal, also had an active year and received \$60,000 at the outset of a campaign to raise the sum of \$300,000 for endowment and expansion purposes.

Stanstead Wesleyan College had an enrolment of 307 students, of whom 52 were in the Business College department and 118 in the Conservatory of Music. 122 were boarders of the Institution. Several staff changes took place during the year: E. C. Irvine, M.A.; Rev. J. H. A. Dubois, B.A.; Miss Leila Bull and Cecil Rhoades resigned, and were replaced by Campbell Amaron, Errol Amaron, Miss Doris Little and Ira W. Hughes.

Lower Canada College. C. S. Fosbery, Headmaster of Lower Canada College, reported an enrolment of 204 boys for the year. 14 of McGill's graduates in 1924 had been Lower Canada men, 20 of the students of 1924 matriculated for the University and 2 for the Royal Military College. The Cadet corps held the Province of Quebec shooting championship, and third place in the Dominion marksmen. The school also held the ski championship for Montreal and district. A new appointment to the staff was that of V. C. Wansborough, B.A., Scholar, Exeter College, Oxford. The Old Boys' Association was incorporated in 1924.

Rev. D. J. Fraser, Dean of the four Co-operating Theological Colleges (Diocesan (Anglican), Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational), reported a total enrolment of 287 students in the four. The Presbyterian College conferred the B.D. degree by examination upon Rev. Max W. Goodrich, Severn Bridge, Ont., and Rev. Thomas McNaught, White Lake, Ont.

The Commission on Education ; Bye-Elections ; Other Incidents.

The Special Commission on Education referred to in a previous section was appointed by an Order-in-Council dated July 31, 1924. Both questions—the heavy indebtedness of the Verdun Protestant School Board and the rights of the Jews in the Protestant schools of Montreal—were the subject of much controversy in the public press and on the platform throughout the year. The Special Commission was fully organized in a short time and invited all interested persons to present their views at open meetings held in Montreal. The final report to the Government was presented at the end of the year. One of the three Roman Catholic members of the Commission, J. Auguste Richard, died before the work was completed. The first item in the Report concerned solely the Catholic schools of Montreal, and was signed by the two remaining Catholic Commissioners, Sir Lomer Gouin and Aimé Geoffrion, K.C. They recommended certain extensions of power to the Catholic Board of School Commissioners of Montréal of an administrative character. The Protestant Commissioners, Sir Arthur Currie, Hon. W. G. Mitchell and E. W. Beatty, alone reported on the Verdun situation. The whole Commission then reported on the Jewish question, the Protestant members of the Commission presenting a memorandum, two of the Jewish Commissioners, S. W. Cohen and Michael Hirsch, presenting another memorandum, while the third Jewish representative, Joseph Schubert, offered a third.

The Protestant representatives recommended as the solution of the Verdun difficulty that a system similar to that in force for the Catholic schools of Montreal, where a central board and four subsidiary boards of the City deal with well defined administrative matters, might be applicable, with modifications, for the Protestant school administration of a large territory, including the City of Montreal, Lachine, Verdun, Westmount, Montreal West, St. Laurent, Town of Mount Royal, Town of Hampstead, Sault au Recollet, Outremont and Montreal East. These various boards would be reduced to four, the City of Montreal board becoming the Central Board, but the other four having some form of representation on the Central Board. It was also recommended that a uniform rate of 10 mills, being the rate prevailing in Montreal, be imposed on all the school municipalities concerned, and a uniform rate of 12 mills on incorporated companies be imposed for the "neutral" panel. It may be explained that the rate in Verdun for the Protestant schools has been 20 mills, and that in the other municipalities the rate has been less than the Montreal rate of 10 mills.

The Jewish Question. The memorandum of the Protestant representatives on the Special Commission first gave the history of the Jewish question in Montreal and of the circumstances which led to the Act of 1903 which placed all Jews under the Protestant boards, and as the constitutionality of that Act had been questioned, certain questions were submitted to Eugene Lafleur, K.C. Mr. Lafleur answered that the statute of 1903 is *ultra vires*, insofar as it confers on the Jews equal rights with the Protestants, depriving the Protestants of the undivided control in the administration of their schools, and insofar as it compels the Protestant Board to recognize the qualifications of Jewish teachers; that the appointment of Jews on the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction would be unconstitutional; that the appointment of Jews as advisory members to the Protestant School Board would be unconstitutional; and that the appointment of Jews on a Central Board having the financial control of education, as proposed by the majority of the members of the Jewish commission, would be unconstitutional.

The Protestant representatives therefore recommended that it is not in the interests of the community that a statute of general public importance which is open to attack on the ground of its unconstitution-

ality, should remain in existence; that it would be useless to seek any amendment to the British North America Act; that the dual or separate school systems created at Confederation should be maintained; that it is not advisable to create more panels and thus add to the complexity of the existing system; that the reason advanced for the appointment of Jewish representatives on a Central Board, on the ground of "no taxation without representation" is unfounded in view of the fact that the Jewish citizens of Montreal have exactly the same rights as all other citizens to elect representatives to the City Council and to the Legislature, the only bodies having the right to impose and control taxation for school purposes; that all children, irrespective of race or religion, are entitled to an education in the schools of the Province; that the attitude adopted in 1903 by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal, with regard to the education of non-Catholic and non-Protestant children, was commendable, and that in the interests of harmony and national unity all the facilities of Protestant education should, insofar as circumstances permit, be continued and made available for the education of such children. The memorandum also recommended that the Act of 1903 be repealed and replaced by further legislation which would assure Protestant control of Protestant schools and at the same time provide an equitable distribution and apportionment of the cost of the education of non-Protestants and non-Catholics on the whole populations, irrespective of faith or denomination.

The majority Jewish representatives, Messrs. Cohen and Hirsch, set forth in their memorandum that prior to Confederation, 1831, Jews were given "full rights and privileges with all other subjects of His Majesty to all intents, constraints and purposes whatsoever . . . and were held capable of taking, having, and enjoying any office or place of trust whatsoever within the Province" (I. William IV., chap. 57, and 5 Victoria, chap. 7, 1841). Next, that at the time of Confederation the Educational system existing in Lower Canada, provided for elementary or common schools, for the whole of the then population, including the Jews; that it cannot be argued that any system of education in the Province of Quebec at the time of Confederation was not intended to be applicable to Jews, the fact that provision was made for only two systems of education demonstrates that the Jews were a part of one of these systems; that it was only in 1869, after Confederation, that the School Law was amended to define for the first time "religious majority" and "religious minority". After citing the history of the Jewish case in Montreal the Report stated that in the school year of 1923 (December) the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal caused to be introduced in the Legislature a Bill seeking to amend the legislation of 1903 in such manner as would take from the Jews all rights held by them hitherto under that Act, and substituting only the privilege to Jewish children to attend the schools of either the Roman Catholics or the Protestants, subject to such regulations as said boards might enact, which Bill did not become law. That after the appointment of the Education Commission the Protestant Board put into effect regulations resulting in the segregation of Jewish children in classes and schools, and limiting the appointment of Jewish teachers regardless of qualification.

The Report then set forth the several grounds on which the two Commissioners believed that the Jews and other non-Protestant and non-Catholic people are entitled to equal rights for themselves and their children with regard to all school matters, to the same extent as enjoyed by Catholics and Protestants and must assume equal obligations. The Act of 1903, they contended, was a legal ratification of an agreement, and subsequent legal opinion that the Act is not constitutional could not justify either party to the agreement attempting to abrogate or disregard its provisions, except to make its intentions legal. Further, the two

Commissioners produced the opinion of Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, in support of the constitutionality of the Act of 1903. They then submitted a skeleton plan for the solution of the non-Catholic school problem on the Island of Montreal, including the creation of a metropolitan Financial School Commission, of which three of the seven members would be non-Protestants, and an Advisory Board of three non-Protestants selected at large from the Island of Montreal, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the Board's duty being to confer with the Protestant Boards of the Island to advise and make recommendations on all matters pertaining to non-Protestant children, but having no vote or voice in the control of Protestant schools.

Joseph Schubert, the minority representative of the Jewish Commissioners, offered "An Explanation and Reasons for the Suggested Solution to the Montreal School Problem," in which he suggested the annulment of the Act of 1903, to be replaced by an entirely new general arrangement, including the division of the present existing Montreal Protestant panel into two sections, Protestant or Christian section and Jewish section; the Protestant section to have jurisdiction over the schools where the majority of attending children are Christians; Jewish section to have jurisdiction over the schools where the majority of the pupils are Jews, and the jurisdiction question to be adjusted yearly by the joint Boards. Mr. Schubert's plan also provided for election, in part, of the Boards, in place of appointment, and for a number of Jews to be added to the Committee of Public Instruction.

The "conclusions" of the whole Commission, however, were summed up in the one essential point, namely, that the question of the constitutionality of the Statute of 1903 should be submitted to the Court of Appeal. This was done, and the decision of the Court (Mr. Justice Greenshields presiding) was that the Statute of 1903 is *ultra vires* of the Legislature. The subsequent history of the case belongs to 1925.

Provincial Bye-Elections. Five bye-elections to the Legislative Assembly took place on Nov. 5, and one on Nov. 28. The gains of the Conservatives in the general elections of 1923 had encouraged the Party to special activity, and the bye-elections were strongly fought, though in the case of one constituency there were but two Liberals in the field. In Bonaventure county, where J. F. Bugeaud had resigned, Pierre Emile Côté, Liberal, had a majority of 1,635 votes over the Conservative candidate, Louis Philippe Désy, the figures being, respectively, 2,711 and 1,076. In Montreal (St. Ann's), Joseph Dillon, K.C., Liberal, was elected over Dennis Tansey, the total votes being 1,732 for the former and 1,513 for the latter. In Quebec county, Ludger Bastien, Conservative, was elected by a majority of 123 against the Liberal candidate, Ephraim Bedard, Mr. Bastien receiving a total of 2,603 votes and Mr. Bedard 2,480. In St. Maurice, Alphonse Edgar Guillmette, Liberal, received 2,950 votes and George E. Ladouceur, 2,242, the majority being 708. In Sherbrooke, Armand Charles Crepeau, Conservative, received 2,586 votes; 2,383 for Calixte E. Therrien, Liberal, a majority of 203. In Temiscamingue, Joseph Miljour received 1,240 votes, against 1,103 for J. E. Piché, both being Liberals. The net party change was one Conservative gain, Quebec county.

Local issues figured largely in the bye-elections, particularly in Sherbrooke, where there was a split in the Liberal ranks. One group, unfriendly to Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer and

member for Compton county, but a resident of the city of Sherbrooke, opposed the Party candidate. In Montreal the fight was warmly contended. On Oct. 22 Mr. Sauvé, the Opposition leader, issued a Manifesto in which he said:

"The Liberal party has been in power for 27 years. It has to its credit certain merit which my feeling of loyalty will not permit me to contest, but its government has committed serious faults, and because of these faults I ask the electors to condemn it. The Government is now scandalously seeking to prevent the electorate from honestly declaring itself on the administration of the Province and on the legislation for which the Prime Minister and his colleagues are responsible. The Government is preparing to attack you by means of all manner of promises of patronage and other improper considerations."

Mr. Sauvé claimed that the Government had increased the debt of the Province 37 millions; that the debt of the municipalities was 250 millions and the school debt 42 millions; that the taxes had been increased by 150 per cent.; that the Government produced a surplus by increasing the debt and taxes; and that the municipalities were engaged for 25 millions for roads alone, calling for an expenditure by them of \$600,000 for interest yearly. "I have said often," the Manifesto continued, "in the House and elsewhere that the farmer cannot support such a heavy burden because the revenues of the farm are not equal to these obligations. My policy has been supported during the recent Congress of Farmers even though unjustly combated by the Government." Speaking of natural resources Mr. Sauvé continued:

"I have claimed, and I still claim, that by means of a national inventory directed by a free Government there would be the means to lighten the burden that presses on the farmer and workmen, without injustice to other classes. It is necessary to take extraordinary means to keep the farmer on the soil. The policy of road maintenance is ruinous for the municipalities. A complete reform is needed in the application of public funds, and in the administration of our natural riches. . . . A more rational policy of colonization is needed now more than ever before and a new government will respect the principal viewpoints enunciated at the last Congress of Colonization."

The Manifesto held that the administration of justice was too costly and too complicated; that the jury system needed amendment, and jurymen should be properly paid; that Labour should be represented by one of their own ranks; that the Opposition had forced the Government to take charge of the maintenance of the regional roads; that the Government had refused demands for enquiry into various matters; that the Opposition was against arbitrary interference of the State in private enterprises; that the Government had directed a disloyal, unjust and vexatious campaign against the Agricultural Congress, and that the policy of the Opposition was in favour of loans to meet the fair needs of the farmers.

Premier Taschereau replied in a Manifesto in which he said that Mr. Sauvé's Manifesto, as a party programme, was a hopeless document, containing in itself refutation and condemnation. He said:

"I doubt that it gives satisfaction to the Conservative party, and much less to public opinion. . . . One looks in vain for a new idea, for a promise of possible progress. Under this it escapes all possible criticism. Unfortunately Mr. Sauvé wants to construct nothing, but wants to demolish everything. . . . Mr. Sauvé claims that the Government had increased the Province's debt by 37 millions. He is making a great mistake. The Government had contracted two loans, forming a total of \$9,000,000, for colonization, roads and our universities. Surely Mr. Sauvé does not include in the debt the \$15,000,000 worth of bonds we placed in the vaults of the Banque d' Hochelaga? The consolidated debt of the Province to-day is \$58,500,000, in round numbers \$60,000,000 since the conversion made by Sir Lomer Gouin. Ontario's debt is \$250,000,000, and that of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, is also more than ours, even though the population of each of the three Provinces is not half of that of the City of Montreal. . . . Mr. Sauvé says that the debt of the municipalities is \$250,000,000. But was it the Government or the municipalities who contracted these debts? Mr. Sauvé, who proclaims himself such an ardent partisan of municipal autonomy, evidently desires to substitute the Government for the municipalities. It must be remembered that Montreal alone figures for \$137,000,000 of this amount. When it is recollected how much the Government is obliged to restrain the borrowing powers of the cities one wonders how the chief of the Opposition can dare hold the Government responsible for the municipalities' debts."

After showing that Montreal's *per capita* debt was \$26, and that of Quebec \$20, much exceeded by other leading cities of the Dominion, Mr. Taschereau continued:

"Mr. Sauvé's complaint that taxes have increased 150 per cent., that the amount collected has increased 150 per cent. since the Tory *regime*, is admitted; but since then corporations have increased their capital tenfold; estates have increased fivefold, the forests have tripled their yield; the mines and fisheries have increased their revenues a hundredfold, and the Federal subsidy has increased. Then automobiles, which were unknown then, yield \$2,000,000. Not only have we now increased the taxes but we have lowered them. We have lowered the timber cutting rights for two years; we have reduced the asbestos duties 50 per cent.; the royalty on fish has been abolished; succession duties on legacies to hospitals have been reduced 50 per cent.; the duties on the butter and cheese factories for inspection have been reduced; the automobile licenses for light cars have been reduced 50 per cent.; we have turned over to the municipalities the revenue from heavy trucks which circulate within their limits, and we have taken full charge of the maintenance of highways, which costs \$2,000,000, nearly.

"This is how taxpayers have been relieved of charges. Under the Conservative *regime* there was no Minister of Labour. We created one.—Hon. Mr. Lapierre, representing labour, is a member of the Cabinet. The Deputy Minister, Mr. Guyon, is also a workman. . . . To agriculture and colonization we have given, during the course of the last five years, twenty times the amount voted them by our adversaries. More than 700 iron bridges span the Province, and the Roads Department gives us over 50,000 miles of good roads. We are the only Province that has undertaken the upkeep of the roads. \$3,000,000 of the public assistance funds have gone to hospitals and charitable institutions. We are vigorously fighting tuberculosis, cancer and infantile mortality; public hygiene is one of our first cares. We are engaged in having harmony reign among all races in the Province, and in this our Province is a model to all others. The marvellous development of our water powers assures our Province an intensive industrial development, which will continue to keep our people at home, and promises us a brilliant future."

The Abbé Delorme Case. The second trial of the Rev. Abbé Delorme, charged with the murder of his half-brother, Raoul Delorme, was opened in Montreal on Feb. 25, 1924, Judge Martineau presiding. R. L. Calder was Crown prosecutor, and the lawyers for the defence, Alban Germain, K.C., and Lucien Gendron. The case closed on Mar. 19. Much evidence was presented, and the addresses of the judge and the lawyers on both sides were of an impressive character. The jury disagreed on the verdict, and were discharged. A third trial began on Oct. 15 and ended on Oct. 31. The empanelling of the jury occupied a number of days; a large number (over 400) jurymen having been summoned but the great majority challenged on one ground and another. Hon. Mr. Justice Auguste Tessier of Quebec presided; R. L. Calder, K.C., and Auguste Angers appearing for the Crown, and Alban Germain and Lucien Gendron for the defence. In his address to the jury, Judge Tessier, following the precedent of the judges in the previous trials, strongly urged the jurymen to arrive at their verdict free from any prejudice on the ground of race and religion, and stated that, unfortunate as it might be, it would be preferable that the jury should disagree rather than that any of their number should give a decision contrary to their own convictions. The verdict rendered was acquittal. On Nov. 26, in the Superior Court at Montreal, and in response to a petition drawn up at a family council, Hon. Mr. Justice Cousineau relieved the Abbé Delorme of his civil interdiction, Drs. E. P. Chagnon, M. D. Brochu, A. Marois, Charles B. Roy and C. A. Delage having sworn that the Abbé was sane and capable of managing his own affairs. The Judge added a rider that he was to be assisted in all important administrative matters in connection with his estate by a judicial adviser, and the judgment appointed Rev. Father Albert Benoit as such adviser, who accepted the charge.

Business Conditions in Cities. Business conditions in Montreal during 1924 were better on the whole than those of 1923, judging by the trade returns. During the six months ending Sept. 30, of the Dominion Government's fiscal year, the exports of Canadian products from Montreal amounted to the value of \$117,472,878, those of the previous year having been \$113,498,926. The increase over the exports of 1922 amounted to \$100,515,006. Imports, however, showed a decline. The figures for 1924 were \$88,113,885, as compared with \$101,833,658 in 1923, but the imports of 1922 had reached but \$81,792,716. The quantity of grain handled through the port was much higher than previously, namely, 181,803,160 bushels in 1924, as compared with 101,396,808 bushels in 1923. Bank clearings for the year were slightly higher than the 1923 total. At the City of Quebec, where there was some depression in the important boot and shoe industry, due to alleged competition from Great Britain, there was restored general confidence by the fact that the Dominion Government had begun operations for an extensive enlargement of the harbour facilities along the western water front. The Quebec Board of Trade was most active during the year in efforts looking towards the obtaining of greater ocean freights for that port. In Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships in general, where electrical power is now widely available, there was considerable movement in the direction of the establishment of new manufacturing industries. Among these industries that of various silk products held a notable place.

Mining Activity. There was much activity in the new gold area in the northwestern part of the Province during 1924, in the staking of claims, in development work, in extending the transportation facilities by roads and railroads, and in general exploration. The highest authorities, government and technical, were now fully assured that a vast development is possible in that region, but at the same time it was urged that ultimate success would rest with large capital, rock-mining being necessary. On this point, the Hon. Mr. Perrault, Minister of Mines, who visited the area in July, said: "We have repeatedly stated that the Rouyn Boischatel gold field is not what is called a poor man's camp, for it requires very large expenditures before production and returns begin to come in. . . . For my part, I am convinced that the field will play a great *rolé* in the future mineral production of Quebec, but it will take two or three years, or perhaps more, before gold from Rouyn is sent to the Canadian Mint in large and continuous quantities."

The Taschereau Banquet. A banquet to Premier Taschereau on June 12, at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, was one of the largest gatherings of the kind, over 2,000 being present from all over the Province. The Premier, in a striking speech, reviewed the history of Quebec Liberalism and summed up the policy of the older chiefs as:

"1, the most complete Provincial autonomy; 2, expenditure proportionate to revenue; 3, harmony and agreement between the different races and religions; 4, a vigorous policy of progress in every domain of administration; 5, abolition of the monopoly—which certain groups had arrogated to themselves—to possession of the keys of Heaven (*clavis regni coelorum*, as was said at the time I mingled with Cicero and Virgil); the monopoly of having the exclusive privilege to examine the heart and the kidneys, and the power of excommunication. Cardinal Taschereau permitted the Liberal party to live, and it has lived. It will continue to live despite certain laymen who, under pretext of having nothing but our eternal salvation in view, are ready to permit us to save our souls only if we pass under the Caudine Forks of their narrow intolerance."

In a vigorous address to the Young Men's Canadian Club of Montreal, in December, Premier Taschereau spoke very strongly against the export of power. He held that the western movement was at an end so far as Quebec was concerned. The Gouin Dam had cost two and a half million dollars, but it was providing an annual revenue of \$250,000. Twenty-five or fifty years from now Quebec might have a surplus of water-power, but at present it could use all it had and would have, for some time to come, without working the mills of New England and operating tramcars and railroads of the Northeastern states. Quebec's power was only in its infancy and the possibilities, according to the engineers, "limitless".

Federal Politics. There was considerable movement in the Province during the year on the part of Conservative leaders, and the Conservative press claimed that there were signs of a change of allegiance in Quebec. The most notable gathering was held at

the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Saturday evening, Mch. 22. The meeting was called to pay tribute to Hon Rodolphe Monty, former Secretary of State in the Meighen Government, and Hon. André Fauteux, who had been Solicitor-General in the same administration. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen was present, as well as Party lieutenants from the Dominion at large. Mr. Meighen spoke briefly and in the French language. The other speakers were Mr. Monty, Mr. Fauteux, Premier Ferguson, Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Hon. Mederic Martin and Armand Lavergne. In the various meetings which were held, the Tariff question held a prominent place, the speakers claiming that the need of the country was higher protection, though the Windsor Hotel meeting was more devoted to expressions of confidence in the party leadership.

Public Questions and the Press. The year was marked by a strenuous attack on the leadership of Mr. Meighen by the Conservative *Montreal Gazette*, that journal substantially claiming that he did not reflect the best mind of the party on a number of public questions. A change of leadership was practically asked for. *L'Action Catholique*, of Quebec, carried on a campaign opposed to further immigration to Canada from Europe. In one issue the journal urged as the basic ground of its opposition that the country was unable to support additional man-power. "We have said this frequently," it added, "and we repeat it once more. Let us begin by finding work for the people we have with us now; let us begin by finding markets for the merchandise we have already produced, before we talk of increasing our population. So long as the cities and the countryside are filled with unemployed it is disloyal to increase our misfortunes by adding men who, at least, are useless and often are positively harmful." Another French newspaper of Quebec City, *L'Evenement*, spoke strongly, in April, in favour of the British connection, when the question had been raised in regard to the Dominion status. It said:

"Of itself the British tie becomes an ever lighter burden. There was a time when the King's speech in Parliament, for instance, was a veritable insult to a group of his subjects. In London they have taken the wise course of eliminating that *formula* which hurt the pride of Roman Catholics. We shall never be tired of repeating that there is no country in the world where liberty of conscience is better protected than in Canada, and it is in Quebec that the Church enjoys the fullness of its rights. That is why the wise directors of French-Canadian nationality to-day, as in the past, preach loyalty to the British Crown. That is the purest kind of Canadian patriotism because it ensures us peace, justice and harmony as well as liberty, the name of which is more known in other countries than the thing itself."

The language question occupied much attention in the French press of the Province. In the course of a strong article on the subject, *Le Soleil*, of Quebec, said that the Government, which would find a solution to this school problem in Ontario, would do more than any other for the harmony and unity of the Dominion as a whole, and added: "It is a task to which a true statesman

should be proud to affix his name. When Mr. Ferguson assumed the reins of office in Ontario we were not disposed to think that he had the breadth of vision to take up this question afresh from his own standpoint and with a healthy tolerance, but no one will be more ready to admit that we erred in judgment and to make amends to Mr. Ferguson when he has established once more the reign of justice in the schools of his own Province."

United Farmers of Quebec. This body held its Annual Meeting on several days in the first week of February. W. Bastien, of St. Leonard de Port Maurice, was elected President; J. P. McLaughlin, first Vice-President; G. A. Lavallée, second Vice-President, and James P. Brady, Secretary. Many questions of interest to farmers were discussed at the Convention. A demand for a loan of \$15,000,000 from the Provincial Government, at three per cent., was defeated by the carrying of an amendment demanding the creation of a Farmers' Credit Fund. The Federal Minister of Agriculture was requested, by an unanimous resolution, to appoint an official to have charge of the weighing of butter and cheese. The railway companies were requested to lower freight rates on milk from Quebec farms. The Provincial Government were asked to provide pay to farmers required to serve as jurors at the provincial courts, at a rate of at least five dollars per day, to compensate for lost time and the trouble; to change the municipal code so that holders of property worth four hundred dollars or over, as well as persons having that much cash, might be eligible for the positions of mayor and councillors; to oppose the imposition of an embargo on pulp wood; to oppose Daylight Saving time; to obtain lower express rates between city and country, and that a railway line might be built from St. Felicien through the Lake St. John districts to open up the country in Northern Quebec. The United Farmers of Quebec had not organized as a definite political party either for the Provincial or the Federal field, its chief objects being rather to influence legislation by the free expression of its views on those matters which directly interest and affect agricultural industry in general.

Union of Municipalities. The Annual Meeting of the Union of Municipalities of the Province was held in June on board the Canada Steamship *Richelieu*, on a trip from Montreal and Quebec to Gaspé. Mayor Duquette, of Montreal, was elected the honorary President; Mayor Joseph Beaubien, of Outremont, the President; Mayor Alexander Thurber, of Longueuil, the first Vice-President; T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., of St. Hyacinthe, the second Vice-President, and Mayor P. W. McLagan, of Westmount, the third Vice-President. The following Directors were elected: J. A. A. Brodeur; J. A. A. Leclair, J. F. Sansregret, James Ballantyne, J. S. A. Ashby, Louis Cousineau, H. Oritz, E. Demers, E. Wellingford, Dr. L. J. Moreau and A. Brunelle. Various questions in regard to municipal affairs were discussed and recommendations forwarded

to the Provincial Government for their consideration at the 1925 Session of the Legislature.

Consul-General for France. In March, P. E. Naggiar, who had been Consul-General for France, and whose popularity had been great, was succeeded in that position by the Baron de Vitrolles. He was welcomed to the Dominion and to the Province at a banquet held under the auspices of the Canadian section of France-Amerique at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, on Mch. 29. Among those present were Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau, Lieutenant-Governor; Premier Taschereau; Senator Raoul Dandurand, President of France-Amerique; His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, Chancellor of l'Université de Montréal; Hon. L. A. David, Chief Justice Lafontaine, Mr. Justice Surveyer, Professor Herdt and Professor René de Roure, representing McGill University; Senator Casgrain, Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Senator Béique, Mr. Justice Archer, Ferdinand Rinfret, M.P., Hon. Georges A. Simard, Mayor Beaubien of Outremont, and P. E. Naggiar, the retiring Consul-General. Premier Taschereau extended an address of welcome to the Baron de Vitrolles, which was followed by a few words from Archbishop Gauthier, who expressed the hope that the new Consul-General would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in interesting himself in educational matters in Quebec. In his reply, the Baron de Vitrolles said that friendship must always remain the chief characteristic of social, economic and intellectual relationships between France and America.

Alliance Francaise. The influential Alliance Francaise of Montreal, consisting of French and English-speaking members, held its Annual Meeting on June 11. Mr. Justice Gonzaleve Desaulniers was elected President; Mr. Justice Fabre Surveyer, Dr. William Gardner, Professor René du Roure and Professor William Caldwell, Vice-Presidents; Dr. Paul Villard, Secretary; Dr. E. P. Chagnon and P. B. de Crèvecoeur, Treasurers; and the following members of Council: Mr. Justice Rinfret, Gregor Barclay, K.C.; Professor Stephen Leacock, L. E. Beaulieu, K.C., Dr. R. Boulet, Dr. A. Brisset, L. Herdi, Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Edouard Montpetit, Dr. F. de Martigny, Victor Morin, Paul Seuroy, A. Tarut, A. Decary, A. Terroux, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt and Mrs. Madeleine Hugenin. The Baron de Vitrolles, Consul-General for France, congratulated the members on the success which had attended their efforts to not only make the Alliance one of the foremost institutions in the city of Montreal, but also upon the manner in which they had joined forces with all other bodies in the cause of charity.

Banditry. On April 1, 1924, a car containing funds of the Bank of Hochelaga to the extent of about a quarter of a million dollars was held up by seven bandits, and in the struggle which ensued one bank messenger was killed and another wounded. One of the bandits, Harry Stone, was also killed, and in his pocket was found a screwed up piece of paper containing telephone numbers which led to the tracing of his accomplices, Guiseppe Serafini, Mary Serafini, Emma Lebeau and Ciro Neigri. The four were taken to police headquarters, and there, after some days,

Neigri was promised immunity if he divulged the whole plot and the participants in it. A third man, Adam Parillo, had escaped to the United States, but the police obtained Frank Gambino, Michael Valentino, ex-city detective Louis Morel, Tony Frank and Leo Davis. Two others implicated would have been taken, but the sudden arrest of Parillo at Bridgewater, Conn., forced the hands of the police prematurely. The long trial was held before Mr. Justice C. A. Wilson, and six men were condemned to death. On Oct. 24 Frank Gambino, Guiseppi Serafini, Louis Morel and Tony Frank paid the death penalty at the Bordeaux jail, but Leo Davis, a Newark newsboy, and Valentino had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Later, Adam Parillo was also sentenced to life imprisonment. In August another hold-up occurred in Montreal—a mail cart—and the sum of \$32,000 taken. The culprits were not apprehended until 1925.

Police Probe. Following upon the report of the "Committee of Sixteen" on vice conditions in Montreal, upon other public criticism, and events in connection with the Hochelaga Bank robbery, an extensive investigation into the management of the police force and vice conditions in the city took place in the closing weeks of 1924. Mr. Justice Coderre presided, and an immense amount of evidence, some of a deeply sinister character, was presented. The summary and judgment of the court alone covered 175 pages; it was delivered in the following year.

Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League. This League was formed in June, 1924, and on Aug. 13 received Provincial incorporation. At a general meeting of the members held on Sept. 27 Sir Arthur Currie was appointed Chairman, Zepherin Hébert, Vice-Chairman and Director, and Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Managing Director, Secretary and Treasurer. The others of the Board of Directors were: Lord Atholstan, Dr. J. Roddick Byers, Dr. C. F. Martin, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Dr. DeLotbinière Harwood, Michael Hirsch, J. A. Richard, Lyon Cohen, Louis Colwell, E. J. Kennedy, Dr. W. H. Atherton and Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid. The organization resulted from the offer of large financial support for the purposes of the League from Lord Atholstan.

Other Incidents of Interest. In August a party of 250 French-Canadians of the Province, headed by Henri Bourassa, Editor of *Le Devoir* of Montreal visited the Maritime Provinces for the special purpose of giving residents of Quebec an opportunity of seeing that part of the Dominion; to let the residents in French settlements in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia know that they were not forgotten by their brothers in Quebec and to stimulate interest in the Acadian traditions. The tour lasted five days, stops being made at half a dozen places. At the historic place of Grand Pré a religious celebration was attended. At Edmunston an address of welcome was given by Hon. J. E. Michaud, representing Premier Veniot of New Brunswick.

At the French Summer School held in July each year by McGill University at the Royal Victoria College, and attended by many from the United States and Canada, the Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, gave an important address in which he urged the importance of religion in all education and also pleaded for the old classical education, as taught in this Province. With reference to religion in the schools and colleges he pointed to the existing conditions in Russia where the abolition of religion had created a hopeless situation. As to classical education he considered that it provides the knowledge that makes men of culture and business as well, despite certain disparaging criticisms of the teaching of the dead languages. He urged also the importance of conserving the French language, and pointed to the "shocking example" of Louisiana where horse-racing had superseded the upkeep of the native tongue. Speaking of the school systems of the Province, Mr. David said that the

secondary schools are second to none on the continent. He declared that the aim of the Government and of all right-thinking men and women here was to bring about real union between French and English, so that the country might progress in the proper and harmonious manner.

At Verdun, near Montreal, a fine War Memorial was unveiled on October, over 25,000 persons being present. Sir Arthur Currie gave the principal address, reciting the splendid efforts of the contingent from this Province. Mayor J. A. Leclair of Verdun was received with enthusiasm as he told in both languages of the many men who had left their friends and relatives, many of them never to return.

Alexander Hyde, Assistant Treasurer of the Province, resigned in 1924, after long and able service in that Department, and was succeeded by A. P. B. Williams of Montreal. F. X. Lemieux was appointed Deputy Minister of the Department of Lands and Forests in succession to Dr. E. M. Deschenes, who had resigned the previous year. The Dominion Government appointed L. S. Pariseau, C.E., as Superintending Engineer of the canals of the Province, in succession to Colonel Arthur E. Dubuc who had been promoted Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, in place of the late W. A. Bowden, C.E.

Obituary. The tragic death of Sir William Price, head of Price Brothers Limited, in a landslide at Kenogami was a shock to the Province and the country at large. On Oct. 2, in company with two of his engineers, he was examining the condition of the high clay and sand banks on which the vast paper plants of the firm stand. They had been rendered unsafe from continued rains. Suddenly the earth on which he was standing gave way, carrying thousands of tons of soil and rock *debris* down to the swift river below. The two engineers, who were a few feet away, were also carried down but managed to extricate themselves. For some days it was uncertain whether the body of Sir William Price was in the earth *debris* on the slope or had been carried down to the river. Unremitting search in both possibilities was made by an army of men night and day, and ten days later the body was found in the main part of the Saguenay river below Chicoutimi. At the head not only of the immense paper mills and lumber interests of the Company, but also an active member of various other large enterprises including the great dam being erected at the outlet of Lake St. John, Sir William Price was an outstanding and broad-minded citizen who had used his great wealth for the furtherance of every worthy object. One instance of his breadth of mind was his gift of \$25,000 to the campaign fund for Laval University. Shortly afterwards he sent an additional cheque of \$25,000 to be expended on the extension of the chemical laboratories of the University. He was an active member of the Church of England in Canada. His eldest son, John H. Price, was elected as his successor in the presidency of Price Brothers.

Dr. L. P. Pelletier, who had been Agent General of the Province in London, returned to Quebec in August in ill health and died suddenly in October of apoplexy. Before his appointment as Agent Dr. Pelletier had been Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and was the member for Sherbrooke.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES IN 1924

By

W. C. Milner, B.Sc., LL.D.

The Question of "Maritime Rights" and Causes of Discontent. The year 1924 was characterized not so much by progress as by popular agitation. Commercial and industrial life of 1924 proceeded along the same lines as in 1923. In most of the towns and villages lack of employment was severely felt and, in consequence, in the early part of the year, there was a renewal of the *exodus* movement—especially from the eastern part of Nova Scotia and the north shore of New Brunswick. Taxation, high cost of living and absence of industrial opportunities were attributed as the causes, which were already seriously affecting the natural progress and development of the country. Other reasons for resentment were expressed in the press and on the platform, and had even gone to the length of proposing an entire separation from the central and western Provinces as the only remedy.

The diversion of western traffic from our own ports to Portland, which had advertised itself as the Canadian winter port, caused general discontent, because it was reasoned that the Maritime Provinces bore their full share of the huge expenditures involved in the construction of the Intercolonial and the National Transcontinental Railways, and also of the Canal system, for which they receive little or no benefit. A lesser cause gave even greater offence. The cutting up of the Intercolonial into Regional districts, and striking the section from Rivière du Loup to Montreal from the Maritime section, while probably of little or no economic consequence, was a blow at the *amour propre* of the people east, which they resented.

At the opening of the Intercolonial, a new market of 800,000 people had been given to the manufacturers and importers of Montreal and Toronto, and they had proceeded to take full advantage of it, with the result that, with two or three exceptions, all the wholesale houses in Halifax and St. John were closed, having lost their customers. In 1924, fully ninety per cent. of the manufactured goods in the retail stores were the products of central Canada, protected by a high tariff.

The half or more of the people of the Maritime Provinces are engaged in agriculture. For lack of markets this industry has practically made no progress in ten, even in twenty, years. The farmers of Ontario and Quebec cannot be competed against in the Toronto or Montreal markets. The customs tariff across the border deprives them of a market in the adjoining States. The list of articles produced in the Maritime Provinces for which there is a

demand in the Central Provinces is exceedingly small. Efforts have been made to extend west the demand for fresh, as well as cured, fish, but the demand has been exceedingly limited. Nova Scotia apples are in request, but, on the other hand, the British Columbia product is retailed in nearly all the grocery stores of the Maritime Provinces. New Brunswick ships ground plaster west from Hillsboro and also stoves manufactured in Sackville, N.B. Prince Edward Island has of late years developed egg circles and sent large consignments to Montreal. It has a wide demand for its foxes and fox skins.

The coal industry has been regarded of late as the obstruction that hindered the progress of the country. The coal areas are owned and operated by Montreal capitalists, who, being human, work them for their own profit. While their expenditures are necessarily enormous, the local consumer complains that the price has advanced from \$3.50 per ton, delivered at Halifax—twenty years ago—to \$12.00 at the end of 1924. The expenses of every household has been raised, and the increase added materially to the cost of living. A reliable mining man furnished the following statement: "The contention is made in the press that no increase in wages or cost of material warrants the advance, and demands are made for an investigation that will go to the root of the matter and ascertain the cost of mining and profits, for if it costs the people twelve dollars per ton to mine their own coal, it is argued it would be more profitable to take off the duty, import cheaper American coal and close our mines entirely. In other words, the coal mines ought not to be a burden on the other industries of the country."

The mines produced, for the year ending Sept. 30, 4,448,188 tons. This was distributed as follows:

Nova Scotia by land.....	1,586,643	Quebec	1,570,733
Nova Scotia by sea	195,770	Ontario	30
New Brunswick	529,872	United States	6,706
Newfoundland	209,230	Europe	37,764
St. Pierre	8,296	Bunker	220,635
Prince Edward Island.....	83,509		

The following is an estimate of coal sold in the Maritime Provinces:

	Tons
Nova Scotia by land	195,770
New Brunswick	529,872
Prince Edward Island	83,509
Nova Scotia by sea	700,000
Tons	1,509,151

Thus an advance of even one dollar per ton, above fair and legitimate profits, meant a loss to the consumers of \$1,500,000. If the advance was \$5.00 per ton, it meant a loss of \$7,500,000. Multiply this sum by, say, ten years, and the amount reaches fabulous figures, which is, in itself, sufficient to account largely for the economic conditions in the Maritime Provinces, which are grave and serious.

During the year Nova Scotia and New Brunswick continued their "Goods Roads" policy, expending a large sum on trunk lines.

Both proceeded with the policy of Hydro development, for which an achievement of success was claimed by both governments. Both Provinces struggled with the question of Prohibition, and both were charged with laxity in enforcing the law.

At the end of 1924 the two Provinces were carrying on an agitation for "Maritime Rights". The loss of trade, industry and population since Confederation, as compared with the predictions and promises of the Fathers of Confederation, made to induce the people to accept that scheme, were forcibly dealt with, first in the public press by H. J. Congdon, of Dartmouth. The shot being fired, the flame spread; the press everywhere, boards of trade, and public men taking part in the discussions. Mr. Congdon reproduced in the press the speeches and addresses of Sir John A. MacDonald and other Canadian statesmen, on both sides of politics, to prove that the Maritime Provinces would greatly benefit by the measure, if they would accept it. They accepted it; their claim now was that the authorities should fulfil the conditions on which they entered into a union with Quebec and Ontario.

Nova Scotia, at the close of 1924, was entering upon another period of labour trouble in Cape Breton, threatening to paralyze that business. New Brunswick wished to be rid of paying some \$300,000 interest on the Valley Railway Bonds, which the Federal government had not yet assumed.

Thus Maritime grievances proceeded from several different angles. One was the Crow's Nest agreement. This was the basis of the argument made by R. E. Finn, M.P. for Halifax, in Parliament, that the grain clause of the agreement, alone, would have given grain shipments to St. John and Halifax cheaper rates than to Portland, Boston and New York, but it had not been carried out according to the statutory power. It applied to St. John, to which city the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed in 1897, and to Halifax by the Intercolonial, over which, at that time, the C.P.R. had running rights, and even to-day to Halifax, by virtue of the fact that the C.P.R. was known to give through traffic quotations to Halifax by way of St. John and Digby and the Dominion Atlantic.

The people of the Maritime Provinces ought to see, Mr. Finn urged, that they get back to the basic rate-making prior to 1918, when the McAdoo schedule, adopted in the United States, was taken by the Canadian Government and applied without any relation to local and entirely different national conditions in this country. Though the Crow's Nest Pass agreement had been in operation for a number of years, yet, during all that time, it had never been put into effect in the Maritime Provinces, but the C. P. Railway had fixed Megantic, Quebec, as the point farthest east to which they applied. In 1917, under the War Measures Act, the agreement was set aside. When, in 1922, the Government was further asked to suspend it or to wipe it out, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole situation. Mr. Finn explained

how, when forced to put it again into operation, the C.P.R. had then defined the agreement as relating only to those lines which were in operation in 1898; thereby at once causing unfair discrimination against industries situated on lines which had been instituted in later years, and which they would not place under the rates embodied in the agreement.

In comparison of rates, applicable on commodities shown in effect prior to July 7, 1924, with those established by the railways and effective July 7, Mr. Finn showed that on agricultural implements the discrimination against the Maritime Provinces and in favour of Montreal was $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents; furniture, 42 cents. For every one hundred pounds of furniture sent from Windsor, Nova Scotia west, forty-two cents more freight had to be paid than if sent from Montreal, west, for the same distance. Such discrimination against building paper was $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; on wooden ware, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents; on live stock, 25 cents; and on apples, 32 cents.

Dr. Murray MacLaren, M.P., introduced into Parliament in February, 1924, a long resolution, reciting the conditions on which aid was given the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways in 1903, 1911 and 1914, respecting the routing of freight through Canadian channels to Canadian ports. The preamble to the G.T.P. Act states:—"To secure the most direct and economical interchange of traffic between Eastern Canada and the Provinces and territories west of the Great Lakes; to open up and develop the northern zone of the Dominion; to promote the internal and foreign trade of Canada; and to develop commerce through Canadian ports."

Other clauses in the agreement ratified and confirmed the above—respecting the Canadian Northern: by Act of Parliament enacted in 1914, providing for a loan of \$45,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway system, it was declared, as follows:—

Section 6, Paragraph A. "That, at all times hereafter, all freight originating on the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway shall, when destined to points in Canada, be carried over the lines of the Canadian Northern and that the through rate on export traffic from the point of origin to the point of destination shall not be greater *via* Canadian ports than it would be *via* United States ports, and that all inward and outward ocean traffic shall be carried to Canadian ports, and that the Canadian Northern, and the several constituent and subsidiary companies shall not, in any matter within their power or control, directly or indirectly, advise or encourage the transportation of any such freight by routes other than those above provided, but shall in all respects, in good faith, use their utmost endeavours to further the development of trade through Canadian channels and Canadian ports.

"The conclusion follows logically: The Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Northern Railway systems have been taken over by the Government, and form part of the Canadian National Railways; in the opinion of the House, this condition is binding upon the Canadian National Railways Board as the successor of the said Companies.

"Therefore, it is resolved, that the Government should, in the national interest, take all necessary steps to ensure that traffic originating upon the lines of the said Railway system, be not diverted to foreign ports but, should, so far as possible, pass over Canadian channels and through Canadian ports."



HON. EDGAR NELSON RHODES, B.A., LL.B., K.C.
Appointed Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, July 15, 1925.

The viewpoint generally held in the central Provinces is that the difficulties of the Maritime Provinces are not political, but geographical, arising out of their position being situated nearly a thousand miles east from the chief centres of industrial activity of Canada; that the contiguous States of the Union,—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are suffering more from emigration and industrial stagnation than the Maritime Provinces; and that the great centres of capitalistic enterprise and industrial life are continually absorbing a large percentage of their population. To this, it is answered that those States do not possess the same natural or basic sources of wealth as the Maritime Provinces. None of them possess coal, or iron or plaster, or such forest wealth or fruit lands, as exist in the Provinces by the sea. None of them possess such inshore fisheries or are in such close proximity to the Bank Fisheries. Such comparisons, it is argued, are not tenable. It is admitted that people as well as business will naturally gravitate toward large centres of population and wealth, and that the shifting of wholesale trade, manufacturing enterprises and banking capital, from the Maritime Provinces to Montreal and Toronto, has been in accordance with economic laws. Still there is a substantial ground for complaint, arising from the failure to make use of Maritime ports in Winter for Transatlantic trade. While the Maritime Provinces have paid them millions for the Ontario Canals, and for the great Transcontinental lines, the work of harnessing up those lines to Maritime ports has not been accomplished; Canadian capital has gone to create a new outlet for Canadian trade at New London, and Portland advertises itself as the National port of Canada. While the separation of the Rivière du Loup—Montreal section of the Intercolonial Railway—from the "Regional" Maritime section is of little economic consequence, it has offended Maritime sentiment, particularly as any reasons advanced for it are regarded as inadequate and paltry.

The Archives and the Natural History Museum. Before 1912, no organization had been formed to actually engage in collecting and preserving the documents and records that two hundred and fifty years of history had dowered the Maritime Provinces. In consequence, vast quantities of such treasures being in the hands of the people who did not understand their value, had been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Most of our historic records have a commercial value owing to the demand for them by the great libraries in Massachusetts and New York, to meet which the country has been traversed by agents diligently picking up such memorials of the past. None of the local Governments were sufficiently interested in the history of the country to make appropriations to save such materials. Neither the Nova Scotia Historical Society nor the New Brunswick Historical Society had quarters of their own or money for such a work. The most extensive collection of colonial documents that exists is, therefore, to be found in Massa-

chusetts,—at Harvard, at the State House and at three or four Boston libraries.

In 1912, the Dominion Archives ventured into the field, and established an office in Halifax and, later, one in St. John. Up to (1924) about 100,000 documents have been collected from all sorts of places and from all sorts of people. There is much work yet to do before the field is cropped. These documents have all been tabulated and made available for students and writers of history. Already they are extensively used both by resident writers, and by others in the United States. Hundreds of magazines and newspaper articles have been prepared from the facts developed in them. Documents having a general character of Dominion interest are forwarded to the head office, Ottawa, while those having a local bearing are retained in the offices at St. John and Halifax.

One of the most important institutions in the Maritime Provinces both for education and original research work is the Natural History Museum at St. John, conducted by Dr. William MacIntosh. The following is a very brief account of the work done in 1924:—the number of nature study notes given to teachers, 4,317; free public lectures, 15; talks or lessons to teachers or pupils, 202; visitors, 12,000; specimens identified for the public, 2,720; insects collected and donated to schools, 2,000; donations to museum, 1,245. The museum has over 6,500 objects on exhibition and over 45,000 in its study collections; among them 645 mounted birds and a vast collection showing the natural wealth of its Province. In some departments it is the largest and most valuable of any museum in Canada.

The Nova Scotia Legislature ; The Budget of 1924. The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened Feb. 14, by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor McCallum Grant. The subjects of the Speech were:—farming and fisheries, in both of which there was “substantial achievement”; the increase in the output of coal; the larger number of trained teachers employed and the increase of those taking a correspondence course; the development of power at East River, Sheet Harbour; the increased efforts in the direction of public health; the supplying of ground limestone to farmers; the progress in the reconstruction of main highways; the formation of a Provincial Tourist Association; the immigration of a suitable class of settlers; the proposed consideration and legislation of the Treaty of Peace; the proclaimed minimum wage act for women; the completion of the consolidation of statutes; the future Government policy as to the care of the feeble-minded; the promised legislation for a “sky blue” law; provision of an eight-hour day for miners; reduction of expenses in connection with the civil service, etc.

The reply to the Address was moved by Donald MacLennan (Inverness) and seconded by Dr. J. W. Reid (Hants Co.). An amendment to the reply to the Address was moved by William

Corning, Yarmouth and seconded by Dr. John A. MacDonald (Hants Co.). It called for a supply bill to be passed immediately and a dissolution and appeal to the country. The debate on the Address consumed seven days, when it was carried, 20 to 10, A. R. Richardson, Labour member for Cape Breton voting with the Government.

The Hon. D. A. Cameron delivered his Budget speech in the Assembly on Apr. 16. The total estimated Expenditures were \$5,448,827, giving a small surplus of \$6,051 under the estimated Revenue. The Department of Highways was allotted \$1,606,366; the Department of Education, \$743,126; the Department of Public Charities, \$831,842. This latter Department included local hospitals, the Nova Scotia Hospital, the Victoria General, the Nova Scotia Sanatorium and the transient poor.

The Expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30, 1923, was \$5,208,210, as compared with an estimated ordinary Expenditure of \$5,037,029. The Revenue for that period totalled \$5,317,335, as compared with an estimated ordinary Revenue of \$5,052,381, giving a Surplus for last year of \$109,124 on ordinary Revenue account. The Expenditure was \$5,488,827, which was an increase of \$440,538 over the same items of Expenditure for the last fiscal year. Agriculture was increased by \$31,141, due entirely to the withdrawal of the Dominion Aid, the period for which Federal grants were given having expired. Education showed an increase of about \$8,000, provision having been made for an increase of pensions to teachers. In connection with the expenditure for school books, it was necessary to pay the Federal Sales Tax, a sum amounting to \$3,000 exacted by the Federal Government, because of the re-sale of books. The Federal authorities were also applying the Sales Tax to other phases of Provincial Government activities, such as the Victoria General Hospital, but Mr. Cameron declared the Government was making a vigorous fight against it; had refused to pay the tax; and had been supported in their attitude by the officers of the Legal Department.

The most substantial increase of expenditure was shown in the Highways Department. The increase in 1924 over 1923 for Interest and Sinking fund was \$88,271, and for Maintenance account, \$314,613. The total increase in Highways expenditure was \$402,844, due to construction on Capital account, also to the fact that Dominion aid originally granted was not sufficient to complete that part of the Highway programme which was being constructed up to Federal Aid standards.

In 1923 Expenditure was principally for improvements on Highways, which would aid business development; make the Province accessible; encourage tourist traffic in consonance with public opinion. Other expenditures on Capital account in 1923 were: for the development of power; to aid industry and cheapen public utility services; to provide for the comfort of sick and afflicted in various service institutions, and to assist agricultural

development; all these inevitably increasing interest and maintenance accounts.

Mr. Cameron outlined some of the assets of the Province. There was a first mortgage of \$4,447,000 on the Halifax and South-western Railway, interest of which was guaranteed by the Dominion Government, and was being paid annually. There was still on deposit in cash at Ottawa \$1,055,929; there was a sinking fund investment on General account of \$1,293,835, and, in addition, on Highway sinking funds, \$870,637, all invested to yield satisfactory rates. There was an investment of \$2,956,000 in power plants in this Province. The Net debt of \$16,517,105 was accounted for in Expenditure incurred for various Provincial buildings, bridges, culverts and highways.

Other sources of revenue was the property owned by the Government, such as mines, Crown lands, interest and railways, totalling an income of \$1,171,645, or 2·5 per cent. Revenue from public services, such as hospitals, education, agriculture and sundries, totalled over a million, or 22·3 per cent. Revenue from taxation, such as succession duties, corporation tax, road tax, motor vehicles, theatres, etc., totalled \$2,402,418, or 44·1 per cent.

The Provincial Secretary very directly pointed out that Nova Scotia had no Provincial income tax, as in Ontario and Manitoba; no direct tax on assessable property, as in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and no turnpikes and toll gates, as in Ontario.

A Church Union debate took place in the Assembly on Apr. 1st. Rev. E. C. Crowell, Rev. A. S. Rogers, Principal McKinnon and C. H. Mitchell spoke for Union, and Rev. Robert Johnston and Rev. Dr. F. Scott Mackenzie against it. In addition, Hugh Ross, κ.c., of Sydney; Dr. John Stewart, W. R. Campbell, of Truro; Col. S. Cantley, of New Glasgow, Robert Dawson, of Bridgewater, also opposed it. On the 2nd, Mrs. L. B. Moore, of North Sydney, and Miss Annie Murray, of New Glasgow; Rev. W. F. McConnell, Walter Crowe, κ.c., J. Stewart, κ.c., and Judge Finlayson also opposed it, while Rev. Dr. J. W. Falconer, Rev. Dr. R. W. Ross, of Fort Massey Church; Rev. G. W. Farquhar, New Glasgow, and Rev. Dr. Pringle, of Sydney, were in favour. The bill passed by the Assembly and was amended by the Legislative Council on May 15, to make it permissive for any church to join or remain out, and to exempt Pine Hill College from the Act.

The eight-hour labour day was the subject of a heated debate in the Nova Scotia Assembly on Apr. 30. It arose on the Premier moving for the adoption of certain conventions of the National Labour Convention at Washington, relating to the employment of children and women in agriculture, night labour and hours of labour. Forman Way, M.L.A., declared the resolution did not go far enough. A Federal system of unemployment insurance was needed. The

steel industry was working a twelve-hour shift, the longest working day in any country in the world. An eight-hour day was needed.

The reform of the Legislative Council was a proposal of Hon. R. McGregor in the Assembly on Mar. 13, on a bill introduced by William Corning to abolish it. He argued that the tenure of members should be limited, and they ought not be appointed for any particular county.

William Corning, in the Assembly, on Mar. 4, in moving its abolition, asserted it cost \$50,000 a year. Its only effect was to reduce the responsibility the Government ought to assume. R. Henry Graham stated this was a proposed amendment to the B.N.A. Act. Mr. Corning replied: "No. Other provinces had abolished the second body without such amendment."

On Mar. 5, in a debate on the market and price of coal, A. R. Richardson offered a resolution, that the House "is of the opinion that in any readjustment of the Customs tariff, an increase in the duty on American slack coal ought to be made to preclude its entering into competition with Nova Scotia coal". Carried on the 12th.

Health. Official attention paid of late years to the health of the people of Nova Scotia produced very satisfactory results. The 1924 Report of Dr. A. C. Jost, the able and enthusiastic Health Officer, showed that the improvement in the number of deaths of children under one year of age in one thousand was 18·5. The deaths per 1,000 of the population for the following years were:

Years.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
1913-1914	17·04	13·6	15·1
1922	13·7	12·0	12·7

The total deaths in 1922 numbered 6,569; the births 11,698; still births, 403. The leading causes of death were: Pneumonia, 290; Broncho-pneumonia, 180; other forms of Pneumonia, 121; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 555; other forms of Tuberculosis, 104; Whooping cough, 106; Cancer, 534; and minor diseases, 107. In Tuberculosis the rate decreased from 182·6 per 1,000 in 1913-14, to 132·5 in 1922; in Diphtheria, from 23·5 to 8·5. On the other hand, Cancer increased from 5·05 in 1908-9 to 8·07 in 1922.

The Department had a busy year in anti-venereal work—2,106 treatments for Syphilis, in addition to the hospital work; Tuberculosis clinics held during the year were attended by 946 persons. This disease was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. C. P. Proffitt, of Toronto, before a joint meeting of the Halifax clubs. He stated that the death rate in Canada from Tuberculosis had been 10,000, which had been reduced to 7,000 largely by tuberculosis associations. The improvement in Nova Scotia had not been so great. The Government paid two-thirds of the expense of patients at Kentville Sanitarium, and the remaining one-third had to be made up by the individuals attending. Out of 217,000 children in Nova Scotia, 3,500 were actively tubercular.

The "T.B." problem occasioned a debate in the Legislature on Apr. 16, in a resolution introduced by William Corning, that the Kentville Sanitarium lacked adequate facilities. Hon. W. A. Cameron stated that the institution had cost the Province the previous year \$100,000. The Government could not promise increased expenditure. Nova Scotia stood second among the Canadian Provinces in its efforts to cope with Tuberculosis. Its endeavour to induce the municipalities to co-operate and pay their share of municipal patients was met with response from one municipality. A tuberculosis clinic was opened in Sydney, the expense being borne by the Kiwanis Club of that place. There were also two travelling clinics during the year, largely to give to children of outlying districts dental attention.

The daily average of patients in the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, during 1924, was 190. The total number admitted during the year was 3,866. Those discharged were: recovered, 1,933; improved, 1,108; unimproved, 661, and those who died were, 171. The total expenditure for the year was \$249,628. The cost per patient per day was \$3.59. The new laboratory, to be completed in 1925, promised to be one of the very best institutions of the kind in America.

The Sanitarium at Kentville had been rearranged, giving 160 pavilion beds and a total capacity of 271 beds. A "solarium", or sun parlour, had been added.

Educational Affairs. The Report for 1924 of A. H. MacKay, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Superintendent of Education, showed a shrinkage in attendance from 114,458 in 1923, to 111,594 in 1924, being a loss of 2,864 pupils. In addition to the natural increase in population, this result was another evidence of the reality of the *exodus*. The total cost of public education increased from \$3,487,937 to \$3,591,338, a difference of \$103,401. The cost of each pupil in average attendance decreased from \$47.04 in 1921 to \$45.17 in 1924. The school section expenditure increased from \$2,313,460 to \$2,428,832, an increase of \$115,372. The Municipal School Fund decreased from \$525,114 to \$523,912, a decrease of \$1,202. The Government expenditure decreased from \$649,363 to \$638,593, a decrease of \$10,770. The number of teachers increased 42 from 3,237 in 1923, but there was a decrease in daily attendance of 16,133. The total pupils in high school grades was 11,632, a decrease of 456. The pupils in Technical schools (showing net decrease of 397), were:

Normal College	384
Summer Course, Normal College	299
Agricultural College	33
Agricultural College (Short Course)	55
Technical College	66
Technical College (Correspondence study)	314
Evening Technical Schools	2,223
Coal mining	607

The decrease in value of property in sections was \$4,451,220 from \$175,854,130. The cost of technical education decreased \$11,727 from \$147,408. Very interesting reports were presented of the School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind, and Victoria School of Art and Design, etc.

While the price of school books was lower in Nova Scotia than in any Province of Canada except Ontario, Premier Armstrong declared, in a review of the situation, that it was the intention of the Government to cheapen them still further.

The Educational Association of Nova Scotia held their Annual Meetings at Truro on July 2 and 3. Rev. James Boyle, D.D., of Harbour Bouche, advocated the county as a school section, as in England. Addresses were delivered by Dr. A. H. MacKay, and Hon. D. A. Cameron.

An Agricultural Extension School was formed at Lawrenceton on Feb. 19, under the auspices of Truro Agricultural College. Thirty young men were enrolled.

A School of Fisheries at Halifax, for which the Dominion voted \$70,000, was established in November. A portion of the King's wharf was transferred to the Biological Board and a large building there rearranged for the service.

The Nova Scotia Institute of Science elected the following for the year 1923-24: President, Prof. Carleton Bell Nickerson, M.A.; 1st Vice-President, Prof. J. H. L. Johnstone, Ph.D., M.B.E.; 2nd Vice-President, Prof. Albert G. Nicholls, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; Treasurer, Donald J. Matheson, B.Sc.; Corresponding Secretary, Prof. Donald S. McIntosh, M.Sc.; Recording Secretary and Librarian, Harry Piers.

Dalhousie College and University. The two most important happenings in the educational progress of Dalhousie during the past academic year, 1923-24, were the moving of King's College to Halifax to enter into a close association with Dalhousie, and the completion of the new building programme for the Medical School. In the Autumn of 1923 the Carnegie Corporation of New York offered to King's College the sum of \$600,000, if King's would raise \$400,000 for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings and establishing itself at Halifax. The interest on this \$600,000 was to be used for the maintenance and support of instruction in Arts for the combined body of students of Dalhousie and King's. King's holds in abeyance her degree-granting powers. The essence of the arrangement was that the instructional staff in Arts on the new foundation of King's and the staff of Dalhousie in the Faculty of Arts and Science were to act as a single faculty and the students of both were to be taught in common except the freshmen subjects in Arts, the King's students receiving instruction by themselves. This arrangement has been working out very satisfactorily. Until King's raises the \$400,000 required to meet the gift of the Carnegie Corporation, she is to receive the interest on \$600,000. Dalhousie has placed at her disposal its men's residence, University Hall, as a home for the College.

Dalhousie University recently completed three new buildings for the Medical School at a cost of about \$500,000. One is a Power House for the medical group of buildings; the Medical Sciences Laboratory Houses, the School of Pharmacy, and the departments of Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Hygiene; the Public Health and Out-patient Clinic serves as an out-patient department for the group of all hospitals surrounding it, as well as a focus for all the organizations interested in preventive medicine and public health. In it are grouped the Halifax Dispensary, a centre of the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission, the Public Welfare Bureau, and the Victorian Order of Nurses. It also co-operates with the Public School Health Service. The medical group of buildings in addition to these just enumerated consists of Forrest Hall, the Victoria General Hospital, the Grace Maternity Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital and the City Home. The new Health Centre rounds out in a most complete way the opportunities for clinical teaching, and provides a medical service of the best kind for those in the community who cannot afford to pay for medical advice and attendance.

In addition to these buildings the Provincial Government is remodelling and greatly enlarging the Pathological Institute in connection with the Victoria General Hospital. The building is used also for the teaching of Pathology and Bacteriology to medical students.

Appointments during the year included: Professor of French, Ren

Gautheron; Professor of Physiology, Boris Babkin; Professor of Bio-Chemistry, E. G. Young; and Professor of Pharmacology, O. S. Gibbs. Dalhousie Law School appointed Prof. John E. Read, who had won distinction as a student at law to take the place of Dean McRae who had resigned to go to Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Dalhousie governors approved of the recommendation of King's College that A. B. Wiswell and Major J. P. Edwards should represent the College on the Board of Governors of Dalhousie. A grand reunion of Dalhousie alumni and alumnae, nearly 500 strong gathered, on Aug. 20, at Halifax from all parts of America.

King's College, Halifax, had an attendance in 1924 of 64 students. Rev. A. H. Moore, M.A., of Quebec, elected President after the resignation of Rev. Stanley Boyle, was duly installed at inauguration ceremonies on Oct. 28. Dr. S. H. Prince had been appointed Professor of Sociology and Dr. G. H. Henderson Professor of Mathematical Physics.

By the taking over of King's College property by the Collegiate School, the Hensley Memorial Chapel, the Science wing, the Convocation Hall, and the sixty acres of land come under the supervision of King's College School.

The Church of England Synod, which met on May 14, discussed the Union of King's with Dalhousie. Dr. Boyle presented the Educational Report, which stated the Union had worked the first year satisfactorily. Archbishop Worrell declared: "We are joining hands with Dalhousie to form a great Maritime University."

Acadia University, of Wolfville, Nova Scotia (Baptist), has affiliated with it Acadia Ladies' Seminary and the Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy for boys, the whole constituting a complete educational organization, the success of which is attested by the gradual growth, year by year, from small beginnings. The attendance at the University for 1924 was 335, the largest in its history. The number registered in the Seminary was as follows: Resident pupils, 111; non-resident pupils, 183; pupils in Household Science, 69; a total of 363. In the Academy the total enrolment was 199.

At the College Commencement, 65 degrees were conferred and 10 certificates in Engineering. At the Commencement exercises, on May 28, 1924, the corner-stone of the new University Hall was laid, the ceremonies being witnessed by a large and enthusiastic concourse of people. Dr. G. B. Cutten, formerly President of Acadia and now President of Colgate University, laid the corner-stone. Dr. F. W. Patterson, LL.D., the present President, declared that Acadia had entered upon a new era of development as an educational institution, both by limitation and expansion—the latter including a new biological building, a new Seminary group, a central heating plant—all to cost \$800,000, this being an item in the objective of \$1,500,000, which it is proposed to raise.

The new University Hall, one of the largest and most important educational buildings in Canada, was completed during the year 1925. The foundation is of grey granite, the walls of Benedict stone. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,000 persons. The classrooms and offices for Professors are of the most modern type. The exterior of the edifice, with its great portico in front overlooking the town and the valley, and its range of Corinthian pillars, conveys the idea of a Grecian temple. At the present time \$900,000 of the \$1,500,000 sought has been raised.

St. Francis Xavier College at Antigonish, had an attendance during 1924 of 219 students. The following appointments were made: Professor of English Literature and Modern History, I. I. Young, M.A. (N.U.I.); Professor of Classics, Y. Ktenas, M.A., Harvard. Its sixty-fifth anniversary was held on May 13, the graduating class numbering 39.

The President, Rev. H. P. MacPherson, D.D., delivered an impressive address on the purposes of higher education as affecting the individual and the country.

The Technical College, Halifax, held its 14th Convocation on May 16. Twenty-five of its students were "capped"; 5 in civil engineering; 7 in electrical engineering; 8 in mechanical engineering and 4 in mining engineering. F. H. Sexton, LL.D., D.Sc., Principal, delivered a very interesting address and was complimented by Hon. E. H. Armstrong on the success of the efforts of himself and associates.

The President of the Halifax Board of Trade (Col. A. Montgomerie) in his Annual Report, stated:

**Trade,
Industrial
and Other
Conditions.**

"Two things which seem to be holding us down, in the view of a great many business men, are our failure to carry through a larger immigration policy and the heavy load of taxation that is blocking the development of industry. It is claimed that the present forms of taxation bear very heavily upon industry, and there is no incentive for people with money to invest in any industry, because all profits are immediately wiped out by heavy overhead and excessive taxation. That there is no lack of money in Canada would seem to be evidenced by the fact that during the year the deposits in our savings banks increased by fifty millions of dollars, while over three hundreds of millions of dollars were invested in new bonds.

A great improvement in the shipping business of the Port of Halifax is recorded; 1924, was a record year, 946 ocean-going vessels of over 7,000,000 tons, being registered at the customs. Three measures have stimulated shipping: The removal of the C.N.R. differential against the Port; the 10 per cent. increase in British Preference in imports through Canadian ports and the elimination of the Marine Insurance discrimination against the Port.

The Secretary, E. A. Saunders, reported:

"Respecting Railway matters we have been successful in getting more favourable rates on lumber through the Port of Halifax and other commodities—the natural products of the Province—into the interior, at somewhat reduced rates. We are still, however, after the restoration of the Arbitraries which were obtained previous to 1914, in connection with reduction of time in the passenger service between Halifax and Montreal—at least, during the Summer months. This was slightly reduced, but not to the extent we believe can be accomplished, and this matter has not been lost sight of. We have succeeded in obtaining at least a fair portion of Canadian freight that had been routed *via* New London.

Summing up the situation it may be said that the dairy farmer has enjoyed, on the whole, a satisfactory year. The fruit farmer, although his crop is about 20 per cent. less than a year ago, had a profitable year. Those, however, who have been depending upon the selling of hay, vegetables and potatoes, and who constitute a fairly large percentage of the farmers of the Province have had an unprofitable year. The hay crop was within 10 to 15 per cent. of the record crop of 1923. There was a large carry-over from the previous year, which means that there is a large surplus of hay on hand. Likewise there is a surplus of potatoes, turnips and such hardy vegetables as parsnips, carrots and cabbage, looking for markets

The business of Halifax was summarized by Mr. Saunders as follows:

	1922	1923	1924
Exports	\$ 37,059,107	\$ 35,795,403	\$ 36,279,512
Imports	21,757,643	25,237,019	24,902,726
Customs receipts	4,040,407	3,063,515	2,139,545
Shipping tonnage	4,989,890	6,727,612	7,308,915
Building permits	1,752,623	378,709	731,209
Bank clearings	160,112,236	152,328,563	148,486,237
Assessment	47,956,525	48,268,650	47,653,000

The production of the Province of Nova Scotia was valued as follows:

	1922	1923	1924
Fisheries	\$ 12,720,000	\$ 11,739,300	\$ 9,600,000
Mineral and mineral products ..	46,844,000	55,760,200	44,034,000
Manufacturers, etc.	55,360,000	53,185,000	60,276,000
Building material, etc.	1,730,000	1,940,500	3,500,000
Farm products, live stock, etc.	34,318,500	29,045,100	23,539,000
Forest products	11,180,000	12,350,600	11,945,000
Game, Fish, etc.	890,000	780,000	850,000
Tourist Travel	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,684,000
Total	\$168,042,500	\$170,840,700	\$161,428,000

Farm Products of Nova Scotia (Dominion Statistics)

Product.	Year.	Area (acres)	Yield per (cwt.)	Average price.	Total value.
Potatoes	1923	27,567	120·0	\$1.21	\$4,014,000.00
	1924	29,052	107·1	1.03	3,199,000.00
Turnips, etc.	1923	12,382	203·0	0.60	1,508,000.00
	1924	12,643	234·4	0.70	2,067,000.00
tons.					
Fodder Corn	1923	1,062	10·00	5.00	53,000.00
	1924	1,015	7·30	8.00	59,000.00
Hay and Clover .	1923	494,547	1·90	12.50	11,128,000.00
	1924	510,017	1·58	11.75	9,494,000.00

Trade with the West Indies occupied the attention of Hance J. Logan, M.P. for Cumberland, who made an exhaustive speech in Parliament, July 16. The British preference, under the McKenna Act, having been discontinued by the Labour Government, he deemed the time opportune to open trade with them, by providing cold storage and faster boats and better passenger service. The trade of the Islands with United States the previous year amounted to over \$800,000,000, while with Canada it was less than \$55,000,000. This could be changed, in his opinion, by active and progressive measures.

At the Maritime Board of Trade, held at Kentville on Sept. 12, President A. E. McMahon suggested that the above Board, with the Maritime Development Association, Maritime Safety League, Nova Scotia Publicity Bureau and New Brunswick Tourist Association, might federate and employ one salaried secretary. Premier Armstrong and Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Public Works, Prince Edward Island, also spoke generally in favour of Maritime Rights and Home Industries.

The Maritime Development Association organized in 1923, had as executive, R. K. Smith, Amherst; F. G. J. Comeau, A. D. Ganong, Rufus Arsenaault, A. A. Pomeroy and R. McGregor. It proposed in December to call delegates to Moncton to organize the Maritime Research Committee, to take up the question of Maritime grievances as suggested by Sir Henry Thornton.

Fishing Industry. The product of the fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1924, comprising fish sold for consumption fresh, and fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared, had a total marketed value of \$8,777,-251. This is an increase over the preceding year of \$328,866, or 4 per cent. The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, was \$7,501,665, compared with \$8,114,885 in 1923. The number of men employed in these operations in 1924 was 15,895, compared with 16,742 in 1923.

The capital invested in fish canning and curing establishments was \$3,248,264, a decrease from the preceding year of \$825,659. The total number of persons employed in the establishments was 2,826, compared with 3,844 in 1923. The number of establishments in operation was 248, comprising 142 lobster canneries, 6 clam and other fish canneries, and 100 fish-curing establishments. Compared with the preceding year, a decrease of 21 is shown in the number of lobster canneries in operation and an increase of 2 in the number of fish-curing establishments.

Quantity and Value of the Chief Commercial Fishes,*

Kind.		1923	1924	1924 compared
				Inc. or Dec. with 1923.
Cod	Cwt.	1,048,943	1,129,801	80,858
	\$	2,434,492	3,309,209	874,717
Lobsters	Cwt.	172,720	115,275	57,445
	\$	3,081,647	1,904,407	1,177,240
Haddock	Cwt.	297,023	320,804	23,781
	\$	1,029,787	975,660	54,127
Mackerel	Cwt.	79,184	114,662	35,478
	\$	388,051	688,350	300,299
Herring	Cwt.	165,886	267,413	101,527
	\$	295,391	542,658	247,267
Halibut	Cwt.	19,197	27,407	8,210
	\$	319,199	441,113	121,914

Value of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, 1915-1924

Year.	Marketed Value	Year.	Marketed Value
1915	\$ 9,166,851	1920	12,742,659
1916	10,092,902	1921	9,778,623
1917	14,468,319	1922	10,209,258
1918	15,143,066	1923	8,448,385
1919	15,171,929	1924	8,777,251

Supplementing the Dominion Fisheries Department, the Government established a department of its own, under the charge of M. H. Nickerson, ex-M.P.P., in 1920. He reported that the products of the deep sea fisheries had a total value of \$3,666,697, and a value of \$1,846,179 for inshore catches in 1924.

The new cold storage plant in Yarmouth was opened in August under the management of Henry Atwood. The capacity was 2,500,000 pounds, with a cooling room capacity of 500,000 pounds. A cold storage plant of 400,000 pounds capacity had been erected at Port Monton, Queens County, and went into operation last Summer.

* NOTE.—These tables and the statement are from a preliminary report issued by the Dominion Statistician.

In both these refrigerators, as well as that at Liverpool, herring were as yet the only stock. The large plant at North Sydney, which went into operation in 1923, did well in 1924, the receipts being several commercial kinds.

As a sequel to mackerel scouting, the Government steamer "Arras" was detailed last Summer to keep in contact with the bank fleet, having Dr. Peppard, a physician, of Pugwash, on board, with instructions to give medical aid to sick or injured members of the crews. Eighty-five calls for such treatment were attended to. A larger size of shore gas boats came into requisition along the western coast, adapted to longer cruises for swordfish and mackerel. Last year Ottawa voted \$70,000 for an experimental fishery station to be located at Halifax. Mr. Nickerson advanced a number of propositions calculated to develop the fisheries.

At the Fair, in September, a number of Nova Scotia fish samples, fresh and in the latest styles of cure and preparation, were displayed, with good effect, by three companies operating on a large scale in the Province, namely, the Maritime Fish Corporation, the Leonard Fisheries, and the National Fish Company.

Dr. A. G. Hutchinson, director of the Atlantic Biological Station, stated that the new biological station at Halifax would be completed in April, 1925. Its purpose is for the study and improvement of methods of canning, freezing, smoking, salting and drying fish, and research work connected with the industry, whereby it is believed that our fish wealth could be increased ten times.

Mines. The Report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1924, of the Hon. W. Chisholm, who became Minister of Public Works and Mines in place of Premier Armstrong, stated:

"As compared with 1923, a slight decrease in the number of men employed at the coal mines is shown; the number of days worked shows a decrease of 850,200 days; the production of coal for 1924 was 4,973,184 tons, 1,206,506 tons below 1923; the number of fatal accidents in the coal mines was 31, one less than in 1923; the coke manufactured was 332,538 tons, a decrease of 24,119 tons; 754 ounces of gold were produced during the year, an increase of 215 ounces; there was an increase of 104,921 tons in the quantity of gypsum mined and shipped during the year, the total shipments reaching 435,392 tons, the greatest tonnage shipped in any year. The Province received last year, from royalty on coal, \$687,321.87, and from royalty on other minerals, licenses, leases and rentals, \$60,275.35—a total of \$747,597.22."

In showing the importance of the coal mines, Mr. Chisholm stated that in a good year Besco would give employment to 21,490 men and would pay out in wages and salaries, \$27,509,410, while for food stuffs and farm products this Company would pay, in an ordinary year, \$6,500,000; also that the coal mines of the Provinces used, on an average, 24,500,000 lineal feet of timber, the greater portion of which is got out by the farmers in the winter season. The number of men employed at the coal mines in 1924 was 12,376, and the number of days worked out 2,480,004, a decrease of 26 per cent., compared with 1923.

The Report showed that of the 4,480,188 tons of coal sold last year, 1,782,413 tons were sold in Nova Scotia and 1,570,733 went to Quebec, which is virtually Nova Scotia's exclusive outside market. The sale of

Nova Scotia coal in this Province showed a falling off of 16 per cent., as compared with 1923, while shipments of the St. Lawrence showed a falling off of 2 per cent. The most notable decrease in sales was that to the United States, only 5,706 tons being shipped in 1924 as against 279,000 tons the year before, while Nova Scotia imported 67,168 tons of bituminous coal in 1924 as against 44,426 tons in 1923, and 37,616 tons of anthracite as against 25,169 tons in 1923. The notable decrease in consumption of coal in Nova Scotia was in a large measure explained by the Steel Works being closed down.

In pointing out that Nova Scotia coal was subjected to the same competition as was found in other articles and as that competition in the open market regulated the price, Mr. Chisholm showed that in 1922 Canada produced 15,157,431 short tons, of which Nova Scotia produced about one-third, and the coal imported that year was 14,257,424 tons—a ratio of production to importation being 15 to 14 tons. Of the importation, 12,752,059 tons were bituminous, or about two and one-half times what Nova Scotia produced. Of this bituminous importation, 10,924,045 tons came from the United States, of which Central Ontario took 7,485,324 tons, and Quebec 1,316,669 tons.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton presented, in 1925, a memorandum to the Dominion Government respecting the condition of the Coal and Steel trade in Canada. The following figures were furnished by it: In 1916 this country imported 6,949,540 tons of bituminous coal (not including slack) from the United States. In 1924 it imported 11,554,184 tons. And the imports of slack went up from 2,678,850 tons to 2,823,753 tons.

Referring to the steel industry, the memorandum stated that in 1913 there were twenty-two completed blast furnaces in Canada. Only six of these were in operation in 1923. At the end of 1924 only two were operating. The result of the closing down of industry is strikingly depicted in other figures given in the memorandum.

Men employed in 1920 in blast furnaces and steel mills in Canada, 11,874; number employed in 1924, only 5,886; men employed in 1920 in secondary iron and steel industries in Canada, 101,887; number employed in 1924, only 69,485; wages paid in the first-mentioned group in 1920, \$22,824,530; in 1924, \$7,825,286; in the other group, in 1920, \$135,680,417; 1924, \$83,806,802.

It is not possible to exaggerate the calamitous consequences to Canada should coal mining in Nova Scotia be permitted to decline until it should play no important part in the fuel supply of the Dominion."

The memorandum continued: "Not only would absence of native competition against imported coal eventually raise the price of coal in Canada, but a state of abject dependence upon another country for an indispensable material would become permanent after Nova Scotia had ceased to give Eastern Canada some measure of self-support."

The Coal Leases in the Province number 658, and cover 721 miles. The Minudie Coal Mine owes in royalty, workmen's compensation and wages, about \$90,000. The Government purchased it to protect its own interests.*

Coal from West Virginia had been landed at Yarmouth and was underselling Dominion Coal from 75 cents to \$1.00 per ton, so stated Mr. J. E. McLurg on May 12 (*Montreal Star*).

* NOTE: Information tabled in Assembly.

On May 30, delegates from Nova Scotia, Premier Armstrong and A. M. Irvine, Sales agent of Besco, interviewed Hon. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, urging that Nova Scotia coal be tried at Toronto. They represented it could be laid down in that city in car load lots for \$7.00 to \$7.50 per ton.

The limestone quarries on Cape Breton Island, the native iron of the Londonderry mines and Nictaux-Torbrook district of Annapolis County, and the famous high-grade hematite bed of Wabana in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 400 miles from Sydney, and operated by Nova Scotian capital, give the Province pre-eminence in the ability to produce unlimited quantities of pig iron, steel ingots and manufactured products. Nevertheless, the year 1924, for production, sales and employment, was one of the worst in the history of the steel trade of the Province. World-wide depression in the metal trades, unsettled European conditions, and sluggish home markets were factors which operated to produce a depreciated output.

On the other hand, shipments of iron ore, due to the demands of foreign markets, and notably the evacuation of the Ruhr by France, were well maintained, as may be seen by the following returns:

	1924	1923
Iron ore mines	655,118	748,387
Limestone quarried	120,125	281,726
	Shipments.	
Wabana ore (exported)	821,580	301,085
Iron and steel products	184,499	265,541

Gold mining in Nova Scotia, which has become almost a lost art, is, in the opinion of Sir Stopford Brunton, Editor of the *Canadian Mining Journal*, capable of being revived; as expressed in that Journal on May 16, 1924. He recommended the local Government to experiment according to the methods which have proved successful in Ontario. A prominent English mining engineer, named Edward A. Patterson, who visited Nova Scotia at the request of Premier Armstrong, declared (Aug. 25th) "the mining methods of this Province are fifty years behind the times". He believed Nova Scotia to be a great mineral country, but gold mining has not proved profitable because of the lack of practical and highly-scientific methods of exploring and development. By proper methods, he said, there was no reason why they should not pay, as the physical difficulties were less than in British Columbia or Ontario.

The British Empire Steel Corporation. The British Empire Steel Corporation faced labour difficulties again in 1924 following a strike the previous year of steel workers, and later on a sympathetic strike of coal miners in protest against the presence of the Militia in Sydney District, called out on account of disturbances during the steel strike. Coal miners in the employ of the Corporation in Nova Scotia ceased work on Jan. 16, 1924, after the posting of a notice by the Company announcing a reduction in wages of twenty per cent. The men's representatives proposed that applica-

tion should be made under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation with a continuance in the meantime of the 1923 scale of wages. The Company refused this, and the strike continued until Feb. 11, when it was settled through direct negotiation between the Company and the men. The loss of time resulting from the strike was 77,000 working days as 9,625 employees were involved in this strike.

For this and other reasons the coal mining operations of the Company were considerably reduced in 1924 over 1923. An official statement issued by the Company in "Besco Bulletin" under date of May 16, 1925, gives the aggregate of days during which 14 coal mines of the Dominion Coal Co. were in operation in 1923 as 3,085, compared with an aggregate of 2,713 days for 15 mines in 1924, while production in 1923 was 3,342,152 tons compared with 2,979,039 tons in 1924, an average of 187 days worked per mine in 1924, as against 220 in 1923, and an average output per mine of 198,602 tons as against 238,725 in 1923.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company operated three mines in 1923 and only two in 1924 throughout the year, the other mine being in operation only 75 days. The Acadia Coal Company with four mines averaged 164 days per mine in 1924 as against 256 in 1923, with output of 386,742 tons, or 96,685 per mine compared with a total of 558,057 in 1923 with an average output of 139,514 tons per mine. A fire closed one mine in 1924 for several months. The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company with three mines had an output of 438,147 tons in 1924 compared with 553,595 in 1923.

The aggregate output of the Corporation's mines decreased from the 5,106,631 tons of 1923 to 4,397,468 in 1924, the average output falling from 212,776 tons to 175,815 tons.

The Financial statement reflected a serious reduction in steel production as well as coal, for although the Company was not affected by a steel strike, as it had been the previous year, the steel business showed a lack of activity as compared with the year 1923. The income of the Company was only \$923,774 as compared with \$4,444,346. This income was not even sufficient to meet the appropriation for depreciation and sinking fund of \$1,112,515, and there was a deficit of \$118,741 before providing for bond interest of \$1,948,496. Before preferred dividends were reached the statement showed a deficit of \$2,212,587, and after preferred dividends of \$145,033 there remained a total deficit for the year of \$2,357,620. This eliminated the balance of \$1,031,031 carried forward from the previous year and changed it into a profit and loss deficit of \$1,326,588. It meant that the accrued surplus of the Corporation, which at the end of the year 1923 had mounted to \$21,784,870, had to be called upon to meet this deficit, and was reduced thus to \$20,458,281. It was the first occasion in the history of the Corporation that this surplus had to be touched.

The year's results also operated adversely in the case of net working capital. Current assets were reduced from \$21,152,933 to \$17,848,917, while current Liabilities were increased nearly \$400,000 to \$4,729,289. Net working capital consequently declined from \$16,804,731 to \$13,119,628. During the year property account increased slightly over \$1,000,000 to \$135,266,918 with total assets standing at \$155,789,545. The increase in property account was due mainly to the completion of a new colliery at Glace Bay.

As a result of the poorer prospects that manifested themselves early in the year 1924 the Directors decided to pass all the preferred dividends of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies, including the first preferred stock of the Corporation, and the preferred stocks of the Dominion Coal Company, Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and Halifax shipyards. This was the first time that the preferred dividends of Dominion Coal Company and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company had been omitted, and only once before, in 1915, had the Dominion Iron and Steel Company failed to meet its dividend requirements. The Directors gave as a reason for this action—which depressed very considerably the market prices of the securities involved,—that they desired to conserve the working capital position of the Corporation, which is the holding company for the other operating organizations.

A much more serious strike broke out early in March, 1925, when the wage question again proved a stumbling block. All the coal miners went out on strike and finally they called out even the maintenance men who were manning the pumps. During June, 1925, serious disorders broke out with rioting and a great deal of property was destroyed by the men. In a clash with Company police one miner was shot dead and a large number of men on both sides were injured and, finally, the Militia were called out at the request of the Provincial authorities. In the meantime operations in connection with the steel plants continued with a fair volume of business.

Highways. The Highway Report, made by Hon. William Chisholm, showed, during 1924:

Disbursements.	
Interest and sinking fund	\$ 448,173.00
Maintenance Trunk Roads	236,492.60
Maintenance largest bridges	85,715.47
Head Office	31,280.33
Workmen's Compensation	41,362.66
Division amongst Municipalities	814,345.02
Pre-expenditure	57,135.60
Pre-expenditure	14,381.01
Total	\$1,728,894.69
Receipts.	
Rural Municipalities	\$ 372,200.14
Cities and Towns	90,331.66
Motor fees	429,019.05
Crown lands	7,994.75
Provincial grant	801,323.37
Sundry	1,450.25
Total	\$1,702,319.22

During the year seven hundred (700) miles were placed under the patrol system, to be increased to 920 miles next season. This cost \$236,492.60. One man had charge of a section from five to nine miles. The Trunk System had 1,026 miles, of which 103 were to be built. This cost, during 1924, \$1,546,075. The Board received \$1,468,700 subsidy under Canada Highways Act. The expenditure for "Primary 2" roads was \$616,507.79.

Pulp Interests. The Oxford Paper Company, owned by the same interest that constructed Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Mills at St. John, N.B., owned a lease in Cape Breton, N.S., covering approximately 11,015 square miles, and had permission to export pulpwood from this lease. They started operations in 1917 and employed approximately 750 men, and exported about 40,000 cords of pulpwood during 1924.

The Company had its property examined by the well-known consulting engineer, Hardy S. Ferguson. The report made indicated that a plant would require facilities for storing pulp for six months of the year. It would have to be unbleached pulp, as bleached sulphite would not keep that long. It would also require a storage capacity for four months' supplies of raw materials other than wood. The total cost of pulp, including interest on working capital required and on the capital investment of the plant, was estimated at \$72.20 per ton on board the steamer at Portland, Maine. The Oxford Paper Company, as was pointed out, had no difficulty in purchasing unbleached sulphite pulp of the best grade for book paper from Scandinavian countries alongside wharves at an Atlantic port for from \$50 to \$55 per ton. Thus the cost of the pulp manufactured in Nova Scotia would be \$22 to \$27 per ton higher.

Power Conditions. The Public Utilities Board, Halifax, cut the lighting and power rates. The Ontario Hydro form of rates was adopted. The estimated saving to the people of Halifax was \$68,880. The value of the physical property of the Company on Dec. 31, 1923, was \$2,630,062; the current costs, \$646,000. This included 8 per cent. interest on the investment. The house rate: (1,000 sq. feet), using from 30 k.w.h. per month, had a reduction from \$2.25 to \$1.80. A consumer using 100 k.w.h. was reduced from 7.50 to \$5.65. Rates for commercial lighting were: the first 300 k.w.h., 5 cents; above that, 2.5 cents, exclusive of service charge. The cost of power to the Tram Company was 7.4 cents per k.w.h. Other expenses increased the cost to 4 cents. An increase in tram fares was authorized.

The Public Utilities Board was the subject of an attack in the Assembly by Dr. J. A. MacDonald. He stated that the Eastern Electric Company was the illegitimate child of the Maritime Telephone Co., created to absorb its profits above 8 per cent. He declared that Nova Scotia was paying higher telephone rates than any other Province. The Premier defended the Board, declaring it was as immaculate as the Supreme Court Bench.

Hydro was dealt with by Premier Armstrong on Mar. 24. The Province had three large plants—St. Margaret's Bay, Mush-a-Mush and Sheet Harbour. He described the hydro supply at Margaret's Bay as ample. It supplied to Halifax the previous year 19,080,800 k.h., a million more than the minimum stipulated for. The capacity of this plant was more than 30 millions k.h. per annum. Sheet Harbour will have over 50 millions k.h. in 1925. The total liabilities of the Commission were \$3,042,616.

Power from the new power plant at Malay Falls, situated four and one-half miles above tide water at Sheet Harbour, was turned on Apr. 15. It possessed a gross head of 195 feet. This project involved a storage system of 16 dams, a concrete intake dam 540 feet long and 25 feet high, also 44 miles of 66,000-volt single transmission line to Stellarton, and 12 miles 13,000-volt to Pictou town.

Avon River Power Company plant was turned on Feb. 18. This is a local enterprise costing \$600,000. It is in connection with the power plant at the Gaspereau River. The latter gives 1,100 p.p., and the Avon 2,500 p.p.

The dam is 200 feet long, at a maximum height of 60 feet. It has a power-house and two generating units, with wheel pits and raceway. The promoters of the enterprise were Messrs. W. H. Chase, C. H. Wright and R. A. Jodrey, all of Wolfville. It is already supplying many towns and villages with electric power.

Liquor Conditions. The Liquor traffic from St. Pierre was reported by H. H. Acorn, of Souris, to the Charlottetown *Guardian* of Feb. 27.

"It is not only immense, but is the cause of evil consequences to the Lunenburg fishing fleet."

"In 1921 there were 113 fishing vessels out from Gloucester. There were only 72 in 1924, and there will not be more than 30 in 1925. Not only will the catch of fish be very much restricted, but the fishermen themselves will have to go elsewhere for employment, because where a vessel engaged in fishing would carry twenty-five hands, vessels rum-running need only carry six or seven. The profits in 1924 were so large, however, that the vessel owners, as a rule, succumbed to the temptation of the business.

"For the use of the vessels they received from \$100 to \$120 per month, and the captains average about \$500 per month. In addition, bonuses are paid for the successful landing of the cargo. The captain and crew are paid only to carry the liquor to Rum Row. They remain beyond the twelve-mile limit, as secure against the law as ordinary freighters.

"Property in the vicinity of the quays at St. Pierre advanced very much in price; \$100,000 was refused recently for one warehouse property, which was purchased a few years ago for \$2,000."

The Government, according to statements made in the Assembly on Apr. 8, had no intention of changing the Temperance Act. The value of liquor stocks on hand at Sept. 30 was \$113,843. The salaries paid were: to W. R. Wakely, Chairman, \$6,000; and two assistants, \$3,500 each. The profits for the year were over \$40,000.

Immigration. The returns of the Department of Industries and Immigration show that 3,876 persons classed as settlers arrived

in Nova Scotia through the ocean ports and from the United States during the year ending Sept. 30, 1924, being 985 fewer than in 1923. Of these, 967 were from the British Isles, 156 of whom were farm settlers; 220 from Scandinavian countries, 115 being farm settlers and 126 household workers; 1,982 from Newfoundland; 148 from United States; 559 from other countries, including British possessions. The Immigration Department dealt directly with 1,228 of these immigrants, who brought into the Province \$327,000 capital. This left an additional 2,648 persons who settled in the Province.

The Report stated that, with the Spring of 1925, the Canadian Pacific Railway would undertake certain colonization work in Nova Scotia. As an initial step, a substantial block of land in the vicinity of Hectanooga, on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, was secured and was to be divided into approximately one-hundred-acre farms and settled in the first of the year. In no case was a farm to be over a mile and a half from the nearest railway station.

Under the Nova Scotia Housing Act, advances to municipalities for housing purposes in the fiscal year 1923-24 amounted to \$81,607.

Incidents of Interest During the Year. The daily newspaper publishers held a meeting at Halifax on Jan. 3 to consider the effect of the withdrawal by the Dominion Government of \$50,000 aid to the cost of leased wire over unproductive territory from Montreal to St. John, Ottawa to Winnipeg and Calgary to Vancouver, which was established in 1917. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

A publicity bureau was organized for Nova Scotia on Feb. 25, in the Board of Trade Rooms. The Government offered to contribute \$10,000 towards the expense if private persons would subscribe to cover it. A committee, consisting of one or more persons from each County in the Province, was formed.

The city of Halifax on Mar. 1st suffered a judgment of \$60,000 to be entered against it for damages for breach of Contract made with the Canadian Bituminous Paving Company.

To promote dairying in Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Cameron in the Assembly on Mar. 7, stated that the government would replace Durham (beef) cattle at the Truro farm with Jerseys and Guernseys.

The Inverness Railway on Mar. 8 was taken over by the Federal Government and became incorporated with the National Railway system.

On Apr. 2, Mr. Justice Russell retired from the Supreme Court Bench.

A party of western members of Parliament, about forty strong, arrived at Halifax on Apr. 17. They were welcomed at the Provincial Building in an address by the Premier. Later on they were received at Government House.

A branch line from Sunny Brae to Guysboro', to cost \$3,500,000 was passed by the Committee in the Commons on May 7. It was later on vetoed by the Senate.

A non-political union of leading men of all shades of opinion to better the conditions and stimulate the progress of the Maritime Provinces was urged by Hon. Dr. Roberts to the Nova Scotia government on May 7. Premier Armstrong declined to place the matter before the Legislature, but said it would be taken up later by the Government.

The Labour Leader, James B. McLachlan, deposed Secretary of the United Mine Workers for District 26, and sentenced to two years for seditious libel in connection with the strike in June, which occasioned sending 1,500 militia to Cape Breton, had his sentence confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The mine disaster at the Allan shaft, Pictou, on June 20, whereby 4 men lost their lives, was investigated by a Commission of Experts; George Patterson was chairman. They reported they could not locate its cause.

The United Farmers of Nova Scotia, at a semi-annual meeting held at Truro on June 25, decided not to engage in any political ventures.

That Marine Insurance at the port of Halifax was placed on the same plane as other Atlantic ports, as was on July 31 cabled by the Canadian High Commissioner at London. St. John shipping men protested against discrimination at that port.

The Pageant of Cornwallis landing at Halifax, was the subject of an Anniversary Celebration at Halifax on Aug. 7. It was carried out with great success. The Special Service Squadron was in the Harbour, and a reception was held on the flagship, H.M.S. *Hood*. The occasion was marked by military, naval and civic displays.

The War Memorial Cross at Mount Pleasant Park was unveiled on Aug. 10 by Hon. E. M. MacDonald, Minister of Defence, in the presence of a large throng of spectators. It was erected in sight of the sea as a record of 500 Canadian men and women who gave their lives to their country in the Great War. The ceremony was most impressive.

The site of the Scotch fort opposite Goat Island was marked on Aug. 13 by a Monument which was unveiled by Mrs. J. M. Owen, President of the Annapolis Royal Historical Association.

Acadians of the Maritime Provinces were honoured on Aug. 21 by a visit from 280 French-Canadians who came by special train. They visited Yarmouth, Tusket, Pubnico, Grand Pré, Halifax and other places and were everywhere received most enthusiastically. Henri Bourassa was in the party and he preached the doctrine of unity between the races.

S. M. Brookfield, an eminent citizen of Halifax, died on Aug. 22.

The Halifax Explosion, according to the decision of Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Claims Commissioner, in a case before him at Halifax on Sept. 3, was not an "Operation of War" and he could not find in favour of the sufferers by the 1917 explosion.

Hon. R. MacGregor, one of the brightest of Nova Scotia's younger public men, died on Sept 10, only forty-eight years of age.

A fire in Windsor, N.S., on Nov. 9, destroyed four blocks of buildings and caused a property lost, estimated at \$350,000, on which there was but small insurance.

Hon. E. M. MacDonald was honoured by a banquet at the Halifax Hotel on Nov. 9, which was attended by 250 persons.

The President of the Canadian National Railways, Sir Henry Thornton, on a tour over the System with his officials, arrived at Moncton on Nov. 29 and announced that an arrangement had been made with the White Star Line for a fortnightly service between Halifax and England. He stated the "System earned net \$20,000,000 last year. If the earnings could be increased 15 per cent, it would cease to be a load on the taxpayers". Sir Henry Thornton proposed that a Commission be appointed from the Maritime Provinces to diagnose their ills, especially with reference to Transportation, in order to formulate suitable remedies. This proposition was received with great differences of opinion. Premier Veniot considered it admirable and Premier Armstrong in a speech at Amherst on Dec. 8, declared that "an indiscriminate and irresponsible commission cannot settle the problems."

The twenty-first Maritime Winter Fair opened at Amherst on Dec. 9. The Dairy exhibit was double that of 1923. There was also a larger show of cattle, sheep and swine.

A replica of the brass tablet unveiled a hundred years ago at Dalhousie College on the Grand Parade by the Earl of Dalhousie at the request of John George Pyke, Masonic Grand Master, was unveiled at the same place by a great grandson of the Earl, Vice-Admiral Sir James A. Ferguson performing the ceremony, at the request of John George Pyke, Sr., grandson of the original Mr. Pyke.

The Nova Scotia Rhodes scholar for 1924 was Thomas H. Robinson, a graduate of Acadia. He is a native of York County, N.B.

Skating honours were won by R. C. S. Kaulback, K.C., of Lunenburg at the World's Championship Skating at St. Moritz, Switzerland. He won 3rd prize. He was the oldest person ever in such a contest, being over fifty years of age.

The General Elections, 1925. The result of the general election on June 25, 1925, was a complete surprise. The strike of miners, the general discontent and the Liberal term of 43 years, all operated against Premier Armstrong, who fought as courageously and effectively as was possible. The result was the election of 40 Conservatives and 3 Liberals. Mr. Rhodes, Conservative leader, was summoned July 15 to form a Ministry, and its *personnel* was announced July 16 as follows:

Premier and Provincial Secretary and Treasurer—Hon. E. Nelson Rhodes.

Minister of Public Works and Mines—Col. Hon. Gordon Sydney Harrington, K.C.

Attorney-General—Hon. John Carey Douglas.

Minister of Natural Resources and Provincial Development—Hon. John Archibald Walker.

Minister of Highways—Hon. Percy Chapman Black.

Members of Executive Council without portfolio—Hon. Josiah Frederick Fraser, Captain Hon. John Flint Cahan, Hon. Dr. Benjamin Amedee Leblanc, and Hon. Dr. Wallace Norman Rhexuss.

**The 1924
Session
of the New
Brunswick
Legislative
Assembly.**

The fourth Session of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, elected 1920, was opened on Mar. 6, 1924, by His Honour, William Frederic Todd. The Lieutenant-Governor in his Speech referred to the visit of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Byng; to the unfavourable climatic crop conditions; to the establishment of an agricultural school at Fredericton providing short courses to sons and daughters of farmers; to the improved lumber conditions; to the cessation of the ravages of the bud-worm after extensive damage to lumber; to the previous dry Summer with its resultant forest fires; to the discontinuance of slash-burning in the Spring; to the decision of the Government to bonus the use of the diamond drill; to the unprecedented rains in April and May causing damage to roads and bridges amounting to between seven and eight hundred thousands of dollars—the repair work costing \$333,068; to the success in the reconstruction of highways and the institution of the patrol system on more than one-half of the Trunk lines; to the repairs of the damage done to Musquash Hydro by the heavy spring rains; to the attempted promotion of industry by utilizing power from Grand Falls and Petitcodiac river, for which expert reports were to be made; to the Maritime Provinces, united, urging upon the Federal authorities a transfer of Natural Resources in the West; to the transfer to the Dominion already of more than one half of the public wharves; to the negotiations for the transfer of

St. John and Quebec Railway to the Dominion; to the effort to prevent emigration and promote immigration; to the collection of the Province at the Empire Exhibition at Wembley; to the appointment of a Commission on Mothers' Pensions; to the reduction of the death-rate from 15·6 in 1920 to 13·1 in 1922, and infant mortality from 134·9 per 1,000 in 1920 to 103·3 in 1922; to the appointment of a trained psychiatrist to report on the mental defectives in the Province; to the attempt of immunization from diphtheria of children; to a grant to provide a supply of Insulin as a protection against diabetes; to the increase in number of pupils attending the common schools as well as the Normal School; and to the success attending the last Provincial loan and the increase in revenue.

The reply to the Speech was moved by Allister F. Bentley (St. John) and seconded by J. Andre Doucet (Gloucester). C. D. Richards, leader of the Opposition, arraigned the Government on Mar. 11 for waste and extravagance, and stated that there had been increases in stumpage, in motor vehicle fees and in taxes on incorporated companies. Those increases were due to increased taxation and meant a greater burden for the people who had to pay in the end. There had also been a greater revenue from Succession duties, but in the latter case the rate also had been increased. With the present Government there was more revenue, more taxes and more debt. There was one new policy which he would like to call attention to and that was the funding of deficits incurred during their term of office. In 1922 the sum of \$800,000 had been funded, notwithstanding their promise to keep the expenditure within the ordinary revenue. They had charged the deficits on the Valley Railway to capital account and had funded them. He referred to the bill which had just been introduced by the Hon. Premier to provide for a further funding of Valley Railway deficits. By the end of October, 1921, the sum of \$626,449 had been funded. To that had been added \$240,000 in 1922 and \$260,000 in 1923. The Valley Railway deficit of last year remained to be funded and it would bring the total up to \$1,387,968.

Mr. Richards proceeded, claiming the estimates would show that a large proportion of the expenditure was fixed by law, and uncontrollable, and in that connection he wished to say that there had been a large increase in uncontrollable expenditure under the present administration. In 1917 the amount fixed by law was \$957,865, and the amount to be voted by the House was \$755,957. In 1923 the uncontrollable expenditure had been increased to \$2,229,000, while the amount to be voted was \$965,000. The Estimates for the present Session showed uncontrollable expenditures of \$2,347,000, and the amount to be voted was \$1,147,000, which was almost the same proportion as in the previous years.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, on Mar. 12, answered the strictures of Mr. Richards. He declared that the people would not be called upon to pay a dollar for Hydro. It would pay for itself, principal, interest and operating. The Government would not swerve from

the principle of public ownership. He had made an honest attempt to enforce Prohibition, but stills were operating everywhere. During the year the Government Inspectors had seized 65 of them. He stated the actual cost of Musquash was \$2,312,279. Transmission lines cost \$740,000. The Commission had 100 miles of 66,000 voltage; 36 miles of 33,000 voltage Bathurst line, and 75 miles of low voltage. The people of St. John formerly paid 13·05 cents per k.w.h., now they had it for 3·12 cents, plus 8 cents per month service charge. They had now 7,862 customers. After referring to the damage done by floods, he spoke of the Grand Falls project, which had occupied much attention. It was an international affair, but he hoped all interests would continue to support it.

J. L. Peck, on the 13th, spoke on the Address. The Government had purchased a building and laid in a stock of \$100,000 worth of liquors. In 1922, the profits had been \$305,000; in 1923, \$440,000. They had been seizing whiskey stills, as it was well known the Premier was favourable to some liquor sales by the Government. The latter had borrowed \$2,700,000 by means of funding the auto fees. This involved more taxation, as the sinking fund was only \$82,000, while the interest was \$150,000. The Government had added \$12,500,000 to the Debt of the Province in seven years, and, last year, they had a deficit of \$524,000, every department having over-expended. The Musquash dam had gone out because it was not properly constructed; the men put in charge were incompetent. To rebuild it cost \$300,000. On the 14th the Address to the Speech from the Throne was passed without a division.

The Budget. The Budget speech was delivered by Hon. J. E. Hetherington, the Provincial Treasurer, on Mar. 25. He stated that the blizzards and snow were so intense that in some sections the lumbermen were forced out of the woods, leaving the lumber unyarded. In the Spring the freshets caused damage to roads and bridges to the extent of \$800,000, so that the estimated surplus of \$70,000 was turned into a deficit of \$263,000. The deficit in the Valley Railway he placed at \$260,000. The total Expenditure for 1923 was \$3,708,971; the estimated for 1924, \$3,469,279. The allowance for interest and sinking fund was increased about \$34,000 to \$1,009,411 in 1924, from \$975,505 in 1923. There was an estimated increase in stumpage of \$260,000, making the Lands Revenue \$1,322,800. In the Liquor Exporters' Tax there was a loss of \$134,000.

The Revenue for 1924 was \$3,838,083. The estimated Revenue for 1925 was \$3,524,761. The leading items of Revenue for 1924 were: Federal subsidies, \$666,765; stumpage on Crown land, \$1,000,000; Licenses and Taxes, \$322,800; Dominion grant for vocational training, \$22,590; Taxes on Incorporated companies, \$247,500; Succession duties, \$125,000; Liquor Commission, \$350,000; and motor vehicle fees, \$405,000. The actual Expenditures for

1924 were \$3,827,960; and the estimated Expenditures were \$3,469,279.

The leading items of Expenditure for 1924 were:

	Estimated.	Actual.
Interest	\$861,825	\$886,194
Sinking fund	147,586	147,586
Legislation	70,635	73,019
Department of Attorney-General	45,200	39,246
Department of Agriculture	124,031	106,849
Department of Lands and Mines	225,345	226,418
Roads, bridges, buildings, etc.	611,024	923,408
Public Health	81,701	80,407
Education	465,361	434,051
Provincial Hospital	185,000	183,983
Jordan Sanitarium	85,000	87,314
Prohibition enforcement	70,000	66,044
Motor vehicle law for permanent high-ways	305,377	303,761

Premier Veniot, speaking on the Budget on Apr. 9, delivered an elaborate statement of the political situation in the Province. When his Government came into power, in 1917, he found, he stated, that the previous Government had entered with liabilities to the extent of \$4,000,000. Considering Hydro as an interest-bearing obligation, and outside of the Valley Railway, the only large expenditure made by his Government was \$1,800,000 for Federal roads and \$3,500,000 for permanent bridges. "We had borrowed \$3,000,000 provided for out of the Auto fund, for which interest and sinking fund were amply provided." The Provincial debt had been increased by over \$1,500,000 for floating liabilities, divided between this and the previous administration, and three-quarters of a million deficit on the Valley Railway.

Respecting Grand Falls power scheme, the Premier declared himself strongly in favour of Public Ownership. The Government of the day would give no consideration whatever to private development or private ownership. In repelling charges as to the character of the roads, he stated they were of the same standard as were built elsewhere, and were built cheaper. He claimed that the change from rural to urban population had not, between 1912 and 1921, changed more than two per cent. He stated the net Debt of the Province had increased \$14,051,286 from October, 1916, but that the present administration was responsible for \$11,205,003, or, net, \$9,306,000. The previous administration had increased the bonded debt from \$5,384,533 on Oct. 1st, 1908, to \$15,050,646 to Oct. 31, 1916, to which should be added \$1,584,000, floating liability to be met by the present administration. The yearly charge for interest was \$925,000, not counting Hydro. He claimed that the old Government's share of this for direct and indirect liability was an increase of \$250,000. Also that the Government had reduced the bonded Debt by payments amounting to \$1,459,710, and the last year placed \$248,856 to the credit of the Sinking fund. He stated that his Government had purchased, in the market, Provincial and Valley Railway bonds and made a profit of \$910,416.

Speaking of bridges, Premier Veniot declared that the life of a wooden bridge is from eight to fourteen years, and it was poor

economy to build them. The policy adopted by Hon. H. R. Emmer-son, in 1896, of building permanent bridges was still carried out, and had saved many thousands of dollars. In Ontario and Quebec, bridges were paid for by the municipalities, but in New Brunswick they had never paid a cent for them. The Province now possessed some of the best steel and concrete bridges to be found. It had 1,384 miles of highways built up to the Federal standard. There were 12,000 miles of branch and secondary trunk lines. The charges of waste and extravagance in the work of construction were rebutted by Gordon Grant, the Inspecting Engineer of the Dominion Government, who had reported, from personal observation, that the money had been efficiently and honestly expended. He explained that \$4,000 in the Estimates for the British Empire Exhibition was to pay for publicity, and a special advertising man had been employed for the work.

Respecting liquor warehouses, the Premier said that those under control of the Government had been closed up. There were between 3,200 and 4,000 cases in them yet.

Charles J. Morrissy (Northumberland), on the 12th, referring to the troubles of the farmers, stated that in his county, the farmers owned 1,000 automobiles and paid \$23,085 license fees. The Farmer leader, A. Chase Fawcett (Westmorland) complained that the roads were so bad that the farmers could not market their produce, and yet that county was the only one that exceeded Northumberland in the number of motors. He considered ten cents per head a sum well expended for the Health Board.

Hon. James P. Byrne, Attorney-General, declared there was a feeling of depression in the country; the defeat of Reciprocity in 1911 was a tremendous blow to the Province. The Comptroller-General's report for the year contained a certificate of Price, Waterhouse and Co., the credit for the employment of this firm, and the immense benefit derived from the change in the system being due to the former Premier, the Hon. Mr. Foster. Apart from the Valley Railway interest and the losses and freshets, there would have been a surplus of \$70,000. Mr. Byrne advocated a tax of two cents on gasoline; as there were 16,000 cars in the Province, this tax would produce \$100,000.

A bill to create two new constituencies was introduced. One was to separate St. Stephen and Milltown from the rest of the county of Charlotte, and give them one member; the other to erect Fredericton, Devon and Marysville in York county into a constituency. No addition to the number of members was proposed. It was opposed by Messrs. Richards, Taylor, Young, Burlock, Stewart, Houtis and Pinder as a jerrymander, but was carried.

J. D. McKenna (Kings), speaking on the Budget, declared that the people of the Maritime Provinces did not avail themselves of their own home market. He estimated that the million of people in the Maritime Provinces expend yearly \$800 per head for food, clothing and household expenses, for which \$120,000,000 were sent

out of the Province to Ontario, Quebec, United States and England every year, because the people did not avail themselves of their own manufactures, sustain local institutions by keeping their money and their young folks employed and at home.

Attorney-General Byrne, on Apr. 1st, introduced a bill to consolidate the statutes. The cost was to be \$20,000. On the 25th, he introduced another bill to make life insurance contracts uniform.

Hon. Fred Magee, President of the Executive Council, in his speech on the Budget, on Apr. 1st, stated that the enforcement of the present Prohibiting Act was impossible. He asserted that the vendors were making half a million dollars a year and the doctors nearly as much. He argued for a plebiscite on the question of adoption of a new liquor law, abolishing prohibition.

The Church Union Bill was discussed on the 15th in a very temperate spirit. J. M. Flewelling, seconded by A. V. Vanderbeck, moved to defer it until passed by the Dominion Parliament. They argued that the entrance of churches ought to be voluntary, not coercive. The Legislature of Saskatchewan had taken this view. This opinion was opposed by A. F. Bentley, because the same ground had been taken before the Corporation Committee. The bill had already passed four Provinces and would be passed by Parliament. The amendment was defeated 25 to 15. John A. Young moved that provision be made for the Presbyterian Church to preserve its identity and its property—also lost. Charles D. Richards opposed the bill as being unfair and unreasonable, declaring that each church ought to have the right to vote itself in; this principle had been adopted in Ontario. Hon. C. B. Robinson said neither the Methodist nor the Congregationalist bodies had asked for that condition. For a section of the Presbyterian body to ask for that agreement was unreasonable. Hon. Mr. Byrne believed the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church had acted within their rights and legally, and he saw no reason to reject their decision. The Bill was passed.

On the 19th a debate took place on the proposal to reduce the minimum salaries of teachers from \$500 to \$400, as the former sum was an imposition on some of the poorer districts. Fred L. Estabrooks (Westmorland) championed the reduction. Hon. Mr. Veniot did not think there were many cases of hardship, and gave many illustrations where poor districts received legislative aid.

On Apr. 18 the Assembly was prorogued.

Highway Conditions. The points of entry into New Brunswick by the road system was described by Premier Veniot as follows: *via* Edmunston, St. Leonards, Grand Falls, Perth, Woodstock and St. Stephen. From Quebec, motors could enter from Rivière du Loup through Temiscouata, or by Rimouski, down the Metapedia Valley. All these routes were either in good shape or were in process of reconstruction, and each had its own merits, opening up scenes of rare beauty.

A Good Roads Convention took place at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea of June 4, which was attended by good roads officials from the Western Provinces and the United States.

A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, Ottawa, declared that this Province had some of the best gravel roads in Canada. He congratulated the Province on adopting the first complete road patrol system. Hon. Mr. Veniot, who was highly complimented by the various speakers, stated that from Federal aid the Province had expended \$1,250,000, and from its own revenue \$1,750,000. Out of a total of 1,763 miles of main road, in the last seven years 1,100 miles had been rebuilt.

The highway policy of Hon. Mr. Veniot for the year 1924 involved an expenditure of \$860,000. Under an Act of the Assembly, passed during 1924, provision was made to expend \$250,000 annually for three years on construction and reconstruction. For construction, \$200,000 was available from capitalization of motor licenses. For patrol service, \$160,000, while maintenance of ordinary roads, \$100,000. The Chief Engineer directing the service was Burton M. Hill, c.e. The Permanent Highway Board cost, in 1924, \$584,859. Secondary, or farmers' roads, cost \$376,835. In addition, the ordinary Highway expenditures provided by the Legislature were \$201,856, and by Municipalities, \$93,992.

Crown Lands: Forests. The Crown Lands of the Province had been increasingly productive for some years. The stumpage revenue in 1924 was \$992,803, \$226,466 more than in 1923. In addition to stumpage, there were royalties and other sources of income, so that the total income was \$1,368,128, being an increase of \$23,388 over 1923. The bud-worm and forest fires in 1922-23 were very destructive, and sensibly reduced the year's revenue, but there were small losses from fires in 1924. Re-planting burnt-over lands was being proceeded with during the year.

The cut in 1924 of 362,363,895 superficial feet exceeded the estimate by about twelve million superficial feet. Of this amount, 98,333,680, or 27 per cent. of the total cut, consisted of fire-killed spruce, cedar and fir, while 73,002,981 superficial feet, or 20 per cent. of the total cut, consisted of bud-worm-killed spruce and fir. The salvage of those two classes of defective timber at reduced stumpage rates thus amounted to 47.1 per cent., or almost half of the annual cut.

The depression in the lumber market was expected to affect the extent of the 1925 Winter's operations. It is doubtful if the season's cut will be more than sixty-five per cent. of that of 1924. The percentage of bud-worm-killed timber was not expected to be as large as last year either, as sap rot and wood-borers had rendered much of this material unmerchantable.

A total of 241 fires were reported, with a total acreage burned of 16,173 acres, 9,940 of which were Crown Lands. Only three fires covered more than 1,000 acres, and 290 fires were extinguished

without additional help. Three more towers were established during the past season, two of these being constructed on a co-operative basis, one with a non-resident sportsman, and the other with a licensee. The Registration certificate for woods travel was in force during the entire fire season, and this regulation was well observed, only four persons being fined.

During the Autumn the creosoting plant established in Newcastle was opened. The facilities thus afforded, especially for the preservation of hardwood railway ties, meant an increased activity in hardwood operations. The demand for hardwood of suitable quality for flooring and furniture also encouraged the cutting of more hardwood. The hardwoods comprise probably 40 per cent. of the total stand on Crown Lands.

Seed beds were established at the Forest Nursery, and seed of spruce and pine, etc., were sown. The seedlings were to be transplanted, ready for distribution in the Springs of 1927 and 1928. In the Autumn, the seed from about 1,100 bushels of spruce and pine cones was extracted at the seed extraction plant, the cones having been collected by the rangers before the scaling season started. Much of this seed was to be used within the Province in seeding experiments on burnt-over land, made possible through the grant of the Honorary Advisory Council of Scientific Research for Canada. Some 300 acres of burnt-over land were seeded experimentally during the past Autumn. There was a keen demand for tree seed, especially white spruce and red pine, and \$1,800 had already been received for seed sold to nurseries in Quebec.

During the past year the Government granted three months' leave of absence to the Chief Forester to travel through forests in Europe to enquire into methods of their management. An inspection was made by him of certain forests in France, Germany, Great Britain and Scandinavia. He found that the re-seeding methods for the establishment of new growth on burned-over and waste lands being experimented with in this Province had proven successful in England, France and Sweden.

The yield per acre of timber was much greater, and the quality much better, from these cultivated forests than from those of New Brunswick, left to grow according to Nature. In Sweden, which more closely approached Canadian conditions than the other countries, considerable *data* were collected regarding the methods used in forest surveying and working plans, as well as methods of cutting and utilization. An interesting part of logging in Northern Sweden is the method of scaling. This is handled through an association, all logs being scaled on the banks of the rivers by licensed scalers employed by the association.

The statement of expenditures for 1924 showed a total disbursement of \$223,459, as compared with \$252,218 in 1923.

The following is the approximate cost of each of the three main divisions of Forest service expenditure:

	1923.	1924.
Scaling and stumpage collection	\$ 48,799	\$66,103
Forest fire prevention	120,148	61,854
Game protection	42,315	54,585
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$211,262	\$181,542

“Save the Forests” was the most important slogan of the Government, for they are the great source of revenue and of active wealth for the Provinces. The forests comprise about 15,000,000 acres, about one-half of which are Crown Lands. The lumber output averages *per annum* \$25,000,000. There were 1,100 logging camps giving employment to 19,000 men in 1924; with 235 saw mills, 35 finishing mills, and 5 pulp mills; 113 portable saw mills giving employment to probably more than 10,000 men, whose wages amounted to over \$5,000,000. The Lands Department, presided over by Hon. Mr. Robinson, sent out a report showing that last year there were 264 forest fires. The fire wardens were able to suppress 208 of these in their early stages, but the remaining 56 destroyed vast areas of forest, besides homes, saw mills, camps, railway stations and wood products, involving a loss of \$3,000,000 to Crown Lands and half a million to private individuals.

The re-seeding of burnt-over lands to make them again productive—a most important undertaking—was attempted this year. The Dominion Forestry Branch spent \$751.00 in establishing plants. The Advising Council of Scientific Research made, in 1923, a grant of \$5,000, of which \$2,716 was expended. A total of 424 bushels of white pine, 8½ bushels of red pine, and 19¼ bushels of jack pine were gathered by pickers, from which the cones were extracted, yielding nearly three-quarters of a pound per bushel. The New Brunswick Lumbermen’s Association met on Aug. 20 and decided to reduce the cut from 35 to 50 per cent. The reason alleged was the high stumpage charge of \$4.00, as against a stumpage charge of \$2.70 in Quebec; the increase of the Workmen’s Compensation charge, from 8 per cent. in three years, to 4 per cent. for one year; and the large lumber cut of last year, many of the lumbermen having piled up their deals with little chance of a rapid sale. All the leading companies were represented.

The Department of Health and the Hon. Dr. Roberts. In his Report, made on Mar. 16, Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D., Minister of Health, presented facts showing the immense value and importance of the work done by the Department during the year.

Medical school inspection became a matter of high interest. The school year closing June 30, witnessed the first attempt in all North America to make a physical and mental examination of every school child present in school throughout the Province, by officers wholly devoted to that duty.

Dr. Roberts made the statement that of 44,247 school children medically inspected, only 11,625, or about 25 per cent., were found to be normal. This meant that 32,622 were found to be suffering from one or more physical or mental deficiencies. He stated that

if the system of medical inspection be continued and followed up by public health nursing service and clinics, a 73 per cent. reduction in the number of those so suffering, and in the population of institutions to which, without treatment, they gravitate, could be made.

The service of a special psychiatrist, who had been in training for two years at the expense of the Rockefeller Foundation, had been obtained, and was expected to be placed at the Health Centre, St. John, where children from all over the Province might be taken for examination. The psychiatrist was to be available for special cases at any point.

The birth rate in New Brunswick was, in 1923, high—second only to Quebec, as reported from Dominion statistics. It was 26·9 per 1,000. The mortality dropped as follows:

1920	.....	15·6 per 1,000
1921	.....	14·6 per 1,000
1922	.....	13·1 per 1,000
1923	.....	12·6 per 1,000

Hon. Mr. Roberts, in an admirable speech in the Assembly on Apr. 3, stated the reduction in death rate meant the saving of 1,000 lives. He proceeded:

“There was a reduction of the death rate from diphtheria in three years from 62 to 44, and the infant death rate from 135 to 103 per 1,000 births; it is a system of vital statistics second to none in Canada; a system of dealing with smallpox that reduced the number of cases to 15 in the Province last year, and that very promptly dealt with an epidemic of typhoid which threatened serious results; an efficient system of sanitary inspection, including all school buildings; a complete medical inspection of schools; great headway made in nine clinics in the Province for the treatment of venereal diseases; a notable advance in child welfare work; free insulin treatment for the poor; the twenty-two serum depots in the Province; the work of the Health Centre and travelling clinics, the latter treating about 1,000 children; the extension of the public health nursing programme; the introduction, in 1924, of psychiatric treatment and better care of the feeble-minded; the proposed organization of lay bodies to aid in the fight against tuberculosis and venereal disease; and all at an expense of about ten cents *per capita* of the population.”

Three organizations bearing on public health were formed at St. John in May, 1924, as follows: “Child Welfare”, with Mrs. W. A. Ferguson as President; “Anti-tuberculosis”, with Dr. L. G. Periault, Campbellton, President; “Social Hygiene”, with W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, President.

Leprosy was dealt with by Dr. J. D. Page, of Ottawa, at the Canadian Medical Convention, held there on June 18th. He stated there were ten cases in New Brunswick and nine in British Columbia.

Municipalities. The New Brunswick Municipalities met at Moncton on Aug. 22. Premier Veniot again declared himself in favour of public ownership, of developing Grand Falls, and against any change in the school law. He favoured equalization of valuation in counties, but not for the Province as a whole. The delegates

passed resolutions in favour of Mothers' Allowances—the cost to be divided between the Government and the municipalities; also for the appointment of an expert in the Educational system, and to promote trade through the port of St. John.

The election of officers resulted in Commissioner Wigmore becoming President, L. P. A. Robichaud, Richiboucto, Vice-President, and J. King Kelley, k.c., Secretary. Hon. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Health, delivered an instructive address on health. He pointed out that vaccination had now reached such a point that it would be impossible for a smallpox epidemic to break out in the Province. He also referred to the clinic for venereal diseases at St. John; the extension of the public health nursing service, and the laboratory at the General Public Hospital, St. John. In 1922 there were some 11,000 births, of them nearly 3,000 having taken place without professional care, with deaths resulting. He had appealed to the Rockefeller Foundation. They had consented to provide each Sub-district Board for two years with two nurses. This meant the employment of 32 nurses at a cost of \$153,000—a free gift to the people of the Province. He appealed to them to see to it that at the end of the term each county would come in and employ one nurse.

A prison, or industrial farm, for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was approved by the Union of Municipalities. St John had sent a committee to examine and report on the prison farm at Guelph, and reported favourably. W. E. Scully, M.L.A., who introduced this subject to the Legislature on Apr. 11, moved a resolution, which was adopted, in favour of its establishment.

Educational Affairs. The Report of W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, for the school year ending June 30, 1924, stated that there were 2,195 schools in 1924, with an increase of 86 (2nd term); 2,395 teachers, with an increase of 96 (2nd term); and 72,713 pupils, with an increase in attendance of 1,164. The number of teachers under pension was 57, drawing \$16,854. The expenditure for schools for 1924 was as follows:

Schools.	Expenditure.
Common	\$259,873
Inferior	13,280
Grammar	10,743
Manual training teachers	2,362
Household science	2,199
Aid to Poor District	8,079
School for Deaf	6,994
School for Blind	7,537
Normal School salaries	26,868

An incident of interest was the donation of \$100,000 for a new school building in St. Stephen by Mrs. G. W. Ganong, widow of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

The Beaverbrook Scholarships, each of a value of \$325, tenable for four years, were awarded this year to: Miss Dorothy Bennett, of Fredericton; Miss Margaret O'Brien, St. John; Miss Irene A. Card, Dorchester, and Harold D. Heany, St. Stephen.

The St. John Free Public Library was an important Educational centre. It was housed in the only Carnegie building in the Maritime Provinces. The financial statement showed receipts of \$9,554, including

city grants of \$8,500 and disbursements of \$8,238. Balances were \$4,482. During 1924 the total circulation was 83,529 volumes, compared with 75,239 in 1923. This was an increase of 8,290. The home circulation was 65,758, as compared with 61,139 in 1923, an increase of 4,619.

The University of New Brunswick. The Encaenia exercises of the University of New Brunswick were held on May 15 in the New Memorial Hall. Forty-eight degrees were conferred, nine of them in the St. John Law School. A brilliant oration was delivered by a distinguished *alumnus*, Prof. William J. Cunningham, of the Hill Transportation Chair at Harvard. The recipients of honorary degrees were C. E. Mill, General Manager of the Royal Bank, and H. H. Hagerman, Science Professor at the Normal School.

The attendance at the University was 183. The Freshman class was 60, 25 of these being women.

The Mount Allison Institutions established in 1842, are three in number—the Boys' Academy, with a registration of 130; the Ladies' College, with a registration of 353, and the University, with a registration of 310. A most artistic building in connection with Mount Allison is the Owens' Art Gallery, a beautiful grey stone building, housing the Owens' art collection, with Professor John Hammond, R.C.A., one of our best-known Canadian artists, at its head.

St. Joseph's, Westmorland, was to hold its postponed anniversary celebration on the 15th and 16th of June, 1925. The attendance for the year 1924 was: in the Grammar School, 112; in the Commercial Course, 47; in the Classical Course, 87; and in the University Course, 73; a total attendance of 319.

Agricultural Conditions. The year 1924 was described by Harvey Mitchell, deputy of the Minister, Hon. D. W. Mersereau, as a "fallow" year, the crops being lighter than usual, except potatoes and roots. Diversified farming, as against specialties, was commended; the cow and the hen loomed large as sources of revenue. In the following there were increases: Cattle, in 1923, 212,901; in 1924, 216,000; Swine, in 1923, 66,182; in 1924, 78,547; and Poultry, in 1923, 817,835; and in 1924, 972,902. Decreases showed in the following: Horses, in 1923, 50,644, and in 1924, 50,008; Sheep, in 1923, 157,808, and in 1924, 148,000. There was also a heavy decrease in both the acreage and yield of wheat and oats, hay and clover and fodder corn. There was, at the same time, an increase in the production of potatoes from 6,144,400 to 7,203,000 bushels.

Two co-operative associations were formed during 1924, viz., "Poultry Producers" and "Seed Potato Growers". An Agricultural School at the Experimental Farm, Fredericton, had an attendance that was regarded as encouraging. The first class was attended by 13 young men and the Ladies' Home Economic Class, by 33.

Ground limestone from the Government plant at Brookville was delivered at any station at \$4.00 per ton in car-load lots. The output increased from 3,195 tons in 1923 to 3,330 in 1924.

The factory cheese production in 1924 was 871,715 lbs., valued at \$142,823; of butter, 1,159,152 lbs., valued at \$405,453. The



THE HON. IVAN C. RAND, LL.B.,
Appointed Attorney-General of New Brunswick in 1924.



THE HON. ROBERT E. HARRIS, D.C.L.,
Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

increase in value of Creamery and Factory Products was from \$642,015 to \$712,624.

The potato crop in both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was enormously increased this season, but the price ruled low. At Woodstock, in October, the price was 60 cents per barrel. An embargo was placed on the Canadian product in Great Britain, owing to fear of introducing the Colorado beetle.

Game. An increase in the sale of hunting licenses over 1923 was reported by Chief Game Warden Gagnon, the increase to residents during 1924 being 556, and to non-residents, 30. There were 500 more moose killed in New Brunswick in 1924 than in 1923, and 1,500 more deer, the totals being 1,511 and 3,898, respectively. The largest in the last seven years had antlers spread of more than fifty inches, and five more than sixty inches. The largest, 69 inches, was taken out of the Green River district in Madawaska county.

Deer were still plentiful, and more particularly so in the Northern and Central Counties, notwithstanding the fact that wildcats were working great destruction among them. The Chief Game Warden stated that wildcats were gaining ground in New Brunswick, and although large sums had been paid out in bounties, wildcats had been reported in Victoria and Restigouche Counties, where they had never been known to appear before.

Caribou were apparently coming back slowly in New Brunswick, so the Report added, and the hope was expressed that the Province would, before many years, have a sufficient number of these animals to have a short open season on them. Red foxes were also on the increase in the Province.

It was suggested that a close season on bear be made from Apr. 1st to Sept. 1st, while an open season for foxes was proposed from Nov. 1st to Mar. 31.

Referring to the fox industry, the Chief Game Warden stated that the Province should receive some revenue from the game, and suggested that New Brunswick should collect fifty cents on all foxes reported alive by ranchers, in addition to fifty cents collected as royalty on all pelts of foxes killed by ranchers. In 1900, the revenue from fish and game licenses was \$17,118, and in 1924 it was \$100,605.

The number of fur-bearing animals killed during the year were :

Raccoon	1,070	Otter	88
Muskrat	16,051	Foxes	5,702
Ermine	15,886	Skunk	4,565
Mink	3,175	Fisher	51
Bear	66	Wildcats	1,438

The year 1924 was the most successful year for big game in the history of the Department. The reduction of the season to two months had enabled moose to hold their own. Deer appeared very plentiful, and caribou were seen in the central and northern sections of the Province in increasing numbers. No permits for the killing of beaver were granted during 1924. The bounty of \$3

on wildcats had encouraged the killing of a very large number. During the year the bounty was paid on 1,156 wildcats.

Inland fishing was reported good throughout the season, and a slightly larger number of licenses were sold than in the previous season.

Power Interests. The total cost of Musquash Hydro Power at St. John High Tension, May 1st to Oct. 31, 1923, was \$95,834; 1.1098 cents per k.w.h. The cost of distributing Musquash at St. John High Tension Junction (same period) was as follows:

Power development	\$79,951.73
P. K. H. (in cents)	0.9258
Main Transmission	15,882.86
P. K. H. (in cents)	0.1840
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Total	\$95,834.59
P. K. H. (in cents)	1.1098

The Hydro Commissioners' report for the year showed that the total expenditure on Musquash development up to Oct. 31, 1923, was a little more than \$3,000,000 for the first six months, and the operating deficit, \$19,148.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, in an address before the Agricultural Society at Nauwigewauk, on July 15, stated that the development of water power would be the salvation of the Province. It would lead to paper mills severally on the Miramichi, Oromocto, on the St. John River, Grand Falls and Campbellton. He considered business conditions would improve. He stated the balance of trade the previous year in favour of New Brunswick had been almost \$70,000,000, while in Nova Scotia it had been \$30,000,000.

The Grand Falls Board of Trade gave a banquet on Mar. 3, attended by 200 persons, representing Boards of Trade and other organizations, at which resolutions were passed advocating the development of Grand Falls power.

A. C. D. Blanchard, of Windsor, N.S., a graduate of Kings and of McGill, and who since has had a successful career, was appointed engineer of New Brunswick Hydro on Aug. 22.

S. R. Weston, Chief Engineer of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, in an elaborate address, delivered at Moncton on Aug. 24, declared that New Brunswick could become a land of busy factories and paper mills with cheap power. The destiny of New Brunswick was to have her forests turned into paper.

Difficulties between the St. John Civic Power Commission and the New Brunswick Power Company came to a head on Sept. 22, when the latter obtained from Mr. Justice Grimmer an order restraining the former from meddling with their system.

During the year the Inglewood Pulp Company fyled a claim against the New Brunswick Hydro Commission for \$810,000. Of this \$600,000 was for value of land taken; \$150,000 damage for severance; \$60,000 is forcible taking. Hon. William Pugsley was the plaintiff's solicitor.

Other Industrial Conditions. Oil and gas prospecting by the New Brunswick Gas and Oil Fields Company's works in Albert County was moderately successful during the past year. By well No. 64 being deepened—it was, in 1924, down 3,810 ft., 80,000 cubic feet of gas per 24 hours were obtained. New wells, Nos. 61, 62, 63, 65 and 66, were all producers to a moderate degree. New well No. 60, down 2,010 feet, became a larger producer, and well No. 12, deepened to 2,359 feet, showed 3,640,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The number of gallons of crude oil obtained was 210,536. The value of the gas was \$111,822.

The Albert Manufacturing Company produced, in 1924, 58,586 tons of gypsum, a reduction of 8,000 tons from 1923. Of this, 25,000 tons were shipped to New England, and the remainder ground for plaster Paris and hard wall plaster. The Hillsboro' Plaster Quarrying and Manufacturing Company shipped about 24,000 tons in a raw state to Staten Island.

In 1924, 186,879 tons of coal were shipped from the Minto district, as against 251,091 tons the previous year. There were seven companies operating there, the largest being the Minto Coal Co. (76,199 tons), and the next being Harvey Welton (37,599 tons). There were no strikes or labour difficulties. The reduced production was owing to competition with Cape Breton and American coal.

The Public Utilities Board employed an expert, S. H. Mildram, to examine the accounts of the New Brunswick Telephone Co., to see if a reduction of rates was not possible. He reported on Jan. 22 that about \$40,000 was available for that purpose.

By an Act of the Legislature (1913) Rural Telephone Companies could be incorporated. Seven new companies were organized during 1924, the whole number reaching 207 companies, operating 3,761 telephones.

The Dry Dock business, during 1924, took in ten ships for repairs and twenty vessels in the Maritime Railway system attached to the dry dock. Throughout the Summer the dock employees were chiefly engaged in completing the caisson which separates one dock chamber from the other. These chambers are 650 and 500 feet in length, making a total of 1,150 feet. They can be used separately, or, by the opening of the central caisson, they can be used for one large steamer.

For the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1924, the total exports through the Port of St. John were valued at \$57,326,748, and the imports, \$20,622,464. Grain shipments for this 1923-24 fiscal period amounted to 16,344,763 bushels; sugar exports, 57,980,565 lbs.; flour, 1,313,309 bbls.; potatoes, 1,334,283 bushels; fish, 84,995 cwt.; cattle, 7,292 in number; hay, 7,196 tons; hardwood timber, 1,296 M. feet; planks and boards, 47,734 M. feet; shingles, 13,984 M.; laths, 119,802 M.; piling, 182,149 lineal feet. 929 ocean, steam and sail vessels entered the port, and 1,812 coastwise vessels. The inward cargoes totalled 361,283 tons weight, and 70,260 tons measurement.

The past Winter of 1924-5, was quite an active one at the

port, the number of ocean ships being 35 more than last Winter. During the month of December, 1924, there were 2,574 passengers inward and 2,543 outward; cattle shipments, 1,821; potatoes, 134,275 bags, 19,425 bbls.; grain, by C.P.R., 2,895,933 bushels.

January, 1925, figures: passengers, inward, 1,590; outward, 1,349; number of cattle shipped, 2,751; grain shipments, by C.P.R., 1,708,331 bushels; by C.N.R., 424,932 bushels; potatoes, 64,585 bags, 28,039 bbls.

February, 1925, passengers inward, 1,476; outward, 1,091; cattle handled, 3,949; potatoes, 28,095 bbls., 114,389 bags; grain, C.P.R., 1,534,822 bushels; C.N.R., 773,072 bushels.

Other Incidents. The Red Cross Society of New Brunswick, on Jan. 11, elected its officers as follows: R. T. Hayes, M.L.A., President; E. A. Schofield, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. George E. Smith, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Alfred Morrissy, 3rd Vice-President; Countess of Ashburnham, 4th Vice-President; Mrs. Charles Sargeant, 5th Vice-President; C. B. Allen, Honorary Treasurer, and Miss E. H. Jarvis, Honorary Secretary.

A Complimentary banquet to the Conservative Leader, Hon. John B. M. Baxter, took place at St. John on Jan. 29. It was attended by 300 adherents of the Party.

Dr. P. E. Doolittle, President of the Canadian Automobile Association, visited St. John, and spoke at a luncheon there on Feb. 1st, advocated the boosting and advertising of the Province to secure tourist travel. Premier Veniot predicted that over 45,000 tourists would visit New Brunswick during the season and spend over six million dollars.

The flood damage to the bridges of New Brunswick in the Spring of 1924 was reported to the Assembly on Mar. 12 by Premier Veniot as amounting to \$145,291, in addition to \$202,000, the regular bridge expenditure.

A. T. LeBlanc, K.C., was in March appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Chief Justice McKeown.

On Mar. 13, W. B. Gilman was elected President of the Fruit Growers' Association.

The death of L. S. Brown, Moncton, made vacant the office of General Superintendent of the Atlantic Division of the Canadian National Railway, which was filled by the appointment, on Apr. 14, of W. U. Appleton, of Moncton, with R. W. Simpson as Assistant.

A memorial window was unveiled at the Baptist Church, Fairville, on Apr. 26, to commemorate 49 men and 2 women of the Congregation who served in the Great War.

Fire Prevention Week, ending May 2, proclaimed within United States and Canada, occasioned broadcasting speeches by Lieut.-Governor Todd and Premier Veniot, by radio, the former sending out special messages to teachers and school children. The Junior Red Cross also sent out a programme of exercises to each teacher.

On May 4, Hon. C. B. Robinson was called to the Senate, vice Senator W. H. Thorne, deceased.

The revision of the Statutes of New Brunswick was committed to Hon. W. P. Jones, N. A. Landry and I. B. Dever on July 8.

Motor Licenses in 1923 were \$376,000; in 1924, to July 8, \$426,877. Bonds to the amount of \$1,161,000 were sold on July 14 by the Government of New Brunswick to A. E. Ames & Co. The interest rate was 4.98 per cent.

A convention of Government supporters, 600 strong, met at St. John on July 17, and enthusiastically endorsed the Government policy as respected Hydro, good roads, free school books, public health and Mari-

time abattoir. The Association elected Lieut.-Col. Alex. McMillan, President; E. I. Heanebery, Secretary, and Neil McLean, Treasurer. Louvin Arsenault was appointed Assistant Secretary. Vice-Presidents and a Committee were appointed for each county. Resolutions were passed urging a continuance of Federal aid for highways. Speeches were made by Hon. Mr. Foster, the late Premier, and Premier Veniot, both of whom had very enthusiastic receptions.

The Centenary of Greenoch Church, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, was celebrated on July 31. Rev. Frank Baird delivered the historic address.

A severe electric storm swept from Maine into New Brunswick on Aug. 7, and did much damage at Harvey Station, Fredericton, and along the St. John River.

Lord Beaverbrook visited Bathurst on Aug. 13, and was accorded a warm welcome.

The Medical Society of New Brunswick met at St. John on Aug. 13, and a number of valuable papers dealing with the latest phases of the profession were read.

The Provincial Exhibition opened at Fredericton on Aug. 30. It was in some respects the best Exhibition held in that city.

Hon. H. A. McKeown, having resigned the Chief Justiceship to become Chairman of the Railway Board of Canada, Hon. J. H. Barry was promoted to the Chief Justiceship on Sept. 30.

A Liberal Convention at Chatham, on Sept. 2, selected W. B. Snowball as their candidate for Parliament, to fill the seat vacated by the death of Charles J. Morrissy, M.P., and C. P. Hickey was, on the same day, made Conservative candidate. Much interest was taken in the contest. The Right Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. Mr. Veniot went to the constituency and addressed the electors at both Chatham and Newcastle. The election took place on Oct. 8, and resulted in Mr. Snowball's return by a majority of 636 votes.

The first round of the libel case of R. B. Hanson (M.P.) against the Fredericton *Gleaner* took place on Oct. 1st, Mr. Hanson going on the stand and denouncing the *Gleaner's* "gang", who, he alleged, cost him \$5,000. A verdict was given to the plaintiff for \$100.

A Liberal Convention at Campbellton on Nov. 11 selected John B. Leger as running mate with Henry Currie as candidate for the Assembly.

The fire losses in 1920-21 amounted to over three and a half millions of dollars; in 1923-24, the losses were about two millions of dollars. In the former the losses *per capita* were \$6.75; in the latter case, \$3.83, the lowest of any Province but one. The number of fires was 1,989; of these 120 resulted from defective flues; 321 from sparks on roofs; 87 from electricity, such as bad wiring and electric irons. Forest fire loss in New Brunswick in 1924 was only \$52,927.

L. D. O'Connell, of Kings County, who had spent, year after year, considerable sums of money during the holiday season to provide picnics for children, proposed to provide money to make them permanent.

The "blue sky" law to prevent the selling of securities without Government permission, passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, having been decided *ultra vires*, the Public Utilities Board, during 1924, asked the Attorney-General to take action to secure a Dominion Act.

The Jordan Memorial Sanatorium was taken over by the Government. After the settlement of the Jordan Estate there was to be a further sum of \$100,000 available for the institution.

Hon. I. C. Rand was elected to the Assembly on Feb. 5, 1925, in Gloucester county. He polled 6,085 votes against Joseph C. Ryan 4,191 votes.

The Liquor Question. The Report of the Chief Inspector under the Intoxicating Liquor Act of 1916 for the last fiscal year was presented to the Legislature. His staff was composed of himself, clerk and 35 sub-inspectors. There were 456 prosecutions

for violations of the Act during the year and 442 convictions, with 14 dismissals of action and 238 unsuccessful searches. Mention was made of the steady improvement in conditions throughout the Province during the last three years.

The violations of the liquor laws which created much public dissatisfaction caused a deputation of members of the Temperance Alliance to interview Premier Veniot at Fredericton on Mar. 18. There were about 100 delegates, representing all parts of the Province. Rev. Thomas Marshall presented the demands of the Alliance as follows:

“To dismiss J. B. Hawthorne, Chief Inspector under the Intoxicating Liquor Act, and name a man who will devote all his time to carrying out the law, and in whom the public will have general confidence; to reduce the number of liquor vendors as speedily as may be possible; to cancel all vendors’ licenses or beer licenses where the holders have violated the law; not to make any further appointments of vendors or give any beer licenses without the expressed wish of the people where the appointments are proposed to be made; to see that the record of sales of vendors, as provided for under the law, be properly kept and supervised by the Inspector; to have the Government instruct the Board of Liquor Commissioners to refuse to the licensed vendors more liquors than are normally required to supply legitimate demands under the law; to see that second and following offences, as provided by the law, be laid against the offenders, and that the Government shall cease using the law for revenue purposes.”

In reply, the Premier stated:—

“The Government had no power to cancel a license when a man was convicted; that was up to the magistrate. The Government had no power, even on a second offence, to see the offender was sent to prison, that also was up to the magistrate. All that the Government could do when a vendor applied to have his license renewed was to look up the report of the chief inspector, who, if he did his duty, would not recommend a renewal. A man who was convicted of a second offence could have his license cancelled by the magistrate, and it was up to the Temperance Alliance to get after the magistrate and see that he performed his duties as provided by the Act.”

Touching upon the beer licenses, he spoke of those who were licensed and those who were not, saying that 35 were licensed under the act to sell two per cent. beer and that 75 beer shops were open in St. John with the intention of selling beer, under two per cent., but they did not require a license. He pointed to the fact that the imposition of fines amounting to \$4,000 and \$2,000 had been taken within a certain short time in the City of St. John, showing activity on the part of the inspectors.

He told of the many illicit stills—some sixty-five—that the Provincial Prohibition officers had discovered and seized, and the large quantities of liquor amounting to nearly \$200,000 they had also seized after it had been smuggled across the border, and said if the Federal officers had done their duty the Provincial officers would have had more time to carry out their portion of the work.

The seizure of stills and the detection of smugglers was not a duty of the Provincial officers. The Federal Government took the liquor and stored it in their warehouses and confiscated it to

their own use. The Province has no power but to detain until the Federal official arrives, and then he must do the rest. The Premier then very rapidly pictured conditions in St. Stephen where the Federal Government had given an export license to a firm, and in Northern New Brunswick where vessels were arriving and landing liquor, and there were no federal officers to detect them, and then he asked if the Temperance Alliance did not think it was time for some co-operation by the Federal Government.

**Prince
Edward
Island
in 1924**

During 1924 the *exodus* from the Island continued; trade on the whole was dull; fisheries had depreciated in value; the fox farms showed better results than for many years.

The ordinary Expenditure of the Province in 1924 was \$699,160; with Receipts of \$676,064. The leading items only of both were as follows:

Expenditures.	
Education	\$279,898
Falconwood Hospital and Infirmary	106,886
Roads, Bridges, etc.	106,826
Interest	69,239
Agriculture	38,207
Administrative Justice	27,065
Legislation	18,503
Receipts.	
Dominion Subsidy	\$372,181
Real Estate, Personal property arrears	188,571
Prohibition Commission	44,000
Bank taxes	12,472
Fire companies	11,100
Hospital fees	10,384
Amusement taxes	5,441
Succession duties	6,088

The Province issued in 1924, \$500,000 of debentures. Its net debenture debt was \$1,333,948. Highway Improvement amounted to \$269,005.

Expenditure for Schools during the year was \$402,677, made up as follows—by Districts, \$160,757; by Government, \$241,920. The cost per pupil was \$23.30; by District, \$9.30; by Government, \$14.00. The total enrolment was 17,281; the average attendance, 11,783; and the percentage of attendance, 68.20. There was a decrease of 471 in enrolment from 1923.

Women's Institutes numbering 94 contributed to schools, \$3,000. Their activities for efficiency were highly commended. There were 47 school fairs with 17,924 exhibits, 4,950 pupils exhibiting. The Red Cross Society inspected 3,334 pupils in 93 schools. The percentage of pupils having defects was 95.3; percentage of other defects than teeth, 81.1; and the percentage of pupils 10 per cent. under weight for height and age, 21.1.

The number of teachers and salaries paid were as follows: Male, 139, salaries, \$1,832; female, 475, salaries, \$1,553. There were 410 schools with 1 department; 80 with 2; 3 with 3; and the remaining 13 schools, with 107.

St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, held its Commence-

ment exercises on May 29. Rev. J. J. MacDonald delivered the address to the graduates. The prizes and medals were presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Leary. Addresses were also delivered by the Premier, the Mayor, and others, congratulating the College on attaining seventy years of age.

The Commencement exercises of Prince of Wales College took place at Charlottetown on May 30, in its sixty-fourth year. The attendance on its rolls was 347 students. Miss Mildred Toombs had received a High Honour Diploma which enabled its owner to enter the third year in any Canadian University.

Hon. W. C. S. McLure, M.P.P. for Charlottetown, in the Budget debate on April 11 referring to the Fox industry said: "There were exported from this Province in 1923, 4,000 live foxes, and as far as we can estimate about 12,000 silver fox skins. This, together with the additions made to the various ranches, was the production of 1923. And from this we conservatively estimate our revenue of over \$2,500,000. There are now on Prince Edward Island over 400 ranches, large and small, containing over 25,000 foxes for breeding purposes. This gives employment to over 1,000 men." The creation of the Fox industry in Prince Edward Island unexpectedly made a commercial asset of great possibilities. In 1924 there were 1,179 fox farms in Canada, Prince Edward Island leading with 448. Ontario came next with 201; Quebec, 198; Nova Scotia, 123; and New Brunswick, 89. There were, in addition, 22 raccoon farms; 12 mink; 10 muskrat, and 5 skunk. Prince Edward Island had, in 1924, 4,433 fox farms, with foxes valued at \$461,948. The price of each fox pelt averaged about \$100. The total number of pelts in Prince Edward Island was 6,193, with a value of \$471,772.

The Fox Breeders' Association held their Ninth Annual Meeting at Charlottetown on Aug. 25. A vote of thanks was tendered Sir Charles Dalton, as the founder of this, the second largest industry in the Island.

The marketed fisheries of Prince Edward Island during 1924 were valued at \$1,201,772, a reduction of \$550,000 from the previous year. Lobsters led at a value of \$777,300; oysters came next at \$63,840. The reduction was in the smaller lobster pack, these being a reduction from 43,831 cases in 1923, to 26,814 cases in 1924.

The Central Farmers' Institute met on 15th March, in annual conference. Resolutions were passed as follows: deploring the withdrawal of the Federal grant; advocating representation on the Board of Trade; closer attention to breeding; and the standardizing of the Prince Edward Island Railway. It was stated that the farm products had increased the past year \$200,000 in value, being now \$895,425.

The Central Poultry Show took place at Charlottetown on 4th March. It was the best yet held—600 entries.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Prince Edward Island met

on Aug. 6. The officers elected were: President, J. O. Hyndman; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Poole; 2nd Vice-President, George Muttart; and Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. V. Dunbar. On motion of N. Rattenbury it was recited that according to the terms of Union, the steamer "Prince Edward Island", was operating between the mainland and the Island at a cost of \$250,000 yearly, succeeding previous ineffectual attempts to carry on this service which were correctly charged up against the general revenue of the Dominion, but that this long established custom had been changed and the cost was charged to the Prince Edward Island division of the Canadian National Railway, resulting in a denial of necessary improvements in the Island system of transportation. It was resolved that the old system of accounting be restored. On motion of E. G. Beer it was resolved that a Provincial Bureau of Statistics and Immigration be established to promote tourist travel and settlement. R. E. Mutch stated that Prince Edward Island planted during the present season, nine thousand acres of seed potatoes, three times the acreage in 1923, and he moved that the transportation official's attention be drawn to the necessity of providing facilities for the removal of the crop to market.

The rule of the Road—driving on right side—was adopted in Prince Edward Island on 1st May.

A Commission was appointed by the Prince Edward Island Government to take evidence on the complaints of some English Investors that one Andrew Fraser Mitchell, an Immigration officer of that Government, had defrauded them of some \$15,000. The Commission met at Charlottetown on Jan. 5, C. R. Smallwood presiding. Great interest was taken in the evidence of Hon. John E. Sinclair, M.P. He admitted he was present with Mitchell in his first interview with the Government, and gave an option of his land to Mitchell. He also admitted that he was aware that the Dominion government had previously stopped Mitchell's salary, because of trouble with the Immigration Office, London, but did not think it necessary to communicate this information to the local Government. Mr. Sinclair had Mitchell's salary guaranteed by the Federal Government. As this scandal would injuriously affect the name of Prince Edward Island in England, the Prince Edward Island Government insisted that the Federal Government make restitution.

The City of Charlottetown issued debentures for \$50,000 for permanent improvements and \$11,500 for soldiers' monument.

The Prince Edward Island Medical Association met in Charlottetown on July 8, with Dr. A. A. MacDonald, M.L.A., in the chair. Interesting papers were read.

Frank R. Hartz was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Sept. 8. On the 30th he opened the Prince Edward Island Exposition. A large exhibit of farm products and three days' racing, attracted a large attendance.

During the year the Liberal Party appointed A. C. Saunders, M.P.P., as its leader.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES

By

J. Alex. Aikin, M.A.

An outstanding event of the year in the Western Provinces was the visit of the Prince of Wales. He arrived in Winnipeg from the east Sept. 24, and after spending a few hours in the city, proceeded west to Calgary, then on to his ranch. By his energy, no less than his social qualities, he captured the imaginative faculties of the Western people. He was at Regina and Vancouver, stayed over at both Edmonton and Saskatoon, arriving back in Winnipeg Oct. 10, where he was the guest of Sir Augustus and Lady Nanton. The Prince received three deputations, attended two social functions, and left for Chicago early on Oct. 12.

Early in the year there was a flurry in political circles over the presence at Ottawa of C. A. Dunning and T. A. Crerar, which suggested Cabinet reorganization. Nothing came of it beyond negotiations, in which it was evident that the Prime Minister stood by the Western representatives in the Ministry. Addressing the U.F.M. Convention at that time, Robert Forke stated that the Progressive group would keep the banner flying. "Whatever changes may take place in the Cabinet, the Progressive group will remain intact and carry on as in the past."

The Crow's Nest Freight Rates Case. Keen interest was manifested throughout all four Western Provinces in the sinuous turns given the Crow's Nest schedule of freight rates. By consent of the Federal government the enabling Act of 1922 was permitted to expire July 6, without extension of time. From that date onward, the original rates, under the Act of 1898, went into effect on commodities, westbound, as well as eastbound on grain and all products of the Prairies. The interpretation placed upon the Act by the railways led to application of reduced rates to stations along the original C.P.R. lines. The result was discrimination against some larger centres, like Saskatoon and Edmonton, as well as stations on newer lines on both systems. The Boards of trade in Edmonton and Saskatoon were insistent for remedial action which would correct the discrimination. Along with their efforts the Province of British Columbia was strongly against application of favoured westbound rates which discriminated severely against fruit and other products of British Columbia consigned to the Prairies.

When the stated case came before the Board of Railway Commissioners in October it was decided, by a majority decision effective Oct. 14, to revert to conditions and rates prior to July 7. This decision brought on a storm of criticism in all four Provinces,

especially on the Prairies, and culminated in an Appeal case to the Supreme Court of Canada on behalf of the Prairie Provinces, which was undecided at the end of the year.

The opinion of the minority judgment of the Board stated by Hon. Frank Oliver concerning the supremacy of Parliament and permanent application of a statute was generally accepted by the Western people. The demand was general that the Board should remove discrimination by reducing rates to the level of the Crow's Nest schedule. Counsel for Edmonton and Saskatoon took this position. G. C. McGeer, representing British Columbia, argued for reduction in rates from B.C. to Prairie points, corresponding to Crow's Nest rates from Eastern points to the Prairies, in order to give B.C. equal opportunity for developing trade with the Prairie Provinces, which they regard with special favour. On Oct. 15 *The Manitoba Free Press* said, in part:

"The position of the west will be that if the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is not now statutory it is the duty of Parliament to make it so. It is quite evident that if Parliament destroyed this agreement it did so by inadvertence, without knowing for twenty odd years that it had done so. The attack upon the finding made yesterday should be two-fold; first on the legality of the finding by way of the courts; and then, on the score of policy, by an appeal to the Government, to be followed by the necessary political action. A political struggle of great bitterness and intensity may be foretold. We rather think the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will constitute the major politics of Western Canada for the next ten years."

On Dec. 26 the Federal government announced the rates would be restored as on and after July 7, pending the appeal of the Prairie Provinces to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Government was divided. The reply of Hon. Geo. P. Graham to a Brantford protest expressing the hope that a way be found for a reorganization of the freight rate structure which would be applicable to all parts of Canada, indicated the main drift of the Government's policy.*

The Visit of Henri Bourassa. In the month of November Henri Bourassa made a trip across Canada and spoke at a number of important points, beginning at Winnipeg. He addressed the Canadian Club in that city, and was guest of honour at a complimentary dinner tendered by the students of St. Boniface College. He plainly declared that, "while I would prefer to see Canada an independent country, I am in no way inclined to be unreasonable. But I do most assuredly consider that she should be either one thing or the other, either an independent country or a country which has a say, and an equal say, in dealing with the various problems which confront the Motherland. I would vote every time for the absolute independence of Canada, but I would work my hardest to see that, as an independent country, she had the happiest relations with Great Britain and the United States. We French-Canadians are out and out loyalists for Canada, and we consider

* NOTE.—See further information re Crow's Nest Freight Rates, pages 95-8.

that the only ground on which we can unite permanently with the English-speaking Canadian is this devotion to Canada of the two races, instead of the English-speaking Canadians owing their devotion to Great Britain or of ourselves owing it to France, and have become Canadians”.

Speaking on transportation, Mr. Bourassa said: “We in the East should have no hesitation in telling the Federal Parliament to develop the means of transportation and port facilities on the Pacific coast or the Hudson Bay without undue regard for the shipping interests in the East, provided, of course, due regard was paid to the physical and economic aspects of such enterprises.”

On to the Bay Association. An organization was formed in the early part of the year for the purpose of urging upon the Government of Canada the maintenance of way of the existing rail line and completion of the Hudson Bay Railway to Port Nelson. Hon. John Bracken and Brig.-General R. W. Paterson returned from a trip to Port Nelson in September, and in an interview Sept. 15, Mr. Bracken said: “It is very much to the discredit of Canadian public men that the Hudson Bay Railway should have been started and so much money spent upon it, and then abandoned on the plea that it is not a practical route.” General Paterson said there were few difficulties in the way of making Nelson a first-class port. Following the return of Hon. W. R. Motherwell from the end of steel and his expressed support for the project, the On to the Bay Association expressed gratitude at the interest he had shown and with the progress made in the negotiations between the Federal and Provincial governments. The speech of Hon. W. R. Motherwell at La Pas was encouraging to the Northern people. Meetings were held by the Association at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and other Western points, addressed by President R. W. Paterson and others.

Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited. The Alberta Wheat Pool, organized in 1923, held on its way and was joined, in 1924, by pool organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which united in the formation of the central selling agency under the name of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, Head Office, Winnipeg. The Board of Directors were made up of nine members, the presidents of the three pools and two others from each Province, and the three Provincial presidents forming an executive. A. J. McPhail, President, Saskatchewan Pool, was elected President of the Central Pool, associated with H. W. Wood, for Alberta, and C. H. Burnell, for Manitoba. It was estimated that the united Pool would handle 80,000,000 bushels of wheat during the crop year. The initial payment of \$1 per bushel was almost equal to the entire payment made for the 1923 crop by the Alberta Pool. The Pool had a bank credit of \$25,000,000 and business relations with eight chartered banks. Export shipments were made by way of both Vancouver and Montreal, as well as New York. Pool members indicated a desire to have their

own elevators and to have the pools handle all coarse grains. The Canadian Co-operative was a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as were also all three Provincial pools.

In his record of the events in the organization of the pools in the Western Provinces, J. T. Hull, associate editor *Grain Growers' Guide*, wrote:

"With the election of the permanent boards for the pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, steps were taken to carry out the original recommendations for an inter-Provincial selling agency. Representatives from the Boards of the three pools met in Regina on July 28-29, and it was decided at this meeting to form a central selling agency and to apply for a Dominion charter, the agency for the three pools to be known as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited. The Board of the selling agency was made up of three members from each of the Provincial boards, the election resulting as follows: Alberta, H. W. Wood, O. L. McPherson, R. N. Mangles; Saskatchewan, A. J. McPhail, R. S. Dundas, E. B. Ramsay; Manitoba, C. H. Burnell, R. F. Chapman, S. Gellie. To complete the details of the central selling agency a committee was appointed, consisting of C. H. Burnell, R. S. Dundas and W. J. Jackman. Subsequently the committee elected A. J. McPhail President of the selling agency, W. H. Wood, Vice-President, and C. H. Burnell, Secretary. A few weeks later Lew Hutchinson took the place of R. N. Mangles on the Alberta representation."

Alberta Pool's First Year.

"The first Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, was held in Calgary, August 5, 6 and 7, when the delegates, elected from the seven districts, into which the Province was divided for pool representation, heard the results of the pool's first year of operation, which closed on July 15. The pool, the report of the Directors stated, sold for its members 34,192,805 bushels of wheat, at an average price of approximately \$1.03 per bushel, No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William, and distributed to members \$37,493,475, the amount of the final payment being \$5,558,699. After deducting two-fifths of a cent per bushel for expenses of administration and making certain adjustments with regard to lower grades, the set price remaining for members was \$1.0166 cents a bushel, No. 1 Northern, and of this \$1.01 was paid the members, the remainder being retained to form a commercial reserve, which, it was stated, would be over a quarter of a million dollars. The final payment on Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, was 16 cents a bushel; on No. 4, 18 cents; on Nos. 5 and 6, 20 cents; on feed wheat, 18 cents; while on some tough grades it went as high as 22 cents. It was announced that the pool had a membership of 29,440. All of the directors who served during 1923 were re-elected for the ensuing year.

"By the beginning of September, the central selling agency was complete, with D. L. Smith and Chester M. Elliott as eastern and western sales agents, respectively, the Board, after going over the ground carefully, deciding to postpone the appointment of a general manager for the selling end of the pool organization. R. M. Mahoney was secured by the Manitoba pool from the Home Grain Company, as manager, and the Saskatchewan pool took Donald MacRae from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, both being men with long experience in the handling of grain. Financial arrangements presented little difficulty, the banks agreeing to a joint line of credit of \$25,000,000, at the exceptionally favourable rate of 6 per cent. interest. Negotiations with the elevator companies were more protracted, but, ultimately, they were concluded on slightly better terms than the Alberta pool secured in 1923. An initial price of \$1.00 a bushel, No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William or Vancouver, was set for the 1924 crop."

The Contracts.

"In essentials the contracts of the three pools are identical. The contracts run till 1927, and they bind the farmer to deliver during the life of the contract all the wheat grown by him except registered seed wheat. The pool is appointed sole agent for receiving and selling such wheat, and it may make such arrangements for the handling and selling of the wheat as in its discretion it finds necessary or advisable. From the proceeds of the sale of wheat the pool may deduct one cent per bushel for the creation of a reserve, and may deduct an additional two cents per bushel for the purchase of elevators and facilities for the handling of grain. It provides for an initial payment to the grower on the delivery of wheat, and a proportionate distribution of funds remaining after all expenses have been paid. The contract is exclusive, but the grower may pledge his crop subject to advice being sent to the pool. The grower also agrees that in the event of his violating the contract, particularly as to delivery or marketing of any wheat other than through the association, he will pay the sum of 25 cents per bushel as liquidated damages, and that the association shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach of the contract. Every contract signer holds one share in the pool, for which he pays \$1.00, the expenses of organizing the pools being met by an organization charge of \$2.00, making a total payment of \$3.00 from every member of the pool.

"The aggregate membership of the three pools is around 85,000, and while, for business reasons, the actual acreage under contract is no longer given out by the pools, on the average contract as shown when the figures were made public, the pools must control the yield of about 10,000,000 acres, which, with the small crop of this year, will probably be in the neighbourhood of 100,000,000 bushels. This will give some idea of the organization for the marketing of their wheat which the farmers of the Prairie Provinces have built up in a year."

Improved Economic Conditions. By reason of higher prices paid for all grain in a steadily rising market, the fairly good yields in the southern part of Manitoba, and in parts of both Alberta and Saskatchewan, the position of the farmers generally was greatly improved, which, in turn, was reflected on general trade and finance. For, while the Pool held back about a third of wheat value, the bulk of the wheat was handled by the trade otherwise and paid for in cash outright, and put into circulation. The initial price paid for wheat by the Pool was above the production cost line. All coarse grains brought unexpectedly high prices, barley in particular proving a paying crop. The late Spring had led many to sow barley, which turned out very well. Flax also brought a good price, and, while much of it was late in being cut and threshed, the price more than compensated the late ones.

There was extensive construction work on the year's programme in Vancouver. Not much new work was undertaken on the Prairies, though in all the centres the figures indicated considerable activity in the totals. The Winnipeg Board of Trade reported 69 new industries added for the year, mostly small in capital investment, but capable of development.

The Royal Grain Enquiry. The enquiry under Federal authority into the entire field of merchandising grain continued its sessions throughout the Western Provinces. The Winnipeg sessions were enlivened by the presence and testimony of Aaron Sapiro,

advocate for co-operative marketing in the United States, and by George Langley, opponent of mixing wheat. These gentlemen proved to be adepts at evasion, as well as persistent in devotion to an idea. Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Chairman of the Commission, displayed capacity as a presiding officer and fairness in the direct questions he put to witnesses. George Serls, chief grain inspector for Canada, proved to be a witness with a reserve of information available to counsel who could take it, but he was cautious in statement.

James Stewart spoke in defence against the commonly accepted notion of speculation in the grain trade. He also advanced sound reasons for mixing grain. He took a decided stand against tagging of wheat in terminal elevators as mixed from private elevators and unmixed from public ones as likely to affect the entire crop in the general market. Mr. Stewart also went on record regarding the risks involved in handling large quantities of grain, as was proposed in the Pool. In the event of pool managers misjudging the market, the loss to the country would be much greater than under the present system, he stated.

James A. Richardson, President Winnipeg Grain Exchange, testified that "the reputation of Canadian wheat was never as high at any time in our history as it is to-day". During the past year his own company had exported 67,000,000 bushels of grain; he was, therefore, in a position to understand the feeling of the buying market. From personal observation he had come to hold that private elevators were an economic development growing with the need for cleaning and treating wheat. They added a strongly competitive factor in the buying of grain, and tended to lessen the total cost of handling grain at terminals. Mixing conserved space in terminal elevators. The Grain Exchange was the most efficient grain marketing system in the world, Mr. Richardson stated.

Dr. R. Magill, Secretary, Winnipeg Grain Exchange, testified there were too many regulations for the grain business, the effect of which was to strangle what should be as free as possible. No regulations should be made unless there was need for them. As compared with the system in the United States, where grain inspection was under the States, Canada had the advantage of Federal inspection and control, which helped to raise the standard of grain and keep up the estimate of Canadian grades in the world markets.

An important statement on mixing grain was presented to the Commission by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, which represented 25,000 farmers. It set forth that, "by years of experience we have proved to our satisfaction that it is possible, in the interests of the producer, to render a really valuable service by so treating and mixing or blending some of the wheat coming forward as to change its grade and produce a larger bushelage of those qualities in more popular demand".

Aaron Sapiro was very emphatic in stating that the pool purpose is not to hold grain at all, but to do orderly marketing, without

dumping at any time when the market is at its lowest. "We sell on all markets, even falling markets, but we don't sell half the grain on falling markets," said Mr. Sapiro. He considered the Government of Alberta had acted splendidly, but that they were unwise in the guarantee to the Pool. It was not necessary, in Mr. Sapiro's opinion, for the various governments in Canada to get behind the Pool. He advocated co-operation of the all Canada pools with the pools of the United States, and, later, with Australia and Argentina.

Asked about membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the pools, Mr. Sapiro replied: "I think they acted more wisely than I would have acted in the first place. I think they did the right thing." He would advise the other pools not to become members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He was opposed to hedging by the farmer; the system was not in his interest. He corrected the statement previously made that the Alberta pool members would be an average of eight cents per bushel ahead of non-members. Later information did not support this conclusion.

Railway Construction, 1924. The energy with which the railway companies entered upon the work of construction, the occupation of new fields and consolidation of positions taken, indicated the confidence which animated them to action. During 1924 the Canadian Pacific made excellent progress on its Branch line programme. The following Branch line mileage was completed and taken over for operation in 1924:

Lines	Miles
Wymark to Coderre	62
Tuffnell to Nipawin	131
Naicam to Melfort	33
Milden to McMorran	62
Gunworth to Matador	43
Cutknife to Battle River	46
Burstall to Schuler	25
Total	402
Mileage under Construction, 1924	
Lines	Miles
Saskatchewan—Climax to Val Marie	36½
Lloydminster, northwesterly	25
Pivot to Fox Valley	25
Amulet to Wheatstone	26
Alberta—Kipp, northeasterly	25
Lomond, northwesterly	40
Total for both Provinces	177½

The Canadian Pacific also put down 280 miles of 100-pound steel rails on operated lines. Ballasting and improvements were carried out at terminals, and the work of lining the Connaught Tunnel with reinforced concrete was completed.

The Canadian National carried forward an active programme of grading and steel-laying on Western lines, much of which was incomplete at the end of 1924. In all 114·91 miles of steel were laid and contracts let for 286·8 miles of new construction work. In addition to that, 85-pound rails were put down over 271·67 miles of lines and 3,400,000 new ties were used for renewal purposes.

Progress on the various branch lines was reported as follows: Peebles-Lampman, 3·12 miles of grading, 21·9 miles of steel, and 22·4 miles ballasting; on Dunblane southeast, 59 per cent. of the 37·62 miles was graded; on Loverna west, 21 per cent. of the 50 miles to be graded was finished; on Hanna-Warden, 62·17 miles to be graded, of which 13 per cent. was completed in 1924; on Cowichan Bay, work of grading advanced; on Prince Albert, north-east, 6 miles of grading contracted for and completed, and 23·94 miles of track laid; on Kamloops-Kelowna and Lumby, work of completing grade and putting old grade into shape continued during the year; on St. Rose du Lac, 20 miles of track laid and work advanced; and on Gravelbourg extension, 10·19 miles of steel laid and 10 miles ballasting.

Economic Conditions in Manitoba; Important Incidents in 1924. The year 1924 opened with depressed economic conditions in Manitoba, due mainly to poor crops at low prices for three years, and to the post-war deflation, which affected all departments of trade and production. But the year ended with conditions much improved, for, while the grain crop was not heavy, prices were very much higher for coarse grains, as well as for wheat. The farmers in central and southern Manitoba were redeemed from some of the bondage resulting from adverse conditions, and enabled, out of the cash receipts of 1924, to readjust affairs and make a new start. The effect of the crop at better prices was to greatly change the mental outlook and brought most farmers, organized and independent, to a higher level. Frost in the northern districts, and rust all over the Province, cut down the yield and grade of wheat, only about 65 per cent. going contract grades.

Natural Resources. The question of Natural Resources was an important issue during the year. Returning on January 8 from a conference at Ottawa which had just closed, Premier Bracken stated that it was similar to that held in November, 1922, being based upon the agreement announced by the Prime Minister in April, 1922, which recognized the right of Manitoba to full equality with the other Provinces of Canada. It provided for settlement of the question by negotiation and mutual consent, or, failing that, by arbitration. At the January, 1924 Conference, Manitoba restricted the discussion to the school lands and funds arising from them which had been a trust fund since 1872, governed by statute. Manitoba asked that the school lands and accrued funds be transferred to Provincial control. Federal consent had not been given to the proposal at the end of 1924.

About this time it was announced that Alberta was prepared to take over the Natural Resources of that Province without compensation, which, it was evident, would affect the case for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Discussing this new situation, the *Manitoba Free Press* said:

"There can be no doubt that Alberta's settlement, if it take the form indicated, will complicate and perhaps impair the prospect of getting satisfactory terms for this Province. The nature of the difficulty may be seen at a glance by applying to Alberta the claims established by Manitoba during the last two or three years and comparing the results with the terms which Premier Greenfield is thought to be willing to accept from the Dominion.

"At the creation of Alberta in 1905 that Province was entitled, like the other Provinces in Canada and throughout the British Commonwealth, to all the unalienated lands within its boundaries. While this was not fully conceded by the Dominion until less than two years ago it was certainly implied in the 'compensation' (the very word is suggestive) made by the Dominion for the resources which the Dominion retained in 1905. The term 'compensation' was used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself to describe the annual subsidy, so-called, 'in lieu of lands' in the Alberta Act, and the basis upon which it was then computed is exactly the same basis which Manitoba has proposed to apply, *pro rata*, to what has since been alienated by the Dominion. It is surely a sound principle that the Province has a right to get its resources back upon the same basis *pro rata* as that upon which they were taken in 1905.

"That basis was very carefully stated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself in introducing the Alberta Act in 1905. The unalienated lands were then estimated at so many million acres. Upon this acreage, including swamp, homestead, alkali and other wild lands, a flat valuation per acre was placed and the total was computed at \$37,500,000. Upon this Alberta was to receive 1½ per cent. when its population reached 400,000, 2 per cent. when its population reached 800,000, and 3 per cent. or \$1,125,000 after it reached 1,200,000.

"Manitoba's case as applied to Alberta thus resolves itself into a very simple problem in arithmetic. Suppose the Dominion were to retain all the lands in perpetuity, nothing can be more certain than that Alberta would eventually receive \$1,125,000 *per annum* in perpetuity as 'compensation' from the Dominion. Now if half the lands were to be alienated by the Dominion and the rest were to be given back to the Province, is not the Province, in common justice, entitled to half that 'compensation' in perpetuity? If one-quarter has been alienated let the Province receive one-quarter of that sum in perpetuity. That is the case in a nutshell. In taking over the lands that are left, let the Province in justice receive an annual compensation *pro rata* for lands alienated by the Dominion since the creation of the Province in 1905."

At the close of the 1924 Session a resolution was carried in the Assembly, on motion of Hon. John Bracken, in favour of settlement of the Natural Resources question by arbitration between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Pulp and Paper Mills. The persistent and energetic efforts of J. D. McArthur to promote a pulp and paper industry in Manitoba, with mills located in St. Boniface, was brought forward to a point where success was in sight, but deferred by action of eastern competitive interests. At the public auction of berth No. 2 the price of wood was run up to \$2 per cord bonus above the 80 cents required. The bid was restricted to berth No. 2, subject to the rights of settlers and lumber mills already in the area. This price made it difficult to finance the project and temporarily defeated the enterprise. Negotiations between the Federal Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Government confirmed the view that the rights of Manitoba to the control of the Public Resources

gave to the Province the determining voice in any disposal of pulp-wood areas. It was agreed that Mr. McArthur's mill could take 3,000,000 cords of wood, beginning in the south and working north.

In a public statement, Nov. 20, Mr. McArthur estimated the expenditure on plant and equipment at \$5,000,000 in three years, an output of 150 tons of newsprint daily, and \$3,000,000 of outside money coming into Manitoba every year for the industry, which would be distributed as wages and material purchased. Standard regulations were to be regarded by the Company in all its operations. It was estimated that 75 per cent. of the land in the area covered had no timber, and that much of it would fall below the five-cord per acre minimum. The cutting of wood would probably be confined to 1,000 acres.

Manitoba Power Interests. Comparatively dull business conditions continued throughout the first nine months of the year 1924 until the harvest-time, with its fairly good crop, sold on a rising market, moved business up to better levels. During the year, however, there was a steady increase of electricity used for light and power. The Winnipeg Electric Company reported sales by the Electric Utility increased by \$100,000 during the year. The Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System also reported increased sales, 3,393 electric ranges being installed in the year.

The Manitoba Power Company, which owns the Power plant at Great Falls, on the Winnipeg River, where it has a potential capacity of 168,000 H.P., was called upon to draw well up to the full capacity of the two units in use, amounting to 56,000 H.P. Owing to the neglect of repairs and rebuilding of the Norman control dam on the Winnipeg River, the Winnipeg Hydro power capacity was cut down, and it was arranged that the system should get power as required from the Manitoba Power Company. This was supplied up to a peak load of 12,000 H.P.

Winnipeg Electric stock showed new life on the market during the year. The Company paid one per cent. on Common stock. The operating returns were: Gross earnings from operations, \$5,128,324; operating expenses, before depreciation, \$3,379,496; net operating income, \$1,748,827; miscellaneous income, \$139,185; total operating returns, \$1,888,013. After payment of fixed charges of \$700,462, city percentage and car license taxes, property and other taxes of \$315,109, etc., the net income of the Company was \$820,359. Of that sum, \$366,050 was set aside for depreciation; \$279,691 for payment to the Manitoba Power Company as per contract; regular dividend on Preferred and one per cent. on Common, the balance to Surplus account, which stood at \$2,371,131 at the end of 1924. During the year the Directors converted £1,743,000 perpetual debenture stock into \$8,488,410 (par value) refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1954. Of these, \$6,000,000 were issued. The proceeds were used to retire \$3,250,000 general mortgage and collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds, par value of \$2,488,410. The balance provided capital for early extensions by the Company.

The Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System reported operations as follows: Total operating revenue, \$1,852,538; non-operating revenue, \$10,637; total revenue, \$1,863,175; total operating expenses, \$1,754,854. Net Credit for year, less adjustments, \$110,084; Surplus at beginning of the year, \$337,071; total credit for year, \$447,156; less Amortization debenture discount, \$36,127; Surplus, Dec. 31, 1924, \$411,028; capital expenditure up to Dec. 31, 1924, \$14,109,887. During the year 1924, a steam-standby plant and a central heating system were constructed and put into operation, the capital cost for which was included in the above total.

Good Roads Board: Highways. The Annual Report of the Good Roads Board, signed by A. McGillivray, Chairman, and T. R. Deacon, E.I.C., stated that the municipalities operating under the Good Roads Act, during the year, co-operated closely with the Board in carrying out such works as were deemed by these municipalities to be of the most urgent necessity, and of first importance in their year's programme of Road improvement. The Report told of a rising estimate being placed on the tourist traffic from the United States by citizens of Winnipeg, which had led to a community demand for completion of the Selkirk Highway from Winnipeg to Emerson, connecting there with the Jefferson Highway to New Orleans. Some of the local municipalities through which the road runs indicated indifference to the project, and were not ready to bear part cost under the Federal and Provincial Good Roads plan. On Nov. 19, Hon. W. R. Clubb, Provincial Minister of Public Works, announced to the Good Roads Association that the Government had decided to build the road. Tenders were called and accepted, and the work proceeded with.

By an important amendment to the Good Roads Act, passed at the last Session of the Legislative Assembly, two highways of outstanding utility value were declared "Provincial Highways". The two so declared were (1) the Selkirk Highway, from the village of St. Norbert to the town of Emerson, and (2) the Western Highway, which leads from Winnipeg to the western boundary of the Province by way of Portage la Prairie, Carberry, Brandon, Oak Lake and Virden. The construction and maintenance of these roads was to be borne by the Province. The Selkirk Highway was taken over by Order-in-Council from and after May 1, 1924.

The following is a summary of Works in 1924 under the Act: Market roads, graded, 210·1 miles; market roads, gravelled or rebuilt, 276·75 miles; Provincial Highways, graded, 51·85 miles; Provincial Highways, gravelled, 128·6 miles; mileage graded, 261·95 miles; mileage gravelled, 405·35 miles; concrete structures built, 33; steel structures built, 4; timber structures built, 80; total value of work executed, \$918,375; Government share thereof, \$523,089.

The total mileage of roads improved since the inception of the Act was 3,508·93 miles; mileage gravelled, 1,530·25; mileage paved, 24·53; total structures built, 981; total mileage under Canada

Highways Act, 1,486.69 miles; total estimated cost, \$3,812,201; total mileage graded, 1,064.67 miles. The total expenditure submitted by the Province for approval under Canada Highways Act was \$3,279,756; the amount received by the Province from the Government of Canada, \$1,146,890.

Municipal Statistics. The following is a summary for 1924 of expenditure by Municipalities, indicating the Government share:

Classification	Municipalities	Government	Submitted to Date	
			Expended	Government
Market Roads	\$568,239	\$259,199	\$6,400,828	\$2,917,823
Prov. Highways ...	248,434	219,531	2,220,086	1,550,457
Pavements .....		.....	988,954	326,825
Bridges	58,037	33,064	1,375,629	659,750
Total	\$874,710	\$514,794	\$10,985,497	\$5,454,865

Statistical information issued by the Municipal Commissioner at the end of 1924 showed:

Total Taxable Assessment in Manitoba	\$624,404,428
Total Taxation Imposed	17,954,489
Total Tax Arrears, Dec. 31, 1924	15,446,883
Total Debenture Debt (all Municipalities)	73,944,104
Municipal Commissioners Levy, 1924	1,345,312

Report on treatment of the feeble-minded showed there were 1,497 persons in the Province under treatment at Aug. 31, 1924, of whom 865 were men and 632 women. During the year 386 were discharged as recovered; 71 as much improved; 72 improved; 123 unimproved; 8 as eloped; and 86 died. Total under treatment during the year, 2,033, of whom 1,157 were men and 876 women.

Expenses for unemployed relief in Manitoba during the past four Winters were reported as: In 1923-24, \$55,102; in 1922-23, \$63,542; 1921-22, \$161,718; 1920-21, \$78,952.

During the year 1924 a special committee of the Legislative Assembly was at work seeking for information concerning the suburban municipalities around Winnipeg, with a view to having them co-operate for the solution of common problems. A report presented late in the year favoured incorporation with the City of Winnipeg, but no action was taken for or against in 1924 beyond that stage. The problems were mainly due to larger plans than were justified by later developments, made more acute by post-war conditions. The recommendations of the special committee were deliberately drawn, and pointed to permanent relief and for what was, ultimately, the sure path of duty and privilege for Winnipeg to realize on its larger hopes for the greater city of Winnipeg. Hon. John Bracken and other Ministers lent their support to an organization which was formed to help on the movement.

The Report of the Provincial Secretary showed that letters patent were granted with an aggregate capital of \$13,512,000. Under paragraph IV. of the Companies Act, 24 licenses were granted, representing a total capital stock of \$18,161,000.

Workmen's Compensation Boards. Permanent partial disability rating was discussed by the Annual Meeting of the Work-

men's Compensation Boards of Canada, held at Winnipeg, Sept. 15-17. Ratings decided upon were: (a) for limit of movement of ankle, increased from 10 to 15 per cent.; (b) where two or more fingers injured, ratings to be added together and increased by 50 per cent. for each finger injured in excess of one; and (c) where a thumb was injured, in addition to a finger, special consideration was to be given by the Board.

In Manitoba operation of the wage law for women is under control of a Board of three, one representing the employers, one the employees, and one, a district chairman. Regular annual reports are made by all employers of women. The minimum wage paid is \$11 and \$12 per week, according to work. The maximum hours permitted daily are 9 hours, with half-day Saturday. The 48-hour week is general; 18 industries have voluntarily accepted the Board's proposal for notice before leaving and discharging anyone.

Control of Norman Dam on Winnipeg River. Of notable importance in 1924 was the question of the Norman Dam contest of interests for control of the flow of water out of the Lake of the Woods into the Winnipeg River, on which the power dams of the Winnipeg interests are constructed. The City of Winnipeg Hydro organization, the Manitoba Power Company, the Winnipeg Electric Company and the Provincial Government were united in the contest, which, in the end, succeeded in gaining a slight victory, to the extent that control of the Dam and operating regulations will be made by the Federal authority, the owner of the dam, E. W. Backus, remaining in nominal control and possession, and responsible for maintenance of the structure. It was understood that community of interest between Mr. Backus and the Winnipeg power interests would lead to a closer working arrangement for the future to eliminate any further misunderstandings through questions of ownership and control.

Sunday Trains Declared Legal. By decision of the Imperial Privy Council, made public Dec. 22, the running of Sunday excursion trains was declared to be legal. This news was specially gratifying to the Labour group in the Legislative Assembly, which had brought forward the bill. The appeal had been carried forward by the Lord's Day Alliance, which was apprehensive of the effects of the judgment of the decision rendered by the Manitoba Court of Appeals.

In the opinion of Rev. W. M. Rochester, there remained slight protection for the observance of the Lord's Day in Manitoba. He stated that, while the original issue had been Sunday excursion trains, it had become larger now, and involved the question whether the Lord's Day Act was generally valid, not only in Manitoba, but throughout all Canada. N. W. Rowell, K.C., argued the Manitoba Act was invalid, because it dealt with a matter relating to criminal law, which was within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the

Parliament of Canada. The Attorney-General of Manitoba argued that the Lord's Day Act expressly exempted any Province in which existing law or future legislation permitted Sunday excursion trains, which were lawful under common law.

In the judgment rendered by the Privy Council it was stated some things are everywhere prohibited by the Lord's Day Act, other things everywhere allowed. Among the intermediate class of activities, neither prohibited nor allowed, was Sunday excursion trains. The Lord's Day Act recognizes the fact that differing views may prevail in the several Provinces, and provides for Provincial control by an Act passed subsequent to the Federal statute in an unoccupied field of legislation. The decision regarded the Manitoba Act of 1923 as "an Act of law hereafter in force".

The Grain Futures Tax Act: Freight Rates Agreement.

The Grain Futures Tax Act went before the Supreme Court of Canada on Feb. 5, when both Alberta and Saskatchewan were represented in their appeal against the Act by Eugene Lafleur, K.C. The question to be determined was whether a tax of 60 cents per thousand bushels imposed on grain futures constituted an indirect tax, thereby going beyond the legislative limits of a Provincial legislature. The Court decided unanimously that the Act was *ultra vires* of the Legislative Assembly.

The Manitoba Agreement on Freight Rates made with the Canadian Northern in 1900, and confirmed by Federal statute in 1901, was decided non-effective by the Supreme Court of Canada on Dec. 17. The case was referred to the Court by the Government of Manitoba as an act of expediency, by reason of the agitation which had been kept up on the matter. The agreement had been set aside by the Railway Commission in 1917, up to which time it had been regarded as effective and in operation. The Board decided against the Act, being Provincial, while the Canadian Northern was a Federal corporation. The Supreme Court was unanimous, and did not hear arguments against the reference. They ruled that the confirming Act of 1901 of the Parliament of Canada was not a special Act within the meaning of the Railway Act, and that, therefore, the agreement was not binding on traffic.

Sir Augustus Nanton Honoured. The appointment of Sir Augustus M. Nanton to the Presidency of the Dominion Bank of Canada and the removal of Sir Augustus, Lady Nanton and family to Toronto, was made the occasion for a complimentary banquet, which was tendered the distinguished financier at the Royal Alexandra Hotel on the evening of Dec. 16, and attended by 500 representative citizens. Speeches were made by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James A. M. Aikins; Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba; Archbishop Matheson; Sir Hugh John Macdonald; T. R. Deacon; George F. Galt; D. C. Coleman, and G. W. Allan.

An illuminated Address in a bound volume, expressing the appreciation, admiration and good wishes of the citizens for Sir

Augustus and Lady Nanton was presented. In his reply, Sir Augustus spoke of the great progress he had witnessed in Winnipeg during his 40 years' residence.

Sir Augustus Nanton's regrettable death occurred four months later, in Toronto.

Other Incidents During 1924. June 18 was set apart as a gala public holiday in Winnipeg to celebrate the golden jubilee of the incorporation of that city, in 1874. The event took the form of a big parade, two miles long, which included historic floats and vehicles, individuals being dressed after the manner of early days. There was a civic banquet for the old-timers, and another for the native sons and daughters.

On Apr. 21 the City Council of Winnipeg adopted a Budget of \$8,511,446, and fixed the tax rate for the year at 28.5 mills, to be divided as follows: School purposes, 12.27; general municipal expenses, 12.76; municipal cemetery, 2.70; and parks, .75. Revenue collected on general account, \$8,557,147; Special revenue (liquor profits, etc.), \$1,731,508; Operating Surplus for 1924, \$122,000.

S. J. Farmer, Mayor for two terms, elected on the Independent Labour party ticket, was defeated in a lively mayoralty contest by Lieut.-Col. Ralph H. Webb by a majority of 4,665 votes. After the election the Labour party were in a minority in the City Council, with only 7 votes out of 18, apart from the Mayor.

On Dec. 31, the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Foundation was held. The Report showed \$100,015 available for benevolent purposes. The Foundation gift was made by W. F. Alloway, the money being deposited with four trust companies and administered by a chosen Board of Directors.

The North Western Life went into voluntary liquidation during 1924. All the policies in good standing were taken over by the Sun Life of Canada, amounting to \$7,000,000. The reports submitted to the liquidators showed 55 per cent. of the mortgages held by the Company were in bad condition. The entire Capital of the Company had been impaired to such an extent that it was of no value. The entire staff was dismissed by the liquidators.

The financial scandal of the year was that of the Hearst Music Publishing Company, Limited. The President of the concern, Joseph X. Hearst, absconded in November, leaving unpaid accounts of \$102,960 and \$35 to his credit in the Bank. Commenting on the affair, *The Manitoba Free Press* said: "Hearst worked the greatest individual conspiracy in the history of Western Canada. He came to Winnipeg in 1921, his antecedents were mysterious and his reputation was not high. In three years he abstracted some six or seven hundred thousand dollars from the pockets of his creditor victims in Manitoba, and he has now disappeared. The \$35 to the credit of the fake company he organized are all the cash assets he left behind him." Individuals in the Province lost as high as \$70,000, others varying sums down to \$20,000.

On Sunday, Dec. 21, the 75th anniversary of the dedication of St. Andrew's Church, at St. Andrew's, Man., was celebrated. Mrs. Fred Fulsher was present at the service on this occasion as the only one who had witnessed the dedication service 75 years before. Archbishop Matheson conducted the service.

On June 4, Archdeacon W. H. Thomas, of Winnipeg, was chosen first bishop of the new diocese of Brandon. The Synod met in St. Matthew's Church, Brandon, at the first legally-constituted Synod of the diocese.

The Winnipeg General Hospital was operated with a deficit of \$54,000 for the year, of which it was estimated 76 per cent. was for City patients, and 24 per cent. for patients outside the City. A plan was under consideration by which it was hoped to make the institution secure.

Some of the more notable deaths of the year were J. H. Ashdown, Ex-Mayor, merchant and philanthropist; Ex-Mayor Thomas William Taylor, and Alderman Herbert Gray.

In this Second Session of the Legislative Assembly under the Bracken Ministry, the Government displayed larger capacity and tighter control over their supporters, who had come to appreciate the need for a united front. Only once during the Session was the life of the Government threatened seriously, when an amendment providing for the sale of liquor by agents was defeated on a vote of 21 to 20, all Opposition groups uniting in support of the amendment. The outstanding legislation of the Session was the Electoral Reform Bill, which provided for the Single transferable vote for all constituencies outside Winnipeg, which city votes under Proportional Representation for election of ten members. The vote on this question was 29 to 12 in support of the bill.

The bill to incorporate the United Church of Canada occasioned much debate in Committee and the House. The opposition came from members who were desirous that the case for the minority should have full and fair presentation. The Government was neutral on the bill, which had been introduced by a private member. As finally passed, the bill called for a vote in June, 1925. J. T. Haig traced the history of the Church Union movement and urged adoption of the principle of the bill in order to facilitate more effectively the work of the new church organization. Hon. F. M. Black stood firmly for Union, recalled the legislation carried in the British House providing for union of churches alike in faith and ordinances. By a vote of 33 to 15, the House adopted the report of the Special Committee on rules of the House, which included closure. This revision of the rules was by request of the previous Session. The Conservative group voted with the Government.

The Conservative leader, Major F. G. Taylor, said there was

no question of choking off free speech. To his mind the question was whether the Government was to possess any method by which, when they considered a question had been threshed threadbare, they could stop the debate and get on with the business of the Assembly. If there were no closure rules they would have no machinery left under the rules of the House by which this could be done. It was not a party issue, but simply whether the Government in a House such as this would have power to transact business with reasonable expedition.

Premier Bracken introduced a bill Feb. 13 to incorporate the Manitoba Agricultural College with the University of Manitoba under one Board of Governors. He estimated it would require \$1,000,000 to provide the necessary buildings to equip the present Agricultural College grounds for the united work in arts, science and agriculture. J. T. Haig, who always had been for union, upheld the measure, which was given strong support in the House. In the course of the debate on the bill, ex-Premier Norris stated the Agricultural College was handicapped by the loss of the best President the institution ever had, who had been taken from the job to go into politics. Mr. Norris explained the Board of Governors were entirely responsible for the choice of the Tuxedo site.

J. T. Haig's motion for production of papers on correspondence with the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the Provincial Government Savings office and other matters was defeated 34 to 14.

In connection with Tax Certificates, W. C. McKinnell (Rockwood) offered a solution for financial difficulties. He urged the Government to buy unsold or unredeemed tax certificates, obtain title to the land at \$300 to \$900 per quarter section, and resell at 20 years amortization plan. He advised placing an administrator in charge of the municipality where affairs and collections were being neglected. A motion to defer application of the Income Tax for a year was lost on a vote of 26 to 20. Railway taxation was left at a maximum of two per cent., to be levied at the discretion of the Provincial Government.

The Education estimates amounted to \$2,068,755. Hon. John Bracken, Minister of Education, informed the House that provision had been made in the Estimates for closed schools. The Attorney-General introduced amendments to the Liquor Act designed to facilitate enforcement. One provision, for the arrest of suspects without warrant, was hotly-contested by Major F. G. Taylor and J. T. Haig as infringement on the rights of the individual, and it had to be toned down to permit arrest of offenders only, caught in the act of breaking the law. Amendment calling for personal appearance in all cases, and other amendments, were abandoned.

A bill was introduced by a Government supporter which aimed at such revision of the Initiative and Referendum Act of the Province, declared unconstitutional by the Imperial Privy Council. It met with opposition and indifference, and was permitted to pass

into oblivion. The Moderation League petitioned the Government to use its influence to have the Federal Government lower the customs and excise taxes on liquors. Later a resolution in favour of such reduction was passed by the House.

A resolution was proposed by W. Sanford Evans (Winnipeg) for the appointment of a select committee of the House to make a survey of the entire field, conditions, methods and agencies for marketing farm products. In this way, he argued, the House could assist the farmers, and he cited how, by special effort and information on the market, an organization in the United States had, in 1923, enabled the farmers of the four northwestern states to get an additional \$15,000,000 for their flax crop. Mr. Evans said a committee, representing a group of interested members, would soon come into possession of facts regarding markets and trade, which would be of practical value to the House in its regular capacity. The Government took the position that the Standing Committee on agriculture could do all that was called for in the resolution.

The Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1924, showed a surplus of \$133,395, as compared with an actual deficit for the previous year of \$537,837. The net deficit for recent previous years was \$1,911,651. The Estimates for the year were: Revenue (Estimated), \$10,604,306; (Actual), \$10,603,580; Expenditure (Estimated), \$11,054,618; (Actual), \$10,470,185. The actual Expenditures being \$584,433 less than estimated made the Surplus possible.

In his second Budget statement, on Feb. 8, 1924, Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, dwelt on evidences of Canadian prosperity as seen by New York and Washington, and by action of the bond market. The depressed attitude of mind on the part of some residents of Manitoba was not justified by comparison of facts. Mr. Black estimated the value of Manitoba farm products for 1923 as: Grain and field crops, \$63,000,000; Livestock, passed through Winnipeg yards, \$18,881,567; Dairy products, \$10,576,407. This took no account of the valuable industrial production. Looking at the exchange value and buying power of the farmer's dollar, Mr. Black showed that commodities which cost \$1 in 1913 cost \$1.57 in 1923. By comparison, the farmer received \$1.31 for products in 1923 for which he received \$1 in 1913. He was, therefore, only 74 per cent. as well off now as ten years ago; he had slipped back 26 per cent.

The Manitoba Telephone system had been operated for the year with a surplus of \$55,988, as compared with \$40,000 the previous year. The number of telephones in operation Nov. 30, 1924, was 66,968 in the Province, as against 66,765 a year before. A storm fund reserve had been set aside at the rate of \$5,000 per month, which was over and above the surplus given.

The Provincial Savings office showed a surplus on operations

for the year of \$51,864, making a total surplus of \$91,953. There were 26,568 depositors and \$10,051,093 on deposit. The management had written down the value of the office furniture from \$71,512 to \$51,071. The Report on Child Welfare showed expenditures under the Mothers' Act as \$421,254. In all, 772 families were assisted during the year, 670 being on the list at the end of 1923.

The operations of the Manitoba Power Commission since its organization in 1919 showed a deficit yearly. Capital expenditure amounted to \$1,938,825, and Expenditure on operation exceeded Revenue by \$326,632, the Loss for 1923-24 being \$112,504, less \$20,000 voted by the Legislative Assembly, a net Deficit of \$92,504. The Sullivan Commission of 1923 had an estimated value of Capital Assets at \$1,380,073. The books of the Commission showed the values had been written down to that basis. The plant was much larger than required to serve the territory now occupied. The Stock and Debenture debt, Aug. 31, 1923, was \$67,914,094; that of Aug. 31, 1924, \$69,637,094. On Aug. 31, 1923, the total Capital Debt of the Province of Manitoba was \$72,369,254, of which \$42,815,196 was nominally self-sustaining investments, leaving \$29,554,058 in Public buildings, etc.

Premier Bracken became Provincial Treasurer upon the resignation of the Hon. F. M. Black, on Dec. 15, 1924, the latter still retaining his seat as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

In the two and a half years during which he was Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Black pursued a steady policy of economy and was able, without making radical reductions in public service rendered, to end the period of deficits, and for the year ending August 31st, 1924, to show a net surplus of \$133,395. Mr. Black accepted appointment as Vice-President and financial director of the Winnipeg Electric Company and its subsidiary, the Manitoba Power Company.

Manitoba Farm Loans Association. Loaning activities were restricted to cases of immediate necessity, continuing the policy which was pursued the previous year. Funds required for operation were obtained from the Provincial Savings office at a rate of 5.25 to 5.35 per cent. Outstanding debentures of the Association amounted to \$8,834,655. 415 applications for loans, in the amount of \$1,010,935, were fyled, as compared with 1,156 received during the previous year, and of these 133 were dealt with by the Board, 82 for \$170,400 being accepted, and 51 for \$120,900 being declined. These figures were all very much below those of the previous year.

218 loans, in the sum of \$413,700, an average of \$1,900 per loan, were paid out, as against 367 loans for \$722,900 for the year previous, an average of \$1,970. Up to Aug. 31, 1924, 8,147 applications, for \$22,300,000, had been fyled, and 3,624 loans, for \$9,186,100, paid out. As at Aug. 31, 1924, there were 3,178 loans, aggregating the sum of \$8,926,705 upon the Association books, and divided as follows: Bearing 6 per cent. interest, \$4,667,352; bear-

ing 7 per cent. interest, \$4,259,352; total, \$8,926,705. During the year 14 loans, in the amount of \$32,036, were paid off in full, in cash, for various reasons.

Government Liquor Control Commission. A Report was presented to the Attorney-General on the operations of the Government Liquor Control Commission for the period from inception, Aug. 7, 1923, until Aug. 31, 1924. The chief facts set forth were: Goods purchased, \$2,287,270; laid-down cost of goods sold, \$2,270,122; total sales, \$3,639,179; total income in nature of profits, \$1,713,133. This compared with \$1,480,349 paid the Federal treasury in customs, excise and sales tax. The Operating Expenses were \$366,971. In addition to this, depreciation was covered, and interest paid on a Government bond issue of \$1,250,000 at 5¼ per cent. The net profits were \$1,260,034, out of which, after paying cost of referendum, there was a net surplus of \$1,186,089. That sum was paid over to the Provincial Treasurer, of which half, \$593,044, was divided among the municipalities of the Province, according to assessment.

On July 7, 1924, R. D. Waugh, Chief Commissioner, issued a public statement for the Commission, in which he sought to inform the people of the Province that the Commission had nothing to do with either law enforcement to suppress illicit stills, or with the manufacture and sale of contraband liquor, and with neither regulation nor enforcement of law concerning hotels and restaurants. At the Methodist Conference in June, lay-President J. M. Thompson declared that after eight months' operation of the Liquor Control Act, contrary to the predictions of the Moderation League, drunkenness was on the increase.

During the year a ban was temporarily put on the sale of beer by brewers in barrels and kegs, and confined to sale in bottles. Later this regulation was withdrawn and new regulations adopted for checking up amounts sold to individuals through breweries, and maximum amounts to be purchased were cut down.

At the Annual Meeting of the Moderation League, Nov. 21, F. W. Russell was unanimously re-elected President. Other officers elected were: First Vice-President, G. F. R. Harris; second Vice-President, William Pearson; third Vice-President, C. H. Thornton; Treasurer, P. C. Locke; Hon. Secretary, E. H. Harden; Hon. President, Lieut.-Col. Grassie. Finance, Legislative and Membership Committees were selected. A Resolution was passed expressing the satisfaction of the Executive at the vastly-improved conditions regarding the liquor traffic in the Province as a result of control by the Government. Archbishop Matheson expressed approval of the Act and the results which were apparent as a consequence of its operation.

Agricultural Conditions ; The Wheat Pool ; United Farmers of Manitoba. The return from the 1924 crop was more profitable than for years, mainly because of the higher prices paid for all grain, and also partly because of the economy generally practised by farmers throughout the Province. The following estimate, from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, does not allow anything off for the portions kept on farm. It should be fair to estimate the selling value of the Manitoba farm products marketed at \$100,000,000:

Crops	Field Crops, 1924.		Total Yield Bushels	Average Price Per Bus.	Value
	Area Sown Acres	Yield per Acre Bushels			
Spring Wheat	2,459,408	16.9	41,464,000	\$1.24	\$ 51,415,000
Oats	1,953,337	36.2	70,729,000	.47	33,243,000
Barley	1,372,803	29.7	40,788,000	.70	28,552,000
Fall Rye	263,417	20.7	5,450,000	1.00	5,450,000
Spring Rye	27,156	15.7	425,000	1.00	425,000
Peas	1,057	17.0	18,000	2.00	36,000
Mixed Grains	14,708	30.0	441,000	.57	251,000
Flax Seed	323,813	10.5	3,403,000	1.94	6,602,000
Potatoes	28,713	Cwt.	Cwt.	Per Cwt.	
Turnips, etc.	4,619	69.1	1,984,000	1.04	2,063,000
		99.0	457,000	.73	334,000
		Tons	Tons	Per Ton	
Hay and Clover	301,123	1.77	532,000	10.00	5,320,000
Alfalfa	7,715	2.19	17,000	10.00	170,000
Fodder Corn	60,176	5.73	345,000	6.00	2,070,000
Total	6,818,045				\$135,931,000

The prices are intended to represent values at local points.

Manitoba Wheat Pool. A Co-operative Wheat pool was organized in Manitoba, and began operations on the crop of 1924. A campaign was put on in the early Spring, in which approximately 40 per cent. of the farmers and acreage were signed up on five-year contracts. The rising market of the crop year 1924-25 was favourable to the Pool, and conditions helped to betterment all round.

The Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, as the Pool organization was known under incorporation, was also incorporated under a special Act of the Legislative Assembly. In this Act the Pool was given enlarged powers with reference to the manner of representation for shareholders at annual meetings, for which locals in various districts could name and appoint representatives. The Pool was capitalized at \$500,000.

Associated with the Pool campaign, a series of meetings was held throughout the Province, addressed by Aaron Sapiro, which aroused enthusiasm and drew out keen critical opposition. Mr. Sapiro argued that, as had been shown in the United States, it was co-operative marketing, rather than supply and demand, which controlled conditions. By the organization they could control the flow of commodities to market in such a way that the basic price level would be raised without hurting the consumer in the least. This had been demonstrated, not only in California, but also in other States. The three steps in marketing were: package, grading and extension of the markets by time and place. Sapiro's attitude was steadily hostile at first to the Grain Exchange and the existing

marketing system, but he was later inclined to be more moderate as he became possessed of the facts and policy adopted by the Western pools toward the Exchange. Speaking at Morden, Man., Mr. Sapiro said: "You can't plan anything worse than you have now. You may plan something that will help you out of your difficulties. The plan is made for you. Sign up." The Manitoba Pool co-operated with the pools of Saskatchewan and Alberta in disposing of the crop.

United Farmers of Manitoba. The United Farmers of Manitoba met in Annual Convention at Winnipeg, Jan. 8-10, five hundred delegates being present. The Secretary reported membership at 5,881, as compared with 16,000 in 1923, the decrease due chiefly to adverse economic conditions with the farmers. Only 265 locals out of 464 sent in reports to the Convention. The Secretary's report concluded, however: "The sentiment and sense of appreciation of the people is just as strong as ever."

In his Annual Address, President C. H. Burnell urged lower tariff and completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. That the only permanent solution of the marketing problem lay in the establishment of co-operative agencies operated on sound business principles, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, was the claim made in the report of the Directors, presented by A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood. This position was endorsed later by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

Speaking for the United Farm Women, Mrs. James Elliott declared: "Manitoba is all right, and only needs contented people who have a sound economic sense, coupled with generous interest and intelligent industry." The fact that other countries were suffering far more severely than Canada should be a stimulus to rally moral forces and encourage all to put a stronger shoulder to the wheel than ever before. Prosperity could not return to this country, Mrs. Elliott said, until agriculture became more profitable. But agriculture in Manitoba could not be permanently depressed—a statement well fulfilled before the end of 1924.

In the matter of a wheat pool, the Convention went on record in favour of an inter-Provincial pool for all three Prairie Provinces. This was realized to the extent of a co-operative pool agency at Winnipeg, with membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Changed views on the grain marketing question was indicated by defeat of a motion of censure on members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba who had voted against the Wheat Board bill in the Assembly. The Convention went on record in favour of compensation for the Home Bank depositors. By unanimous vote the convention supported resolutions for completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; for Federal farm loans; for Rural Credit systems providing for long-term and intermediate credits for farmers; for enactment by the Provincial legislature of the Single transferable vote; and for amendments to the Canada Grain Act which would give the Grain Commissioners power to fix the spread

between street and track prices, which, during the previous year, had been from 6 to 14 cents.

C. Rice-Jones explained the U. G. G. Cattle Pool, the object of which was to place cattle on the market where they would command the most money. In less than a year the Pool had handled 86,000 cattle on the Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton markets, and sent 10,000 to British, Belgian and French ports, handling between 25 and 28 per cent. of all western cattle. The U. G. G. made nothing on livestock except the commission.

Talk of dividing the Provinces of Canada west of the Lakes from the east found an exponent at the U.F.A. Convention in R. A. Hoey, M.P., but was coolly received by the Convention, in a manner which amounted to a rejection of the speaker, as well as his message. Discussing the question Feb. 3, under the title of "The Permanence of Confederation", *The Manitoba Free Press* drew attention to the discontent of the Maritime Provinces; the percentage of Eastern Canadians in the Western Provinces, together with a large percentage of English, Irish and Scotch, who know nothing of eastern Canada, along with Americans and continental Europeans, all of whom were inclined to feel the economic conditions and resent the pressure of eastern policy in national affairs. There was need for more reasonableness and moderation in the situation.

"Canada, of course, is not going to disintegrate. We doubt whether there is anywhere in Canada anything remotely approaching an organized movement to spread secessionist ideas. Such talk as there is is partly speculative, but mostly a crude and inaccurate expression of discontent. Much of the talk of secession that has been going around for the past three or four years has been admittedly nothing more than an attempt 'to throw a scare into those selfish Easterners'. That idle talk had helped to give vague form to the idea of a western Canada based upon the Pacific and the Hudson Bay." Concluding, *The Free Press* said:

"Though the situation is in no sense serious, either actually or potentially, there is just enough danger in it to make it advisable for sensible Canadians to bestir themselves to the point of stamping out these embers of discontent which are giving out a little smoke and might some time be blown into flame. It can be done, quickly and simply, by public opinion. If talk of secession is left to those who believe in it even as a remote possibility, there will not be enough of it in twelve months' time to make even a ripple upon the public consciousness. What has got to be frowned upon is this business of suggesting the possibility of secession as a means of strengthening the West's case for consideration at Ottawa. This is an illegitimate and dangerous weapon; and public opinion must see to it that its employment by any organization or public man is tabooed.

"Canada is one and indivisible now and for all time. We have our problems like other countries; workable solutions can be found. We have our differences; they can be adjusted by methods agreeable to civilized and rational men. We in the West have at our hand machinery for enforcing consideration for our views; if we make use of it with reason and intelligence, it will give us all we are entitled to have. This is equally true of the people of the Maritime Provinces who also have grievances against Confederation. But back of all this striving there

must be a common acceptance of something that is beyond controversy or question: the permanence of the Canadian Confederation."

Colin H. Burnell was re-elected President of U.F.M. and Mrs. James Elliott, President U. F. Women of Manitoba, with Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Vice-President, and Miss Irene Armstrong, Secretary.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Annual Address of the President, James A. Richardson, reflected the confidence which was held by leaders of the grain trade in the system built up by experience, through which the grain of Canada has been marketed. He pointed out that in its announcement of price, paid the Alberta Pool, managers based on Fort William, whereas a large portion of the Alberta crop went out *via* Vancouver. There was also the administration expenses of the Pool to be abstracted. It was only fair to point out, Mr. Richardson added, that those Alberta farmers who helped wheat over received as high as \$1.50 per bushel, in comparison with the \$1.02 announced by the Pool. In concluding the address, Mr. Richardson said: "We still tend to the belief that the free play of opinion of farmers, merchants, millers, and exporters and importers the world over, year in and year out, will record in the future, as it has in the past, a wheat price that has an uncanny way of reflecting true conditions and reflecting them much better than any body of men can possibly forecast them."

The Report of the Royal Grain Enquiry, published in December, was a complete vindication of the grain trade. The charges which had been cast about so lightly in some cases were proved to be ill-founded, and made by men who used extravagant language, making isolated instances apply generally. The Report was well received by the Grain Exchange, and brought out statements in public interviews which told of the joyous relief at the satisfactory end.

The officers elected for the year were: President, C. C. Fields; Vice-Presidents, D. C. MacLachlan and A. Thomson; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. R. Magill, and, Assistant Secretary, J. T. Irving. Those elected for the Council were: W. R. Bawlf, N. J. Breen, J. A. Crowe, R. T. Evans, J. C. Gage, A. K. Godfrey, N. L. Leach, C. H. Leaman, H. A. Murphy, J. A. Richardson, C. Tilt and A. P. White; for the Committee of Arbitration: F. J. Anderson, R. T. Evans, F. O. Fowler, J. R. Murray, J. A. Richardson, James Stewart and C. Tilt; for the Committee of Appeals: R. R. Dobell, John Fleming, A. K. Godfrey, J. C. Gage, David Horn, W. E. Reid and S. T. Smith.

United Grain Growers, Limited. The Report presented to the 18th Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the United Grain Growers, Limited, told of a profitable year all round, the most successful in the history of the Company. Out of a wheat crop of 450,000,000 bushels in the Prairie Provinces, the U. G. G. handled 41,139,353 bushels in its own elevators, in addition to

6,000,000 bushels in car lots from other sources and 29,189,017 bushels through the company's terminals. During the year the Company purchased 43 elevators from the Government of Manitoba at a cost of \$365,500, making a total of 295 elevators owned by the Company in three Provinces. Together with 78 under lease from the Manitoba Government, the total number operated by the Company for the year was 350 elevators. In addition, there were 16 elevators under construction at the end of August.

The livestock department reported having handled 119,909 cattle for the year; 177,750 hogs, and 14,143 sheep. The Company went out of farm machinery the previous year and continued to supply only repairs for the lines previously sold. The statement on profit and loss for the year showed net profits of \$552,433, exclusive of subsidiaries. The profits amounted to 12 per cent. on the Company's Capital and Reserve and to $\frac{7}{10}$ of one per cent. on the year's turnover. Current Assets of the Company were given at \$4,706,804, and current Liabilities, \$1,387,226. Capital Assets amounted in round figures to \$5,871,595, consisting of elevator buildings, country and terminal, warehouse and miscellaneous equipment, office furniture and real estate, against which there were depreciation reserves of \$1,647,806, or more than 25 per cent. of the total amount.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Provincial Government in 1923 for the purpose of enquiring into (a) the needs of the more recently settled and less developed districts of the Province for better educational facilities, with ways and means; (b) better adaptation of the elementary and secondary schools to the needs of the communities they serve; (c) the possibility of readjusting the relations of the higher institutions of learning so as to provide for further extension in the future, lessen the burden of support, and increase the service to the Province. The Commission consisted of Dr. Walter C. Murray, Chairman; Dr. Daniel McIntyre; G. F. Chipman, F. W. Ransom and W. J. Bulman; Dr. W. S. Learned, of the Carnegie Foundation, was associated in the special Enquiry into higher education.

The Commission reported early in 1924 on higher education, which had direct reference to site and accommodation for the growing needs of the University of Manitoba. From early days higher education had been under the care of the four Church colleges, all now affiliated with the University of Manitoba: (1) Manitoba College (Presbyterian); St. Boniface (Roman Catholic); St. Johns (Anglican), and Wesley (Methodist). The medical profession organized a college, which has been in operation for many years. The lawyers did likewise. Now the medical and law schools are incorporated in the University of Manitoba. All this contributed to provide material for a strong foundation for the University structure, which is now, in point of attendance and

enrolment, the second in Canada. In 1913, following affiliation of the Church colleges with the University, a President was appointed, and in 1917 a Board of Governors took control. The same year \$500,000 was given as endowment by the Carnegie Foundation for medicine.

In 1903, the Manitoba College of Agriculture was started at Tuxedo, now in the southwest part of the City. In 1913, after necessary buildings had been erected at the new site on the Red River, in St. Vital, south of the city, the College of Agriculture was separated from the University corporation. The site acquired comprised 576 acres, and on it buildings, valued at \$4,000,000, were erected in the past ten years. It was estimated that expenditure of an additional \$1,000,000 on buildings would be sufficient to provide accommodation for the Arts and Science students, leaving the School of Medicine where it now is, near the General Hospital. Special provision would have to be made in buildings for Engineering, but some accommodation and equipment in that line is now possessed by the Manitoba Agricultural College. The Commission recommended accordingly in favour of uniting the two institutions and locating them on the one site.

It discussed the question of union of Agriculture with Arts and Science. Excellent testimony from the experience of institutions in the United States was quoted, as well as the example and experience of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It was claimed (1) that union would tend to broaden generally the sympathies of students in all faculties, and (2) that Agricultural research would be greatly stimulated and facilitated by attracting science specialists in the University and by co-operation. The Commission estimated a saving of \$200,000 a year as a result of union once accomplished, as compared with two separate institutions.

The Government grant to the University of Manitoba in 1923 was stated at \$315,000, and the upkeep of the College of Agriculture \$268,224 in 1921, which is taken as a fair estimate. Dealing with the net cost per student for higher education in Manitoba and Ontario, the following figures were quoted in the Report:

	Toronto.	Manitoba.
Arts and Science	\$145 to \$154	\$126
Medicine	\$145	\$165
Engineering, Applied Science ..	\$189.50	\$252

Enrolment at the University of Manitoba quoted to indicate growth was shown to be: In 1913-14, 829; in 1918-19, 826; and in 1922-23, 1,811, plus 1,218 in short courses and Summer schools, making a total of 3,029 for the latter year.

Following up the recommendations of the Commission, which were acted upon by the Government and ratified by the Legislative Assembly, the office of President, formerly held by Hon. John Bracken, was discontinued. The office of Dean of Agriculture was created, and W. C. McKillican, Superintendent of Brandon Experimental Farm, was appointed. The latter, a native of Glengarry County, Ontario, was born at Lochiel, educated at VanKleek Hill

Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto (B.S.A., 1905). He had served in a professional capacity in British Columbia and Alberta. Amalgamation of the Agricultural College with the University was recommended by the Commission, decidedly for reasons of greater efficiency and economy, and in view of the larger things which were foreshadowed by the rapid growth of enrolment in recent years, and which was believed to be assured by the location of the City of Winnipeg.

The urgency of the situation in elementary schools of the Province was indicated by the fact that, while the Commission was at work, there were at one time 104 closed schools in the Province, due almost altogether to local financial difficulties. That was just one phase of the question, though at all times there was the difficulty of undue intrusion of the financial problem. The Commission heard testimony from all quarters and from all classes of citizens, and the Report represented a sincere effort to work out what was best for all schools in the Province, rural and urban.

T. Allison Glenn, President, Manitoba Trustees' Association, early testified in no uncertain manner that rural areas could not stand any more taxation on the land; and that districts requiring assistance should get it from Provincial revenue, rather than by any plan of equalized assessment on all rural areas, as was later recommended in the Report of the Commission. Representatives of the Independent Labour Party urged that free education should not be confined to the elementary grades, since democracy called for higher intelligence in citizenship, to secure which the door of educational opportunity should be opened to all, including secondary and higher education. It was requested that plans be made so as to retain the ablest men and women for school work. The Teachers' Federation was represented by men who also urged maintenance of the open road from kindergarten to the University. To make secondary and higher education self-supporting would be to limit all but elementary education to children of the wealthy.

The United Farmers and United Farm Women of Manitoba stressed the amount of wastage through inattendance, and urged examination of the working of the School Attendance Act, adding at the same time a word about the marked improvement in districts which had adopted consolidated schools or municipal districts. The Winnipeg Board of Trade and Winnipeg Taxpayers' Association presented arguments designed to prove the present time inopportune for undertaking anything new which called for increased expenditure, and claimed expenditure on education had advanced beyond the ability of the community to pay, and it was, therefore, in order for curtailment.

The Report dealt fully with the closed school problem and the difficulties experienced in other districts where schools were kept open. It was shown in many districts, closed and others, that maintenance of one-room school cost from \$1,000 to \$1,300, that salary-paid teachers were from \$850 to \$1,100, and rarely \$1,200.

The difficulty arose chiefly in new districts and unorganized territory to the north of the Province, where the assessment was not sufficient to raise the \$720 per teacher required to secure the Provincial grant. The Commission recommended special grants for districts where the assessment fell below the \$100,000 mark per teacher, the grants to insure \$80 minimum income per month for every teacher, on duty, inspectors to have extra authority in all such districts.

It was learned by the Commission that the burden of school maintenance was very unequal in the districts, as high as 20 mills being required for school purposes in some districts, while in the more populous ones, with high land values, the assessment was as low as .45 to 1.08 mills. To meet this situation and provide a permanent remedy, it was recommended by the Commission that a uniform rate of 3.5 mills on present equalized assessment be levied, sufficient to raise \$60 per month for a teacher. This plan, it was shown, would provide for 2,364 teachers at \$3 *per diem*, 187 days *per annum*. The moderate surplus would provide a reserve for new districts and contingencies. "It appears that the most pressing problem the Province faces is that of placing its support of schools on more equitable bases than those that exist at present," was the opinion of Dr. George A. Works, head of the Department of Rural Education at Cornell University.

Dealing with Secondary schools, and in order to provide for students in sparsely-settled districts who want to take High school work, the Commission sought to assure a Provincial grant for every genuine effort to do High school work. All over the Province, wherever hearings of the Board were held, they heard requests from parents who felt the handicap under which their children were kept back by the absence of a local High school. In an effort to meet the need, it was recommended: (1) that a grant of \$600 be made to Intermediate, High school and Collegiate institutes, at the rate of \$600 per teacher, the maximum grant per school being \$3,000; (2) to help in the placing of students who are away from High school privileges, instead of the existing *per capita* grant per pupil, a grant was recommended in substitute of \$25 per half year for each non-resident pupil; and (3) it was proposed that the difference between the net cost per secondary pupil in the nearest school be payable by the municipality from which the non-resident comes. The cost per pupil in some Secondary schools was given as:

	Portage	Winnipeg	Russell	Souris
Costs per Pupil	\$102.75	\$146.01	\$110.80	\$92.85
Less Grants and Fees	19.73	10.53	32.41	42.65
Net Cost per Pupil	\$ 83.02	\$135.48	\$ 78.39	\$50.20

The Manitoba School Trustees' Association. The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association was held Feb. 26-28. *The Manitoba Free Press*, commenting editorially, said:

"Eighteen years ago the Manitoba Trustees' Association was formed. At that time the majority of Manitoba's schools were one-roomed and the three-manned Board of trustees was responsible for the one district, this responsibility usually working itself out in an endeavour to keep down the expense.

"The conventions year after year have reflected that attitude, are still reflecting it. Slowly but surely, however, the horizon of the trustees of Manitoba is widening. This was distinctly observable at this year's meeting. How important a matter this is may be grasped when it is remembered that no matter how far-seeing and deep-seeing professional educationalists may be their efforts are largely unfruitful, unless they have the support of lay opinion. That opinion so far as our public schools is concerned is largely focussed in the *personnel* of the trustee boards.

"The Trustees' convention has given the delegates the opportunity consciously and unconsciously to measure themselves and their districts against other trustees and other districts. It has seen the meeting together and conferring of professional men and farmers of city, town, and country. This year among the five hundred delegates were twenty-five women. Representatives of different nationalities and different modes of religious and social thought have also come together. All have discovered a common interest in the education of Canadian children.

"The leaven of this common interest has been working, not necessarily towards agreement, but towards a patient hearing of the views of others."

The Convention passed resolutions in favour of a Provincial bureau for supplying text books; in favour of special care for children mentally deficient, and for brilliant ones capable of going faster than the usual class average, both cases to be brought to the attention of the Inspector; that British teachers should be required to take three months' normal training, except in cases of exchange; for caution to drivers of school vans at railway crossings; and for action concerning closed schools.

Summary Showing Comparison Between Years Ending June 30th, 1923, and June 30th, 1924, Respectively:

	1922-3	1923-4	Increase	Decrease
1. No. of Pupils Enrolled	142,369	144,491	2,122	.....
2. No. enrolled in Elementary Grades	129,566	131,615	2,049	.....
3. No. enrolled in Secondary Grades	12,803	12,876	73	.....
4. Total average daily attendance	98,787	103,775	4,988	.....
5. Total attendance percentage of enrolment	69.39	71.82	2.43	.....
6. No. of School Districts formed				
7. No. of School Buildings	1,982	1,985	3	.....
8. No. of School Departments	3,826	3,867	41	.....
9. No. of Intermediate Schools	108	118	10	.....
10. No. of High Schools	40	43	3	.....
11. No. of Collegiate Departments ..	8	8	Nil	Nil
12. No. of Collegiate Institute	11	11	Nil	Nil
13. No. of Junior High Schools ...	8	9	1	.....
14. Teachers' Salaries Paid for the year	\$5,081,808.54	\$4,849,712.35	....	\$ 232,096.19
15. Debentures approved	326,600.00	162,095.00	....	164,505.00
16. Disbursements by School Districts for all purposes	12,999,254.28	11,284,094.57	....	1,715,159.71

*This includes school districts which send their pupils to other schools. These were not included in former reports.

University of Manitoba and Other Colleges. Registration at the University of Manitoba held up well for the year 1924-25 and was reported as comparing favourably with previous years. The Report as given out showed: Arts, 1,407; Science, 65; Pharmacy, 37; Engineering, 158; Law, 45; Medicine, 276; Agriculture, 108; Home Economics, 109; and Evening Classes, 173, making a total of 2,408. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred during the year upon Frank Allen, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.C., Winnipeg; Arthur Henry Reginald Buller, B.Sc., PH.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Winnipeg; and Matthew Archibald Parker, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.I.C., F.R.S.C., Winnipeg. It is of interest to note that the three recipients of the degree were the surviving members of the first Faculty of the University appointed in 1904.

A striking honour was done Dr. R. W. Prowse, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Manitoba, on the evening of January 15, 1924, when, at a representative gathering, the "Prowse Prize" fund of \$1,000 was announced, to be awarded as the Dean would decide. The occasion was marked by recalling some of the history, sacrifice and labour associated with the Medical School. In pledging the "Manitoba Medical School" Dr. H. W. Wadge stated it was in 1883 the charter to form the College was granted to 13 young and courageous physicians, with Dr. James Kerr as the first Dean.

Dr. R. J. Blanchard, one of the founders, told how the School was started at a time of depression, but the coming in of the railway two years later and the clearing up of affairs in the rebellion was the beginning of a new era. During those lean years the College struggled along with difficulty, and soon was able to turn out graduates which were a credit to the School. Quality was desirable rather than quantity, said the speaker.

Dr. Prowse announced that the American Medical Association had placed the Manitoba Medical School in Class A. He then dealt with various vicissitudes on the way to the achievement. The inspection by the Carnegie Foundation in 1910 and the gift of \$500,000 marked an epoch in the history of the School.

While pursuing studies at Trinity College, Toronto, during 1924, Wilfred Westgate, B.A., of the University of Manitoba, was chosen to be Rhodes scholar for Manitoba, 1925. He made a creditable all-round record in his course in the University of Manitoba.

St. Boniface College (Roman Catholic) is the oldest educational institution of the North-West and the oldest college affiliated with the University of Manitoba. Its aim is to form men of sound culture, virtuous habits and deep religious convictions, whose influence must eventually make itself felt in the clergy, in liberal professions and in civic and political circles, as well as in industry, commerce, and the other non-professional walks of life. During the year the outstanding events were: the magnificent celebration of the Centenary of Bishop T. Alexander Taché, O.M.I.; the religious ceremonies taking place at the St. Boniface Cathedral; a public demonstration; and a literary entertainment in the College Hall. The inauguration of the new wing, a fire-proof construction of 100 x 50, annexed to the St. Boniface College main building, was another event of the year. Rev. H. Bourque, Rector of St. Boniface College, was also Vice-Chancellor of the University of Manitoba.

Brandon College. On May 19, at the annual Convocation, 12 students received degrees from McMaster University, with which Brandon College is affiliated. Dr. Franklin W. Sweet, President, made the presentations, while Chancellor H. P. Whidden conferred the degrees. The Chancellor later delivered an address on Education. On Dec. 30, 1924, Principal Sweet died suddenly at Brandon, after just 16 months' tenure of office. He came from Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been a Baptist minister. He was highly esteemed by faculty, students and citizens in Brandon.

Wesley College (Methodist), Winnipeg. The registrar reported registration for the 1923-24 term at 371. At the College Convocation, April 17, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. J. H. Arnup, B.A., of Toronto. He was presented by Rev. C. Endicott. The degree of B.D. was conferred on J. C. Anderson and J. H. Hall.

Manitoba College (Presbyterian), is practically a Theological Seminary, though it teaches certain Arts subjects which are close akin to Theology. It also maintains two residences which welcome students from any department of the University. There were no staff changes during the year, but Professor F. W. Kerr gave most of his time to ministerial work of Knox Church, Winnipeg, with marked acceptance. The College registration for 1923-24 was: Students in Theology, 21; Preparing for Theology, 20; in men's residence, 53; in women's residence, 23; taking Arts class in the College, 28.

St. John's College. Registration in St. John's College was again below normal, only 65 students being enrolled in University Classes. Of these half are destined for work in the Western Dioceses of the Anglican Church. In the College School numbers were well maintained, the accommodation for 230 boys being taxed to its limit.

During the year Honorary Fellowships of the College were conferred upon Rev. Canon Bertal Heeney; Rev. Dr. R. C. Johnstone, and J. A. Machray, K.C. The Chair of Exegetical Theology and Lectureship in Classics was filled by the appointment of Rev. Canon Stephenson. The Commemoration Sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Edmonton, Nov. 1st, 1924.

The high standard of academic work in St. John's was fully maintained, R. I. W. Westgate being elected to a Fellowship in Greek at the University of Toronto and the Rhodes Scholarship for Manitoba, this being the third successive year the latter has been awarded to a student of St. John's. In Athletics the College again won the Inter-Collegiate Hockey and Junior Football Trophies, whilst the School carried off the Shield presented by the Royal Society of St. George for competition in the Schools' League of Winnipeg.

Political Activity in Saskatchewan ; Sessions of the 5th Legislative Assembly. There was more than ordinary activity in political circles in 1924. It saw two Sessions of the 5th Legislative Assembly, one opening Jan. 31, the other Nov. 13, which extended over into 1925. There was a feeling that this 5th Session would be the last of the 5th Legislative Assembly, though the refusal of the Government to bring in a redistribution bill on the head of the Census of 1921 was significant.

The Liberal Government continued under the leadership of Hon. Charles A. Dunning, M.L.A. for Moose Jaw County. Keen in political vision over all departments of public affairs in his Province and attentive to duty, he had succeeded in restoring the party and government to the position of security in public confidence which it formerly enjoyed under Hon. Walter Scott. As Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Dunning displayed exceptional capacity, just as he did when general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. On the occasion of a visit to his old home in Leicestershire, England, in 1924, he was the honoured guest of many. At the meeting of the Co-operatives at Wembley, Mr. Dunning was able to make a valued contribution in the statement he offered concerning the development of

the co-operative movement under government aid in Saskatchewan.

The Conservative party was reorganized, and Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, school inspector, Saskatoon, was appointed leader. A platform was adopted which called for educational reform; municipal school districts, help for marketing farm products; encouragement to investors of capital; development of Natural Resources; completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; and equalization of freight rates for all points in the Province.

J. A. Maharg, M.L.A., resigned the position of responsibility as leader of the Opposition for personal and business reasons. Harris Turner (Saskatoon) was elected to the position, and accepted, on the understanding that he would be House leader only. The Opposition in the Saskatchewan House was quite unique, being a group of men with differing shades of political opinion, who co-operated as an Opposition in a House in which the Liberals had a heavy majority.

A Provincial Progressive Association was organized at Saskatoon Aug. 5-6, at which Harris Turner, M.L.A., presided. It was decided to put candidates in the field for the next election. The statement of the platform was in opposition to the Party system; economy in administration; reduction in the Civil Service; electoral and legislative reform; fixed term for the Legislative Assembly, to consist of 42 members; single transferable vote; co-operative marketing; completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; and Senate reform. Some district meetings were held throughout the Province during the year.

A political meeting was held at Yorkton Aug. 3, attended by men from neighbouring districts who were interested in organizing a new party, which would be "neither Liberal, Conservative nor Progressive, but 100 per cent. for Saskatchewan". Dr. T. A. Patrick was chief speaker at the evening meeting. The purpose of the promoters was: (a) to limit the number of members in the Legislative Assembly to twice the number representing the Province in the Parliament of Canada; (b) to disband the partisan field force of the Saskatchewan Government; (c) to cut the Sessional indemnities; (d) to reorganize the Provincial services to the basis of what Saskatchewan can pay for; (e) for wider municipal autonomy; (f) to limit the expenditure on free education to what the Province can afford, with regard for aptitude of pupils rather than for ambition of parents.

Provincial Bye-Elections for 1924 were:—Cannington, June 16, Albert E. Steele, of Antler, Liberal, elected by acclamation; Wynyard, Oct. 20, W. H. Paulson, of Regina, Liberal (Government), 2,697; E. J. Laxdal, of Dafoe, Independent (Opposition), 1,701; majority for Paulson, 996.

The 4th Session of the 5th Legislative Assembly. This Session proved interesting, but was not as productive in important legislation as other previous sessions. A total of 72 bills were

passed and assented to by the Crown—60 public and 12 private. The Government and their supporters took a decided stand against proposals for the single district transferable vote and proportional representation. The usual arguments were advanced for the transferable vote, but the Government saw no sufficient reason for the proposed change.

The proposal to reduce the constituencies from 63 to 50, and even 42, was suggested, and brought out arguments for general economy, but Premier Dunning stated, in reply, that he had heard no convincing arguments for reducing representation. The House gave unanimous support to a resolution introduced by George Spence (Notukeu), endorsing the three-year programme for construction of C.N.R. branch lines in Saskatchewan, and calling for re-introduction of such legislation into the Parliament of Canada as would make the needed provision; also declaring rejection of such legislation the second time by the Senate would constitute ample reason for modification of the *veto* power of that body.

A bill to incorporate the Wheat Pool, the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Limited, was carried after careful consideration by the House. Meantime, the entire question was in debate throughout the Province. The effort of the Pool promoters to get financial aid out of the Canadian Wheat Board surplus led to enquiry, by a Special Committee, into pool activities before the bill was passed. The House went on record in favour of the Wheat Board surplus being turned over to the Provinces on the basis of wheat marketed in 1920-21.

A Tariff resolution, in line with Liberal party principles, was passed. Draft conventions, recommendations and portions of recommendations adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour organization of the League of Nations, as far as they are provided for in Saskatchewan legislation, were endorsed by the Legislature in a resolution sponsored by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.

Provision was made for a Plebiscite on the Liquor Question, to ascertain public opinion for or against Prohibition, and for or against sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes whether (1) by Government sale, or (2) by private sale under regulation.

The Marriage Act of Saskatchewan, 1924, as passed, requires the consent of parents or guardians to marriage of minors, and, in some cases, forbids the issue of licenses to, or the marriage of persons under a certain age, "except", to use the language of several of the statutes, "where a marriage is shown to be necessary to prevent the illegitimacy of offspring".

The Government took exception to the Grain Futures Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, and won its case against the tax in the Supreme Court of Canada, and on appeal before the Imperial Privy Council. A resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly calling for completion of the Hudson Bay Railway to Port Nelson.

A feature of the Session was the action of W. H. McKinnon (Wadena) following the Budget Speech of Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer. Mr. McKinnon rose from his seat on the Opposition side of the House, expressed confidence in the Government, admiration for their administrative record, and asked for a seat on the right of the Speaker. It was quickly provided, and amid uproarious cheering, his desk and chair were carried over.

The Budget: Provincial Finances. The Budget Speech delivered by Hon. C. A. Dunning at the 5th Session of the 5th Assembly was an able vindication of Government policy and of the superior position of the finances of the Province of Saskatchewan. The Public Accounts for the year ending Apr. 30, 1924, in possession of the members, provided a statement which, the Provincial Treasurer claimed, would compare favourably with any of the other Provinces of Canada; only Quebec could show a statement in some respects better. Dealing with the economic conditions in the Province, Mr. Dunning was inclined to be gratified with the situation, but quoted figures which indicated careful attention.

The wheat crop of 1923 had proved to be 266,478,000 bushels, an average of 19.75 to the acre, and netted the farmer 65 cents per bushel; in 1924, the crop was 132,918,000 bushels, an average yield of 11.73 for the productive acreage, or only 10.2 if the non-productive acreage were included; in 1924 wheat netted the farmer \$1.21 per bushel. The values for all field crops in 1923 was placed at \$249,213,000, and at \$238,096,000 for 1924. But that method of valuation did not allow for what was not marketed. Taking that portion of all farm crops of every kind which were marketed, Mr. Dunning estimated them at \$199,307,122 in 1923, and \$177,173,220 for 1924, an estimated decrease of \$22,134,000 for the past year.

Municipal expenditure for the Province, which was \$21.12 per head of population in 1916-17, when Mr. Dunning assumed office as Provincial Treasurer, had increased to \$30.24 in 1922-23. Speaking of taxation, Mr. Dunning said:

"I have no new taxation to propose on this occasion. Our taxation for Provincial purposes in Saskatchewan is lower than that of any Province west of the Great Lakes. We have managed thus far to do without a Provincial Income tax, Provincial personal property tax, Provincial soft drinks tax, Provincial gasoline tax, Provincial amusement tax—all of which are in operation in some, and most of them in all, of our neighbouring Provinces.

"In making comparisons I would that critics bear in mind that this Province supports the whole cost of Mothers' Allowances. In every other Province in which a Mothers' Allowance system exists, one-half the cost is charged by the Government to the municipality in which the family resides.

"We have no gasoline tax at the present time. A year ago I indicated consideration of the subject. The Government has given consideration to it in the interval and, in the meantime, does not propose to move in that direction. I say again, however, that if there should be, at any time in the future, an imposition by this Government of a gasoline tax it would be with the object of equalizing the present motor license fee, and would be accompanied by a reduction in that fee."

The fiscal year, ending Apr. 30, 1924, showed a Surplus of \$71,242; Revenue, \$12,520,411; and Expenditure, \$12,449,149. The Gross Public Debt of Saskatchewan was \$56,066,062 (per capita, \$66); deducting Utilities of \$25,351,859, and Sinking Fund, \$1,534,856, the net Debt was \$29,179,346 (per capita, \$33).

The Provincial Treasurer gave the following estimate on comparative Debts made by the Dominion Securities:

	Gross	Net
British Columbia	\$163.00	\$101.00
Alberta	131.00	88.00
Manitoba	114.00	53.00
Ontario	87.00	30.00
New Brunswick	75.00	46.00
Saskatchewan	66.00	33.00
Nova Scotia	56.00	35.00
Quebec	25.00	23.00
Prince Edward Island	13.00	10.00

Expenditure on Education in 1916-17 was \$1,027,221; and in 1923-24, \$3,027,545, distributed as follows:—Elementary Schools, \$1,732,010; High Schools, \$155,122; Vocational Education, \$29,960; Schools of Agriculture, \$11,407; the University of Saskatchewan, \$517,326; and soldiers' dependent children, \$24,250. Other grants were:—Mothers' Allowance, \$219,480; Hospitals, \$301,683; and Agricultural Societies, \$104,853.

Mr. Dunning pointed out that the major sources of Revenue for the past year, on a percentage basis, were as follows:—Federal, 28½ per cent.; all forms of Provincial taxation, 38·81 per cent.; Licenses, 15·09 per cent.; and Fees, 9·27 per cent. The major directions for Expenditure were: Education, 30·79 per cent.; Public Health, 14·82 per cent.; Legislation, 1·55 per cent.; Protective, 17·51 per cent.; Developmental, all lines, 70·08 per cent.; and Administration, 4·43 per cent.

With a total estimated Revenue of \$16,504,920, and a total estimated Expenditure of \$16,525,920 for the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1925, the Government hoped to make its Budget practically balance, according to the Estimates of the Provincial Treasurer.

Municipal Taxation. Taxable assessment of improvements in rural municipalities and villages is fixed at 60 per cent. actual value; in towns and cities it may not exceed this figure. There was an increase in assessment in cities of the Province in 1922, which, in 1923, decreased to an amount less than it was in 1921. Reduction in taxation in villages and towns in 1922 was greater than in 1923. In cities, while taxation for municipal purposes had steadily decreased, school taxes had slightly increased each year. The net result, however, for total taxation in cities was a gradual decrease in each year, according to the report of the Municipal Commissioner. Total arrears of taxes showed a decrease in rurals and cities, an increase in towns and villages. Following is a comparative statement of average *per capita* expenditure for all purposes in Saskatchewan:

	1922	1923
Rurals	\$10.78	\$10.48
Villages	13.25	12.67
Towns	19.65	19.77
Cities	39.54	39.59

The debenture liabilities of rurals, villages and cities decreased, while towns showed an increase over 1922, due to increased interest, past due and unpaid, which was included in the liability. The amount of debenture principal outstanding in towns actually decreased by over \$5,000,000.

Mothers' Allowance Act. During the year 1924, there were received 577 new applications for allowances. Of this number, 248 were not allowed; 329 were allowed. There were also 754 allowances on the payroll in the preceding years, 1918 to 1923, both inclusive, making up a total of 1,083. There were 136 cancellations for these years made in 1924, and 22 for the year 1924—158 cancellations in all, leaving 925 allowances in force, as shown on the payroll on Dec. 31, 1924. During the calendar year the total amount paid was \$240,885, at an average per family of \$21.70 per month. There were 3,188 children under sixteen years of age represented in these families.

Of the total of 925 at the end of 1924, there were 779 widows; 114 women whose husbands were incapacitated from earning a living for the family and were either in an institution or at home; eight cases were orphans who were being taken care of by widows or unmarried women; and 24 were cases where the husband and father was in jail or the penitentiary.

Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board. On Apr. 30, 1924, the Board had \$8,905,370 out on loans. In addition, the Board had \$1,600,000 in bank accounts in 3 banks. At the end of 1922 the Board owed the Provincial Treasurer \$247,000 for advances used for seed grain, taxes and Hail insurance. During 1923, the sum of \$237,000 was advanced for the same uses, while collections during the year reduced the total indebtedness for these items to \$218,000 on Dec. 31; while January, February and March, 1924, saw a further reduction to \$154,000.

Vital Statistics. The registrations in vital statistics for 1923 were 33,269, a net decrease of 1,263; the birth rate was 25.2 per thousand; marriage rate, 6.2; death rate, 7.6; infant mortality, 93.4 per thousand births; maternal mortality per thousand of living births, 5.6. Basing the population of Saskatchewan at 814,000, the population was divided into 105,134 in cities; 65,517 in towns; 64,650 in villages; 545,953 in rural municipalities; 22,028 in unorganized territory, and 10,736 Indians. The population of the cities was given at: Regina, 37,000; Saskatoon, 27,660; Moose Jaw, 20,725; Prince Albert, 8,125; North Battleford, 4,414; Swift Current, 3,780; and Weyburn, 3,430.

Department of Highways. Since 1919 the Government of Saskatchewan completed 1,200 miles of Provincial highway, under

Federal aid, at a cost of nearly \$3,000,000. At the last Session sums voted were: \$36,130, administration; \$1,178,726, chargeable to revenue for public improvements; and \$906,000, chargeable to capital; a total of \$2,120,856. Of this amount it was anticipated \$1,000,000 would be expended on the Provincial Highway system, of which 40 per cent. would be reimbursed by the Federal Government. Other work planned was: \$80,000 on maintenance of Provincial highways; \$75,000 on larger bridges; \$100,000 on smaller bridges; \$115,000 on 45 free ferries; \$400,000 on construction and maintenance of the main market roads system; and \$100,000 on drainage.

Speaking at the Convention of rural municipalities early in 1925, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Highways, said: "By the end of the 1924 construction season, we had a survey made of the 7,000 miles of road included in this system. It was found that 1,707 miles had been completed; 1,475 miles are in good condition, having been constructed to their present standard, either by the Provincial Government or by the different municipalities; that 2,890 miles are in fair condition, and that 928 miles are in bad condition."

The Church Union Bill. The Committee work of the Session was exceptionally exacting, calling for patient diplomatic handling in the case of the United Church of Canada Bill, and for decided action and clear-cut positions on the Liquor Control Bill. The contending factions in both cases were led by extremists, but the Attorney-General stated in a speech that the depositions which had appeared before him on the Liquor question had presented their views with dignity and in a business-like manner. Hon. A. P. McNab, an experienced public man, with talent for discerning personality, was Chairman of the Special Committee on Private Bills, before which the Church Union Bill was considered. Both sides were given full opportunity to state their respective cases. It was estimated by Dr. M. A. MacKinnon that 95 per cent. of the Presbyterians of Saskatchewan were for Union, an estimate justified later by the vote and action of congregations. Nevertheless, the anti-Unionists were accorded fair treatment, and, after failure of the contending factions to settle differences outside the Committee, as suggested by the Chairman, points in dispute were referred for advice and adjustment to the distinguished Government counsel, R. W. Shannon, K.C.

No amendments were offered conflicting with the main purpose and principle of the Bill. Regulations for calling congregational meetings for decision on Union were made more specific by Committee than in the original bill. Provisions were also made for voting by ballot at the option of congregations. The demand made for a commission of judges to apportion "church homes" for the minority in cities was not conceded. The view taken was that any such proposal would require to have general application, which

would mean that absurdly small minorities might advance claims for share in property beyond reasonable rights.

The anti-Unionists sought to retain the name, "Presbyterian Church in Canada," but that was denied, seeing this body was a contracting party to the Union being provided for. It was plainly stated, however, by Unionists, that there would be no objection to the use of the name "Presbyterian" by the minority. The efforts of the anti-Unionists to obtain protection for guarantors and bondsmen for congregations and colleges, where such were given by the minority, were set aside. The Unionists were agreeable, but Attorney-General Hon. J. A. Cross decided existing laws of property rights in Saskatchewan made full provision for such cases as might arise.

The Liquor Question: Government Control. On July 16, by a decisive majority of 38,956, Saskatchewan discarded Prohibition and reverted to a system of Government Liquor Control. In 1915, Hon. Walter Scott had set aside the existing license system and substituted sale by Government vendors in the principal centres. That plan was set aside by popular vote in 1916 in favour of Provincial prohibition. Advantage was taken under the Federal Act of 1919 to get prohibition of importation through a popular referendum vote, with which the Federal Government co-ordinated by Order-in-Council. Following the example of Manitoba and Alberta, the Province of Saskatchewan reverted to Government control without regard to that Act, upon which legal opinion was divided. Legislation in harmony with the vote was introduced in the Session which opened Nov. 13. Forty-five constituencies voted against prohibition, and 15 voted in favour of a prohibitory law. The smallest majority was in Biggar, which went "dry" by three votes. Regina gave the biggest majority, turning down prohibition by 5,256. Analysis of the figures gives the following results:

Against prohibition	119,337
For prohibition	80,381
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Majority against prohibition	38,956
For government control	89,011
For control and beer licenses	81,125
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Majority for government control	7,886
Total vote, Question 1	199,718
Total vote, Question 2	170,136
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Number not voting on Question 2	29,582
Spilled Ballots	7,628
Vote on Question 1	199,718
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Total Ballots cast	207,346

In introducing the Bill to provide for the sale of liquor, Hon. J. A. Cross said:

"I for one am not enamoured with the prospect of the Government going into the liquor business. I recognize that the liquor business is one of the most vulnerable points of attack, and I have no doubt that some of the opponents of the Government will be taking a certain amount of consolation to themselves on this account. There is no question that

I know of in respect to which some people can be more unreasonable or unfair in their criticism of those charged with responsibility than the liquor question.

"The bill submitted is intended to implement the expressed will of the majority of the people as indicated at the plebiscite, and, as I have already pointed out, the main principle of the bill is that our present system should be abandoned and provision made for the sale of liquors in sealed packages for beverage purpose under Government control. All other points are incidental to this one."

The Act provided for the sale of 4 gallons beer, 2 gallons wine, and one quart of any other liquor, to a permit-holder in one day, and up to 10 gallons beer, no more, for 7 days.

Premier Dunning rejected the suggestion for club licenses, in face of the "near revolution" in British Columbia, for which the clubs of Vancouver and Victoria were considered responsible. He did not believe a system of club licenses could be embarked upon in Saskatchewan within "any reasonable or decent control".

"Stated in simple language, it appears to me men have made endeavours to control this traffic mainly for the reason that the tremendous private gains made possible by supplying a popular appetite renders the liquor traffic a menace to the free institutions of any country.

"That is to me the basic consideration underlying the efforts of mankind, not only in this country, but elsewhere, to control this traffic.

"Men everywhere have felt if this traffic, with its peculiar difficulties, were not controlled by the State, it would itself control the State.

"That has been the basic motive behind all the efforts to control this traffic since governments and legislatures first attempted to deal with it.

"Walter Scott courageously grappled with the root of the problem when he said there should be no more private vested interests in Saskatchewan in the liquor traffic and instead, created Government control.

"That experiment, Government monopoly of sale, in my judgment, never had a fair trial. Extreme prohibition sentiment and war fever combined to prevent that system having a fair trial. I advised prohibitionists then not to push the pendulum too far. It is a human tendency, particularly in connection with popular movements, to continue pushing until the maximum resistance is reached, and when you push the pendulum of public opinion until that maximum of resistance is reached, it is very likely to swing back to the other extreme. This has been the experience of Saskatchewan on this question.

"To-day I say to the moderationists, do not push the pendulum of moderation too far. Be true to the literal meaning of the word 'moderation' lest the experience which befell the prohibitionist extremists in their day of power befall you also and with you the people of Saskatchewan.

"There is a great problem: On the one hand the recognition by all good citizens of the necessity of controlling this traffic; and on the other hand the great popular appetite for alcoholic beverages. Because of the latter, the way for the law violator has always been made much easier than in connection with other law because violation of any liquor law has never been regarded by our people or any other people as so serious a matter as violation of the ordinary provisions of the Criminal Code or the Ten Commandments."

Administration of the Liquor Act for the year ending Apr. 30, 1923, cost \$111,736. The Commissioners were paid \$6,000 for the Chief, and two others, \$4,500 each.

Even in an off year like 1924 Saskatchewan maintained its position as the producer of more wheat than all the rest of Canada put together. The season was catchy, late Spring and lack of moisture when needed, with Autumn weather tending to develop rusted grain. Wheat seeding was not completed until the last week in May, and even then the weather was cold, with night frosts in some localities. June weather was warmer and more favourable. Crop Bulletin No. 5 reported crops generally in a healthy condition. A general rain the last week in June did great good, and helped overcome the late start. Bulletin No. 6, July 14, reported wheat coming into head, though the stand was short. Again Bulletin No. 8 reported a long period of drought broken by good rains all over the Province the last week in July and first week in August, recovery from that destructive drought being the testing for harvest. Then on Sept. 9, Bulletin No. 10 reported frosts in the south and east parts of the Province doing considerable damage to crops, severe enough to lower grades. There was good weather for harvesting up to Sept. 20, when it broke, and rains interfered with threshing.

The total area of Saskatchewan is given as 251,700 square miles, or 161,088,000 acres. The Census returns for 1921 place the population of Saskatchewan at 757,510. The estimate of the Dominion Bureau for 1923 put the figure at 828,600.

Area Yield and Value Field Crops of Saskatchewan, 1924
(Based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Crops	Acres	Yield Per Bushel	Total In Bushels	Average Price	Total Value
Spring Wheat	13,033,000	10·2	132,918,000	\$1.21	\$100,831,000
Oats	4,942,000	18·2	97,345,000	.43	41,858,000
Barley	953,851	18·2	17,300,000	.63	10,937,000
Rye	178,094	14·1	2,507,000	.95	2,382,000
Flax	927,082	6·6	6,119,000	1.95	11,932,000
Potatoes	44,516	48 tons	2,137,000	1.54	3,291,000
Hay and Clover	297,788	1·36	405,000	8.71	3,528,000
Fodder Corn	87,115	3·18	277,000	5.92	1,640,000
Other Crops	43,500				911,000

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers. This Association met in Annual Convention Jan. 23-24, at Moose Jaw. The Secretary's report showed the membership had been well sustained, reported at 15,661, a loss of 350 for the year. There was a recommendation in the report of the central Board that the confidence of the farmers be won back by a programme of useful and constructive measures, particularly a wheat pool. President J. A. Maharg, in his annual Address, deprecated the extravagant statements made by some pool promoters, and argued that other remedies would have to be applied to aid grain marketing, citing lower terminal charges at Montreal and Vancouver, and further reduction in freight rates west to Vancouver to widen the area in Saskatchewan shipping west, and completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

The Executive recommended that separate political action be abandoned by the S. G. G. A. It was pointed out that the great

objective was to build up an organization which would unite, within its ranks, the largest possible percentage of farmers, through which they could work effectively in raising their industry. "In order to do this we must, for the time being, leave in the background the things which, rightly or wrongly, may cause division, and place in the foreground things around which the largest number can unite. This will mean that we must have an objective which will appeal to the farmers as of vital importance to themselves."

There was strong support in the Convention for the Wheat Pool and the Hudson Bay Railway. Andrew Knox, M.P. (Prince Albert), and W. Stewart, M.P. (Humboldt), addressed the gathering on need for the Railway. Mr. Stewart suggested joint action by the Provincial Governments to get the Road into operation. A resolution by George Langley to this effect was carried unanimously. The Convention also endorsed the proposed Provincial Co-operative Wheat Pool, with one selling agency for all three Prairie Provinces.

There was a strong feeling in the Convention against "interlocking directorates" in the farmers' organizations and for the elimination of the select group of office-holders in the companies and in public bodies representing farmers. This principle had the effect, in the Convention, of defeating J. A. Maharg, M.L.A., for President when his name came up for the thirteenth time. He was also President of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company. On a vote being taken, George F. Edwards, of Markinch, Sask., was declared elected President by 266 to 198. Directors elected were:—A. J. McPhail, J. McNaughton, A. Baynton, C. M. W. Emery, and J. W. Thomas; R. M. Johnston was re-elected Vice-President. The Association decided by a large majority to quit Provincial politics as an organization, rescinding two resolutions passed in 1922.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. A Wheat Pool was organized in Saskatchewan, and started in to handle wheat from the 1924 crop. Early efforts were made by the promoters to have the Pool financed out of the Canadian Wheat Board surplus. In the end, the Saskatchewan Co-operative came to the relief of the Pool. The campaign opened Feb. 15 with a speaking tour, in which Aaron Sapiro and H. W. Wood were the chief speakers. On June 12 it was announced the Pool had reached its objective of 50 per cent. of the acreage, 6,166,000 acres being signed up. A. J. McPhail, formerly Secretary of the S. G. G. A., was elected President of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and Donald McRae, Chief Superintendent for elevators for the Saskatchewan Co-operative, was appointed Manager.

Earlier in the year there was friction manifested between the Farmers' Union and the S. G. G. A., but both organizations gave support to the Pool. There was determined opposition to the 5-year contract, of which Aaron Sapiro was exponent. The *Regina Leader* gave considerable space to reviewing Sapiro's work in the United States, quoting at length from the *Chicago Packer*.

- ◆ Sapiro's solicitors issued a writ against "The Leader Publishing Company", asking \$50,000 damages. The case had not come up for trial at the end of 1924.

In a speech before the Trustees' Association, Sapiro attacked the system of marketing wheat as in use. "You have been selling as individuals; you have not attempted to control the flow of supply." He attacked the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and predicted a world pool if Canada led the way. In defence of the system, Dr. R. Magill discussed economic conditions and the situation generally following the war. He outlined the difficulties associated with marketing a great crop, such as that of 1923.

James R. Howard, Chicago, organizer for the American Farm Bureau and its President for three years, spoke at Saskatoon and Regina after Sapiro's meetings. He said: "When you talk of controlling a world commodity, remember that the thing cannot be done." He told of a world coffee pool, organized in Brazil, which had broken down because coffee-drinkers turned to tea. He declared:

"If through the arbitrary control of prices which a world pool would contemplate, the price of wheat to the consumer should be raised ten per cent., the consumption would drop thirty per cent. That is a stable law. What we want is a broader, not a controlled market, and efficient marketing may get it.

"The movement of organized farmers is a new declaration of independence. Very great progress is being made by the United States in co-operative marketing. Aaron Sapiro is the greatest exponent and crusader of co-operative marketing in the United States, though possibly not the most constructive thinker.

"Last year, more than twenty per cent. of the natural products of the United States were handled through co-operative agencies. The pool system is a right system, but I do not favour long-term contracts."

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

This notable Company had a good year as reported at the Annual Meeting, Dec. 12-13. The Assets of the Company were \$11,617,249. The Operating profit for the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1924, was \$746,485; Net profit, \$475,534. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared on all shares as at Apr. 1, 1924, amounting to \$156,554. The sum of \$361,740 was placed to Elevator reserve account, and \$361,748 to General reserve. During the year the Company operated 385 local elevators, handling 50,051,567 bushels of grain, an average of 126,700 per elevator. The out-turn of the Saskatchewan wheat crop for 1923 was reported at 271,150,000 bushels.

By a vote of 400 to 30, the Annual Meeting decided not to discuss relations of the Pool and the Company. Tom Sales, M.P., was defeated for director, but two members of the Farmers' Union were elected, all of which indicated self-reliance of the shareholders and confidence in the policy pursued by the Board. The Meeting found there had been no attempt made in advance to influence shareholders in the appointment of directors. During the year the Company acquired terminal property at Buffalo, N.Y. In reply to a critical editorial in the *Montreal Star* on this enterprise,

entitled, "Canadian Money for American Elevators", the *Regina Leader* said, in part:

"The port of Montreal does not grow a bushel of grain; but for the past seventy or eighty years it has looked to the grain trade to support it. Among the chief objections raised to the abolition of preferences in Sir Robert Peel's day was this: 'That under free trade the grain of Ontario would reach England by way of the Erie Canal and New York; that the St. Lawrence canals would be rendered comparatively worthless; that the ocean carrying trade out of Montreal would be injured.' So bitter were the Montreal shipping interests of those days against Sir Robert Peel's policy that they threatened to invite annexation by the United States. Then it was Ontario and United States grain they were interested in handling. With the development of the Prairie Provinces they have found a new and even more lucrative source of revenue for their port. They are opposed to any movement which has for its object getting Canadian grain to market by any route upon which they cannot levy tribute.

"Apparently Montreal believes that by holding up and 'frisking' Western grain on the St. Lawrence it is contributing to the welfare of Canada. Years ago it was assumed by populous and affluent urban centres that agriculture was invented for no other purpose than to keep them going; and that assumption seems to be still extant in parts of Canada. As a producing Province, Saskatchewan holds to the idea that the producer comes first and the middleman second. What the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company is trying to do is to break the stranglehold which Montreal has on the grain trade and secure for the producers a larger share of the profits which they earn by the sweat of their brow. What Montreal has been trying for years to do is to kill the goose that laid its golden egg—and it has pretty well succeeded."

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited. In February and March, the Government arranged for an investigation into the affairs of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries by the House Committee on Agriculture. The report showed there had been inefficient management, and that the Company had lost \$113,918 on operations the previous year. The report indicated, however, that the Government investment in the Company was well protected by a first mortgage on property. It was recommended that the Government guarantee be continued, provided the Company gave evidence of improved direction and management.)

Four of the seven directors were re-elected. A. P. MacLean, Winnipeg, was appointed General Manager. The production for the year 1922 was 3,715,598 pounds of butter and 4,546,166 pounds in 1923. For 14 months covered previous to the report, the total product was 4,852,631 pounds. The total assets of the Company were reported at \$1,451,183. Of that total, buildings were placed at \$890,359, less \$61,467 depreciation. As an incidental result of the enquiry, Wiljames Thompson was vindicated in his record in relation to the previous Executive.

Dairy Production. The Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan reported an increase in Dairy products. The products for two years were valued at \$18,698,493 in 1922, and \$18,867,907 in 1923. Dairy and creamery butter went nearly 30,000,000 pounds a year.

At the Annual Meeting of the Dairymen's Association at Moose

Jaw, Feb. 8, the following were elected officers: Honorary President, Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, Regina; President, J. A. Smith, M.L.A., Duff; Vice-President, R. W. Heim, Prince Albert; Directors, R. J. Underwood, Saskatoon; C. E. Thomas, Lloydminster; B. H. Thomson, Boharm; A. E. Potts, Saskatoon; J. J. Cochrane, Kerrobert; L. Patmore, Saskatoon; Secretary-Treasurer, P. E. Reed, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Representatives on the National Dairy Council, with alternatives, were elected as follows: Producers' representative, R. J. Underwood; alternative, B. H. Thomson. Manufacturers' representative, F. M. Logan; alternative, R. W. Heim.

Value of Fur Pelts. Fur pelts to the number of 1,462,288, with valuation at \$2,242,935, were sold in Saskatchewan as a result of the fur season ending June 30, 1923, according to the statement issued by the Provincial Game Warden. Of the total, 1,352,870 were muskrat, at \$1.20 each; 12,490 coyotes, at \$10 each; and 56,659 weasels, at 50 cents each. Of the larger and better furs there were 800 bear, at \$16 each; 2,092 lynx, at \$20 each; 78 wolverine, at \$15 each; 220 timber wolf, at \$10 each; 11,430 mink, at \$7 each; 122 fisher, at \$50 each; 914 marten, at \$20 each. Returns from 6,141 fox pelts were estimated at: 295 black fox, at \$150 each; 1,066 cross fox, at \$50 each; 4,206 at \$15 each; 574 white fox, at \$30 each.

Economic Conference. An economic conference was held in Regina May 13, at which debt adjustment, agricultural problems, marketing of products, freight rates, Hudson Bay Railway, loans and mortgages, banking and labour, were all discussed. It was decided to appoint a permanent committee, representing farmers, labour, manufacturers, finance, the University, transportation, retailers and the Provincial Government. The meeting was called by George F. Edwards, President, S. G. G. A. In the call, he said: "The problem facing Canada is too big for any one class independently to solve, and, consequently, the sooner we frankly recognize our interdependence the better for all concerned." During the conference Premier Dunning secured a pledge from the representatives of the creditor classes that they would be willing to co-operate with the farmers' organization in the formation of a central agency for the collection of debts, which would co-operate with the debt adjustment bureau of the Provincial Government.

Other Activities During 1924. The Stock Growers' Association met at Maple Creek June 20-21, attended by over 100 representative men of the Province. It was agreed to be the best convention in the history of the Association, which dates back to very early days in the settlement. Olaf Olafson was President, and Edward Evans, Moose Jaw, Secretary. Addresses were given by J. M. McCallum, Stock Yards Service, Ottawa, and C. Rice-Jones, U. G. G. Company, Winnipeg.

The regular Annual Meetings of the Livestock Association were held at Moose Jaw, Jan. 22-24, at which exhibits of winners at Chicago and Toronto were made. Addresses were made by Livestock Commissioner J. G. Robertson and others. A livestock improvement train travelled over the principal lines of the Province May 29 to July 5, and proved to be attractive and of instructive value.

The year 1924 was not as fertile in Hail insurance business as the previous year, and the losses were not nearly so heavy. There was one big storm, Aug. 2, when the crop was well advanced. It covered an area 300 miles long by 20 to 30 wide. The damage, however, was not so complete as often happens with a big storm. The new Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Act made it essential to submit a written application; any wire message for application must be followed by letter soon after. Date of liability depends more upon the action of agent and payment in cash or legal paper.

Hail premiums in the three Provinces in 1924 were \$3,298,626, as compared with \$5,099,770 in 1923 for the Prairie Provinces. The losses for 1924 were \$1,568,866, compared with \$4,746,043 in 1923. The loss ratios were 47.46 for 1924, and 93.06 for 1923. The experience of the Canadian Hail Writers' Association, by Provinces, in 1924 was as follows:

Manitoba	\$ 279,630	\$ 92,040	32.91
Alberta	1,144,137	692,844	60.56
Saskatchewan	1,874,859	783,982	41.81

Educational Affairs in Saskatchewan during 1924 The Report of the Department of Education in 1924 showed enrolment of 187,968 in the primary schools of the Province, with an average attendance of 125,873. Percentage of increase for 1923 was given as, rural, 5 per cent.; village, 6.75; town, 5.61; city, 4.9. The increase in average attendance was 10.4 for rurals; 9.74 for villages; 4.23 for towns and 8.2 for cities. There were 24 High schools in the Province and 912 schools where High school work was done. On Dec. 31, 1923, there were 4,579 school districts in Saskatchewan.

The total grants to schools in the Province from the Provincial Treasury amounted to \$1,737,029. For High schools, \$191,782; Receipts of all schools other than High schools, \$14,455,875; Expenditure, \$14,346,271; Assets of all Elementary schools in Province, \$29,161,747; Liabilities, 13,157,620; outstanding Debenture indebtedness, \$2,937,765; other Liabilities, \$550,436; and excess of Assets over Liabilities, \$9,736,690.

The prospect improved during the year for a supply of qualified teachers. During the year, 741 permanent certificates were granted; 13 special, and 169 provisional. The total number trained in the Normal schools in two years was: In 1922, 1,638; and in 1923, 1,552. In 1923 there were 7,497 teachers employed, of whom 1,978 were men and 5,519 women. The year 1923 was marked by

a considerable increase in the number of candidates for the various departmental examinations. For grade VIII. examination, 8,961 candidates presented themselves. Of that number, 1,629 were recommended for promotion without examination, under Section 5, H.S. regulations, and 7,332 wrote. Total number receiving grade VIII. diplomas was 6,553, as compared with 5,971 in 1922.

At High school examinations, there were 6,443 candidates, compared with 4,512 the year before. Of this number, 110 wrote on commercial examinations; 5,395 on second class, and 938 first class. The total number receiving diplomas were: Commercial, 1st year, 36; 2nd year, 27; second-class certificates, 891; first-class, 239. School inspection, High and Primary, was under the direct supervision of Dr. J. G. McKechnie, a tried man of capacity and leadership. During 1923, inspectors spent 87 days in Normal schools, the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Education, A. H. Ball, being that these men, who knew the field, could do valuable work in normal training of teachers.

Important amendments were made to the School Attendance Act, by which administration of the compulsory education law through the chief attendance officer and the Provincial police was discontinued. It was found that numerous delays in enforcement and, in some cases, hardships were endured which could have been avoided under local administration."

Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association. One of the big events of the year in Saskatchewan was the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association. The 1924 meeting was held at Regina, Feb. 20-22, and delegates to the number of 2,000 were present. The Convention went on record against any Referendum on the liquor question for another two years; against Separate schools; and endorsed the Co-operative pool plan for marketing farm produce. J. T. Bryant, Regina, was elected President for the 7th time. Addresses were given by Dr. Walter C. Murray, John W. Dafeo, Dr. E. H. Oliver, and J. F. Reid, of the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

University of Saskatchewan and Other Colleges. The University of Saskatchewan had developed in the 17 years of its existence into a position where it had an enrolment of 706 in regular courses and 1,128 in Summer schools and night courses with a faculty of 43 in Arts and Science; 36 in Agriculture; 13 in Engineering; 7 in Pharmacy. Some of the professors acted in a dual capacity. Walter C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.R.C.S., continued as President.

Saskatchewan University has established a laboratory for research in animal diseases. In medicine it carries students through all science work so that they may enter the 4th year of the 6-year courses elsewhere. It maintains three laboratories equipped to fight diseases. The bacteriological and pathological laboratories serve the northern part of the Province in the interest of public health. In one year 5,200 clinical bacteriological examinations; 500 pathological; 1,000 blood examinations; 1,000 water analyses and 200 milk examinations were made.

During the past three years experiments have been made by the engineering department of the College of Agriculture under Professor

A. R. Greig, seeking to discover the type of wall construction for houses in the West, which would best resist the severe cold of Winter and excessive heat of Summer. It was found that by the use of planer shavings in 4 and 6 inch air spaces in walls, heat loss from circulation of air was cut down over 40 per cent., the dead air space in the filled-up portions aiding greatly. Wood was found to be the best non-conductor of heat, superior to brick, stone or concrete. Where the latter are used as material in construction it is important to give attention to dead air space in the walls, which will resist cold. It was also discovered that each new surface that is in the path of the flow of heat offers a considerable resistance. Not only does it give a break in the continuity of the material, but at each surface there is a thin film of dead air imprisoned which offers its resistance to the flow of heat.

The soils department under Professor Hansen made a thorough soil survey of 7 representative areas of the Province. The final survey of 4,000,000 acres was completed and a new survey of 1,500,000 acres started in 1924. These surveys were intended to aid in deciding on the best uses to which land might be devoted.

After the Convocation of May 2, 1924, 100 degrees were conferred. Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Education, referring to the growth of the University, since its inception in 1907, called attention to the fact that in the same period primary schools had grown from 1,430 with 37,622 pupils to 4,573 schools in 1923 with 193,616 pupils.

On Aug. 22, 1924, the University entertained the visiting members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. On that day the new chemistry building was formally opened by Hon. C. A. Dunning.

Regina College. In May, 1924, an offer of a gift of \$100,000 was made to the Board of Governors of Regina College for the erection of a Music and Arts building on the college grounds, on condition the building be erected in six years. A \$45,000 gymnasium was being provided by local subscribers. The year 1923-24 was the most successful in the history of the College. The annual fee was reduced for the nine-month term from \$600 to \$555. The audited statement of finances for the year ending April 30, showed expenditures of \$112,850. The income amounted to \$104,300. The deficit on operating charges was \$8,550. This had been cared for in part by a grant of over \$2,540 from the Board of Education and from gifts from friends of the College. The year was closed with a net surplus of nearly \$250. On the capital debt, over \$9,000 had been paid, reducing the capital debt to a little over \$34,500. The capital assets amounted to \$540,550.

Charles Lightbody, B.A. (Sask.) M.A. (Toronto), was selected Rhodes scholar for the year from among six applicants to represent Saskatchewan. He specialized in history and political science and was an able debater.

St. Chads College, Regina, is a distinctly theological school of the Anglican Church. There were 13 students in attendance for the term 1924-25, all in preparation for the ministry.

Outlook College is operated at Outlook and belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Canada. The registration in 1924 was 78. K. Bersagel, B.A., acting as principal.

Control of Natural Resources; the U.F.A., and Other Provincial Affairs. The principal event of the year in Alberta, and the one which will tell in the future making of the Commonwealth, was the offer of the Government of Alberta to the Government of Canada, whereby the Province proposed to take over all the lands and natural resources, the property of the Crown, and administer them for the future good of the Province. No compensation was allowed for 6,400,000 acres of lands alienated prior to 1905, the year the Province was created. Compensation for lands and resources withdrawn since that year was agreed upon in the form of a continued subsidy in lieu of lands for three years, amounting to \$562,500, a total of \$1,687,500. At the end of 1924, the Government of Alberta were awaiting action by the Government and Parliament of Canada, ratifying the Agreement on Resources.

Permission was given the Government to settle on this basis by the Legislative Assembly at the 1924 Session by unanimous action. A resolution was introduced by Premier Greenfield providing authority for continuing negotiations and, while re-affirming belief that the Province was entitled to compensation for resources alienated for purely Federal purposes, the House concurred with the Government that special consideration must be given to the actual and potential value of the resources of the Province, to the possibility of early extensive development, and to the necessity for Provincial control to ensure a speedy and full development of all resources.

On that understanding of the case, the House authorized the Government to accept the offer of the Government of Canada to transfer to the Province its resources on the basis of an accounting since 1905, subject to an agreement to be reached by negotiations, which resulted as stated, in acceptance of a three years' subsidy in lieu of lands. The settlement confirmed the principle acknowledged by the Prime Minister in 1922 that the Prairie Provinces were entitled to their resources and to equality of status in Confederation with all other Provinces.

The accounting from 1905 to 1924 by the Department of Interior showed: Revenue, \$24,850,267, and Expenditure, \$23,249,185, leaving a net revenue of \$1,605,082, to be covered by three years' subsidy in lieu of lands for three years. This took no account of the cost of administration, on the one hand, nor of interest on the other. The Government policy was supported by Hon. J. R. Boyle, leader of the Liberals in Opposition, and was given the unanimous support of the House.

Hon. Herbert Greenfield continued to preside over the Government of the Province. A man of firm purpose and quiet manner, he had grown both in capacity as an administrator and in the confidence of the people of the Province and of Canada generally. He was satisfied with a steady, but forward pace. An interpretation of the man and his ideals may be gathered from the speech he delivered

before the Canadian Club of Ottawa in December, 1924. Mr. Greenfield said, in part: "My father had an ambition to make a commercial man of me. I tried it until I was 21; and if I had stuck I would have been a rotten failure. Back of me for 200 years we have been farmers. I was once removed. I could not resist the draw back to the land. That is true of thousands, not only in Great Britain, but of thousands in Canada. We don't want the adventurer type, the get-rich-quick artist. He will shout his head off with grievances. What we want is the quiet, resolute type who does not talk much, but works."

Later in the year, Hon. J. R. Boyle was appointed to the Supreme Court of Alberta, Trial division, and *ex-officio* a judge of the Appellate Division. There was general satisfaction with this appointment, for Mr. Boyle was a man of exceptional attainments in his profession, with many personal friends who esteemed him highly for his fine qualities. In politics he had been active and able as a leader, all the time fair with opponents, and loyal to his own Party, by which he was much admired.

Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice of the Trial division of the Supreme Court, became Chief Justice of Alberta and President of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court. He succeeded Chief Justice D. L. Scott, who died earlier in the year.

The Provincial Bye-elections for 1924 were:—

Electoral Division of Grouard.

Candidates	James M. Cull
	Leonidas A. Giroux
Votes Polled	1568
Successful Candidate	Leonidas A. Giroux
Majority	628

Electoral Division of Edmonton.

(By Proportional Representation.)

Candidates	H. M. Bartholomew
	A. F. Ewing
	W. T. Henry
	G. V. Pelton
Votes Polled	15,468
Successful Candidate	W. T. Henry

A Commission to enquire into the Coal Mining industry was appointed Dec. 1, 1924, the members of which were: H. M. E. Evans (Chairman), Edmonton; R. G. Drinnan, Edmonton; Frank Wheatley, Blairmore; and, Secretary, G. W. Waistell, Edmonton. No report was made by this Commission up to the end of 1924.

The United Farmers of Alberta. This organization met in annual Convention at Edmonton Jan. 16-18, and emphatically rejected the proposal in resolution for secession of the West from the East. The suggestion was put forward that Alberta should sound out the other Western Provinces on "setting up" a British colony independent of the Eastern Provinces. The resolution was supported by just six delegates. Another motion reminding public

men that the West might yet demand an independent Dominion under the British Crown unless the Natural Resources, Tariff and Freight rates were settled fairly was declared amid applause.

Animated and prolonged discussion on banking reform rocked the Convention for two days. In 1922 the U.F.A. Convention passed a resolution asking the Provincial government to secure a Federal charter for a Provincial bank, including the right to issue notes. Previous conventions had passed resolutions which they had evidently not understood. The 1924 Convention checked up the radical attack on national financial institutions and inflicted decisive defeat on the attacking party. The Provincial government made a special enquiry into the question of a Provincial bank, conducted by Professor D. A. McGibbon, Department of Economics in the University of Alberta, who reported and recommended against the proposal. The Government took that position in the statement to the U.F.A.

Dealing with the question of Rural Credits, the Government stated further that it "viewed with approval the investigation now being held by the Dominion Government in the matter of intermediate and long-term credits. The Provincial Government has intimated its readiness to co-operate in working out reform in this field, and has been giving the matter careful consideration. The Government believes at this time, and under present conditions, it can make its best contribution by directing its attention and its efforts to provision for long-term Rural Credits, and is hopeful that in the very near future, whatever may result from the present Dominion enquiry, it will be able to bring into effect, to some extent at least, a practical long-term credit scheme."

As the discussion developed, it became apparent that the Convention was with the Government and against the special Committee which had its report ready in support of a Provincial bank scheme. George Bevington, a leader of the radical wing, offered a substitute motion, in place of the motion to adopt a report, to defer action and refer the entire question back to the Committee for further conference with the Provincial government. President Wood insisted on a decision on the merits of the Provincial bank itself. On the question being put, the motion to refer back was decisively beaten, and the motion, attached to the Committee report, received only a few votes.

President H. W. Wood took a strong stand against the Provincial bank scheme, describing it as dangerous and "very liable to lead to disaster". There had been intimations in advance of an effort to oust President Wood, but the attitude of the President on the financial issue and the outcome of it in the Convention presaged victory for Mr. Wood, which was later on realized in a decisive vote for his re-election.

The President's annual address was marked by extreme caution regarding economic conditions. The big crop of 1923 had not redeemed the farmers from all difficulty; but that was not possible

in any one year. Following the President's address, the Convention went on record in favour of co-operative marketing of all farm products, and appointed a Committee of seven to survey the entire field of co-operative marketing. H. W. Wood was re-elected President and H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President.

Statements presented to the Convention showed that the membership of the Association was 11,726 at the end of November, 1923, and that dues, since received for 1923, had raised the total to considerably more than 14,200. Later figures showed an increase to 14,466.

The report presented to the U.F.W.A. showed the membership for 1923 at 2,142, as compared with 2,938 in 1922. Mrs. R. B. Gunn was elected President of the U. F. Women of Alberta and Mrs. F. E. Wyman was elected 1st Vice-President.

At the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative League, A. Litt, Bentley, was elected President; F. Freeman, Wetaskiwin, Vice-President, and A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin, Secretary.

The Wheat and Other Pools. The operations of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the first year showed that 34,192,805 bushels of wheat were handled; that \$37,493,475 had been paid growers, and that \$250,000 had been retained as a reserve fund. The pool's average price paid was \$1.02, basis Fort William, No. 1 Northern, less $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per bushel for administration expenses. Satisfactory arrangements were made with elevator companies in Alberta to handle the crop.

All of the Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, who served on the Board during the previous Pool year were re-elected at the Annual Meeting, on Aug. 5, 6, 7. The Directors were: Red Deer, H. W. Wood; Claresholm, O. L. McPherson, M.L.A.; North Calgary, R. N. Mangles; South Calgary, Ben Plumer; Edmonton, W. J. Jackman; Camrose, Lew Hutchinson; Lethbridge, C. C. Jensen.

H. W. Wood was re-elected Chairman of the Board following the Annual Meeting.

The campaign for pool members was continued in the Spring and resulted in securing more contracts. In appearing before the Royal Grain Enquiry, pool managers stated they used the futures markets of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. They sometimes sold cash wheat and bought futures for protection.

The Legislative Assembly authorized the Government of Alberta to give a guarantee to the Wheat pool of the Province up to \$1,000,000 in connection with the contemplated purchase of elevators, but the arrangements made with the existing elevator companies made it unnecessary to assume that liability.

During the year there was more general adoption of co-operative marketing of all farm products, and financial aid was given as far as possible, as in the case of the Wheat Pool at its inception. The Wheat Pool Executive, at its meeting in Calgary, Aug. 7, decided to co-operate with any other agricultural products pool.

A Co-operative Livestock Pool was formed in the late Summer which aimed at handling 2,000 cars of livestock a year, estimating 25 cattle, 80 hogs and 100 sheep to the car. Genuine democratic control and equality of service to all members were regarded as fundamental principles in operation. It was decided to adapt procedure to the locality; in some instances to buy outright; in others to make a large initial payment and sell when and where it was considered advisable. It was determined by the Board that the whole structure of the new organization should rest upon the contract basis, each member to sign a contract for five years, contractors agreeing to form local associations for the sake of efficiency.

At a representative meeting of dairymen, at Red Deer, in August, a dairy products pool was given preliminary organization. A contract form was drawn up by the Pool solicitors, giving the Pool a legal right to all products, milk and cream, delivered in accordance with notice and requirements. It was anticipated the pool would save on butter-fat; would reduce express tolls, overhead costs, and storing in times of production; obtain standardized and steady marketing, and present a united front for legislation. Also it was expected that experts would be brought into service. As 65 per cent. of the dairy products came from North of Red Deer, the head office of the Pool was located at Edmonton. Alberta exported, in 1924, 4,000,000 pounds butter; in 1922, 1,000,000 pounds, and the estimated export for 1925 was 8,000,000 pounds.

**1924 Session;
Finances of
Alberta;
and Departmental
Affairs.**

The 1924 Session of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, which opened Jan. 22 and closed Apr. 12, passed 55 bills into law. The Session was marked by deliberate consideration of some of the more urgent problems, and by cautious proceeding on the part of the Government and members. Notable among the bills passed were the \$3,500,000 Highways bill; a bill for Government Control of Liquor; the Church Union bill; a bill authorizing the University of Alberta to issue bonds for refunding and for the establishment of a sinking fund; a bill abolishing the Electoral District of Clearwater; a bill establishing the Farm Loans Board; a bill incorporating the Alberta Wheat Pool; a bill amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, increasing the disability wages from 55 to 62½ per cent. of the wages earned. The Widows' Allowance was permitted to remain at \$55 per month.

The vacant Electoral District of Clearwater was abolished and the area divided between Peace River, Pembina and Lac St. Anne districts. The procedure of requiring candidates to make a deposit of \$100 at nomination in Provincial elections was sustained. It was also voted that 25 names be required on nomination papers. The new Election Act passed by the House provided for Proportional Representation in the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and

Lethbridge, and for the Single Transferable vote in all single member constituencies. This proposal met with strenuous opposition.

The threatened disallowance of the Mineral Tax Act by the Federal authority led the Government to take a decided stand. It was estimated the Act would bring in \$400,000 a year, and hence disallowance would mean serious loss to the Treasury and disarrangement of Provincial finance. A clause inserted in the New Vehicles and Highways Act, providing for all auto drivers carrying licenses, was summarily thrust out before it had proceeded far in committee. The farmers would not have it.

A bill respecting Co-operative Powers was passed, which was regarded as of great importance for many producers. Under it, any ten agricultural producers could form an association, with or without share capital. Powers might be acquired under the Act to enter into varied forms of trade and for ownership or lease of property. No shareholder would have more than one vote.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the coal industry in the Province, under the Public Enquiries Act. The motion was introduced by P. M. Christopher, Labour member for Rocky Mountain, and given the support of Premier Greenfield and the House.

On Mar. 10, 1924, on motion of W. M. Davidson, M.L.A., Calgary, the Legislative Assembly expressed gratitude to J. B. Collip, M.A., PH.D., University of Alberta, co-discoverer, with Drs. Banting and McLeod and C. H. Best, M.A., of Insulin for treatment of diabetes, for his distinguished services to the University. Premier Greenfield, Hon. J. R. Boyle, and others, spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried by a standing vote.

The Budget Speech. On Mar. 18, 1924, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his Budget speech in the Legislative Assembly. "In the past two years the Government has made reductions in controllable expenditure which no previous Government has made in any comparable degree," was a statement made by Mr. Reid. In the direction of re-payment of debenture debt, during the year, \$326,866 was added to the sinking fund. "In future," said Mr. Reid, "loan renewals will carry full sinking fund payment, sufficient to retire the bonds in 15 years." Dealing with the subject of deficits and taxes, Mr. Reid proceeded: "It should be apparent to the most casual financier that any proposal that would reduce taxation, when the Province, with the most rigid economies, cannot balance the Budget, must be the result of the natural antipathy of all men to taxes and taxation, and cannot be the fruit of mature consideration." As evidence of reduction in administration costs, Mr. Reid reported reduction of 196 in departmental staffs; 23 in public works; 55 in agriculture; 388 in the Attorney-General's Department; 37 in Education; 19 in Municipal affairs, and 12 in Public Health.

"The Province has great resources," Mr. Reid stated, "natural

wealth in vast quantities." But the greatest resource was the people of Alberta, who were steadfast in adversity. It was manhood which put value into resources. "Hold on with courage, the future has great things in store for you," Mr. Reid declared. He estimated the value of farm products for 1923 at \$224,382,000, almost 50 per cent. greater than in 1922, when they were put at \$150,488,000.

The Public Accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, showed a total Revenue of \$10,419,146; a total expenditure of \$10,990,830, with a Deficit of \$571,683. This compared with a deficit of \$2,118,209 in 1921, and \$1,910,302 in 1922. Estimates for 1924 were submitted Mar. 18, and called for: Revenue, \$11,052,345; Expenditure, \$11,711,353, and \$659,008 estimated Deficit.

The Public Telephone system estimated revenue and expenditure were reported on as follows: Revenue, \$2,640,135; Expenditure, \$2,682,233; estimated Deficit, \$52,098.

The Public Accounts of Alberta for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, indicate the Deficit amounted to \$620,841. Under the new system of accounting only revenue collected in cash is taken into the accounts. The returns were: Revenue, \$10,506,627; Expenditure, \$11,127,468, and Net Deficit, \$620,841. The Consolidated Balance Sheet for Dec. 31, 1924, reads: Total Assets, \$159,549,495; Total Liabilities, \$80,177,881; Net Surplus arising from capitalization of subsidies and school lands, \$79,371,613.

The Funded Debt of Alberta was as follows: Gross Debt at Dec. 31, 1923, \$78,522,279; less New York bank balance (\$5,123,413) and Sinking fund (\$1,606,618) \$6,730,031, leaving a Net Debenture debt of \$71,792,249, of which \$49,117,293 was general Debenture Debt and \$22,674,953 was in Telephone investment. The interest on the Public Debt increased \$820,000 for the year, amounting to \$4,042,653, as compared with \$3,221,913 in 1922. The Government discontinued the amusement tax, leaving it to the municipalities.

Hon. C. R. Mitchell, former Provincial Treasurer, and later in the year elected Liberal leader to succeed Hon. J. R. Boyle, reviewing the financial statement, said it was "staggering in possibilities for financial disaster". If the Government had not converted \$444,564, accumulated liquor profits prior to December, 1921, and translated that sum into the general fund, the 1923 actual Deficit would have been \$1,631,684. The Deficit, as stated by the Provincial Treasurer, should have been \$688,438, Mr. Mitchell claimed, by addition of the Telephone deficit of \$116,755.

The net returns for motor licenses in 1923 of \$711,018, earmarked for roads, yielded the general treasury \$298,681 over and above \$412,336 spent on roads. It had, therefore, been utilized to reduce the Actual deficit by that much, Mr. Mitchell stated. It was also put forward by Mr. Mitchell that \$1,033,356 had been paid into the Treasury out of the Liquor profits, of which only

\$388,792 were profits for 1923, and \$444,564 accumulated profits prior to the end of 1921, the year when the Government took office.

The proposal of Hon. J. R. Boyle to eliminate the Supplementary Revenue Tax, from which the Treasury benefited by \$1,560,000, was defeated.

The United Church Bill. As in all the Western Provinces, the United Church of Canada Bill went through the Legislative Assembly by a decisive vote, the Opposition being lively, but not strong. Members were keen in defence of the Presbyterian minority opposed to union, quietly determined to see the Bill through without any unnecessary changes. The Opposition argued against passing the Bill in advance of action by the Parliament of Canada. An amendment providing for the Act coming into force on proclamation of the Lieut.-Governor met the objection as to doubt of the outcome at Ottawa. The motion for 12 months' hoist had three votes in support.

The debate on the second reading was able and comprehensive, though interest lagged toward the end. The view prevailed with these men, who had seen the union of churches in communities all over Alberta being accomplished for years back, that there had been too much talk about the rights of the minority and too little about the rights of the majority and of the community; that the votes of 1911 and 1915 and subsequent action had been constitutional and fair; that it was not up to the Legislative Assembly to decide on the merits of Church Union itself, but only to be sure the procedure had been in accord with legal provision for the churches concerned, and that the rights of the minority were protected. These things done, it was in order for action to implement the decision and purpose of the majority.*

Agricultural Committee Enquiry. An enquiry was made by the Agricultural Committee of the House into exchanges and marketing of livestock, and into the question of credits and mortgage loans. During the meetings of the Committee, Attorney-General Brownlee, in the course of an outline of the Government policy regarding mortgage loans, stated that the Government were considering amendments to the Tax Recovery Act whereby the Province, instead of the municipality, would take title to lands forfeited for non-payment of taxes, and extending the period for redemption.

During the year there was considerable cross-firing between the Government of Alberta and representatives of the Mortgage and Loans Association over existing laws in relation to investments and collections. The Tax Recovery Act was a particular object for special attack.

In a statement in February, Premier Greenfield said the Government had held several conferences with representatives of the

* NOTE: At its final meeting, the Presbyterian Synod of Alberta voted decisively for entering the United Church of Canada, by 76 to 3.

financial houses. A number of such representatives had admitted the situation was not so serious as stated in the propaganda issued by the financial interests. He had made enquiries in the East while there and was led to the conclusion that some of the propaganda had not originated in the East. Attorney-General Brownlee insisted that the claim of financial men that legislation passed by the present Government was driving capital out of the Province was emphatically not true. Hon. C. R. Mitchell introduced a motion in the Legislative Assembly calling for an enquiry by a select Committee of the House into the entire situation of credits and loans. The motion was voted down 38 to 15.

W. T. Creighton, representing the Alberta Mortgage and Loans Association, appeared before the Agricultural committee, and reviewed legislation passed in recent years which made investors apprehensive. He denied the claim that it was adverse economic conditions of recent years which had made the financial men cautious, holding that it was the enactment through a period of years of various acts tending in one direction which had been the cause of fear to investors. Farmer members adhered to the view, however, that it was the adverse conditions, and not legislation, which had affected the financial men. Some of the points made by Mr. Creighton were:

"That the chief drawback to the investment of capital in Alberta has been the practice of governments in altering the status of first mortgages after money has been loaned;

"That, whereas, twenty-five loan and investment companies were doing business in Alberta in 1915, at present there are only four companies now loaning money, of which this is one;

"That the abolition of the personal covenant from mortgages was one of the worst features of all legislation;

"That the present Government did pass one great remedial piece of legislation at its first Session in the Crop Shares Act, but last Session failed to take any further remedial steps."

On behalf of the Association, Mr. Creighton urged the Government of Alberta to take steps to create public sentiment which would enable them to provide remedial legislation governing investment of money in the Province, reinvesting mortgages with proper recourses and restoring the sanctity and inviolability of a mortgage contract.

Conferences were held at Edmonton between members of the Legislative Assembly, representatives of the U.F.A., and of the Mortgage companies. The effort was unofficial and tended to promote a better understanding all round.

The Alberta Liquor Act. This Act went into effect May 10, 1924, with 20 vendors of beer and two liquor stores in Calgary and Edmonton. The Administration of the Act was to be under a Commission, with a manager in charge of the liquor trading business, and (2) one in charge of licenses, private vendors and clubs. The Commission was to do all buying, locate the Government shops and fix prices. Commenting on the Bill, *The Edmonton*

Bulletin of Feb. 18, 1924, said: "The Liquor Commission under the Bill as it stands will be more autocratic than any other head of a Government department or undertaking. Within the broad limits of the legislation, the Chairman of the Board will be a Kaiser." The War veterans were all for clubs, the argument being that the net revenue would be used for benevolence.

Under the law, Government shops were to be open until 8 p.m. Hotels having beer licenses might keep open until 10 p.m., closing at 9 p.m. Saturdays. The Commission might grant, refuse or cancel permits, but no permits were to be required for purchase of beer in licensed places by the glass. No permits might be issued to minors. All hard liquor was to be sold under permit in Government shops, permits costing \$2 per year. Beer might be sold by clubs, under regulations of the Commission. Local option provisions were carried in the Bill, calling for 25 per cent. petitions. Sixty per cent. was required to get a re-vote; local option might be carried on a straight majority. All liquor over 4½ per cent. alcohol content was required to be sold by a Government vendor and under permit.

Profits of liquor sales by Government vendors and other revenue were divided, 35 per cent. going to the municipalities, according to population, or on the basis of the Supplementary Revenue Act. The breweries were to pay a tax of 12½ cents per gallon on all beer sales. The cash and carry system was in use by the Commission. Railway dining-cars were licensed to sell beer \$100 per car. Beer licenses for hotels were to cost \$100 to \$400, according to population.

Municipal Affairs. The operation of the Tax Recovery Act in 1923 led to payment of an amount of back taxes on lands all over the Province. There was for a time much trepidation publicly over the situation created, in which the charge of confiscation was freely cast. In connection with the sale of lands for non-payment of taxes between March and June, 1924, some 42,379 *caveats* were filed. By Dec. 1, the major portion of the *caveats* had been removed by payment of taxes. There remained two classes of land: (1) those lands where the owners had been unable to realize up to that time on the 1923 crop, and (2) land which owners, for various reasons, had practically abandoned. The year 1924 saw greatly improved revenue by municipalities. The revenue of the Department of Municipal Affairs showed a total of \$2,522,695 from the municipalities, as follows: Supplementary Revenue Act, \$1,560,979; Wild Lands Tax, \$546,593; and Education Tax Act, \$214,592.

The Calgary Tax rate was struck at 44 mills for 1924, as compared with 49.82 in 1923. The Assessment for 1924 was \$57,894,183, as compared with the 1923 figure of \$59,656,292, being a reduction of \$1,762,109. Calgary and Edmonton were given the right, for one year, by the Legislative Assembly, to tax autos up to

\$15 a car. This was opposed by the Auto and Good Roads Association.

A determined effort was made in Edmonton to substantially reduce the tax rate and bring down the total expenditure to a level in fair proportion to population and the business transacted. The Committee worked out a plan, which was submitted to Council. A public meeting was held, at which citizens and community organizations expressed the need for reduction in expenditure and lower tax rate. The City Council struck a rate of 41 mills for 1924, as compared with 40 mills in 1923.

Highways, Public Works Department. During 1924 twelve crews were at work on bridges, ten on timber and two on steel and concrete. They accounted for construction of 296 bridges, maintenance of 144, being 340 in all. June floods caused considerable damage, especially in the Crow's Nest district. Expenditure exceeded appropriations by \$78,560. There are 58 ferries operated by the Government and three others of private ownership. The main Highway construction programme of 1923 consisted only of the most urgent work, owing to limited appropriation. An important experiment was carried out in the Edmonton-St. Albert road, using McMurray bituminous sands and gravel, five stretches being laid, each containing a different percentage of tar sands and gravel, with a view to ascertain relative values.

Capital expenditure for the year was: Bridges, \$328,560; Ferry service, \$18,147; Main highways, \$54,025; Total, \$400,732. The Department was working to a Good Roads programme spread over five years, calling for expenditure of \$3,500,000 of Provincial funds, supplemented by a grant of \$1,500,000 from the Federal treasury. A total of 2,575 miles of highways was projected into the programme, of which 1,975 were already constructed, but needed improvement. It was considered necessary to build roads into the Peace River district from Edmonton, west to Edson, south to Calgary, and to help improve the Banff-Windermere road. Sinking fund and interest were to be provided for out of the \$650,000 set aside annually from automobile license revenue.

Department of Public Health. Organized five years ago, this Department gave proof of capacity and enlarged scope during 1924. The charge of the mental hospital at Ponoka was transferred from the Department of Public Works, only responsibility for the building remaining with the latter Department. The home and training school for mental defectives was also transferred from the Department of Education. Financial conditions prevented the Hospitals branch from expanding accommodation. In 1923, 61 hospitals received grants, amounting to \$256,455, for 512,911 hospital days. Homes for soldiers' children were maintained at three points.

An important feature of the Department's activities was the work of the Provincial sanitary engineer, to whom all plans and

specifications for waterworks and sewers were submitted for approval. Sanitary arrangements for public buildings were given special attention. A thorough revision of the health regulations was made, and many new regulations added. During 1922, 405 bacteriological examinations of water were made, and 251 samples given chemical examinations; dairying was given special attention, as were also meats and food stuffs. Five sanitary inspectors were on constant duty. In 1924, 10,523 babies and children of pre-school age were at Child Welfare clinics conducted by Department nurses; and 12,998 visits were made.

At the Annual meeting of the Alberta Hospitals Association, Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, Deputy Minister of Health, stated that the Provincial Government recognized that a measure of greater relief must be afforded the hospitals of the Province. The solution was engaging the attention of the Government. He also stated the Government had under consideration a scheme to care for incurables now being looked after by the municipalities.

Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowance. Captain A. C. McLeod, Director of Child Welfare, reported that 279 cases of neglected children were dealt with during the year; 180 were made wards; 51 were left with the parents, who were reprimanded; 37 children were placed under the probation officer; and 5 were sent to institutions. Of the 180 made wards, 96 were illegitimate.

The Alberta Federation of Labour requested amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act which would provide for larger compensation to widows and children. Captain McLeod estimated \$72 as fair income for a widow and three children for a month. The amount then being paid was \$57.50, as compared with Ontario's \$70 and the Federal pension of \$90. The rate in the mining industry of Alberta was 3 per cent., and in B.C., \$3.75 per cent. A bill was introduced in the Legislature fixing the rate at 62½ per cent. of wages earned by the man, in place of 55 per cent. An Order-in-Council, dated Dec. 27, 1924, fixed minimum wages for women at \$12.50. Beginners were to receive \$6 for four months, \$8 for 8 months, and \$10 for 12 months, after which \$12.50. Wages and time for learners varied, all being fixed by the Board.

The Report of the administration of the Mothers' Allowance fund showed that 594 mothers were receiving allowance as at Dec. 31, 1923, and that 758 had been cared for during the year. The total sum expended for 1923 was \$242,686. Administration of the "Children of Unmarried Parents Act" was reported on and showed 137 cases, of which 58 cases requested action; 11 cases were settled, and 12 cases were under investigation.

Railways in Alberta in 1924. The Government decided not to undertake any railway construction during the year, leaving it to the two big railway systems of Canada to plan and carry out any extensions required. The Minister of Railways, Hon. V. W. Smith, explained that the four extensions called for; 15 miles on

the Lacombe and Northwestern, at \$375,000; 25-mile extension from Busby on the E. D. and B. C., \$625,000; 10-mile extension on Central Canada Railway, \$250,000; and 10-mile extension from Grand Prairie, at a cost of \$250,000; a total of \$1,500,000, with a further programme of \$2,350,000. Mr. Smith reported the net loss on operation on the A. & G. W. as \$16,009 in 1923, as compared with \$68,139 in 1922. He defended Waterways being continued as the terminus of the line.

The Report of the Deputy Minister of Railways for 1924 showed actual new railway construction in Alberta amounting to 44 miles, distributed as follows: Canadian Pacific Railway (Boundary to Schuler), 15 miles; Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway (Grande Prairie Branch), 15 miles; Central Canada Railway, 13 miles; Canadian National Railways, 1 mile. The amount expended on the E. D. & B. C. extension to Dec. 31, 1924, was \$361,843, with outstanding accounts of \$17,000, making the total cost at \$378,843, an average cost per mile of \$25,300. The amount expended on the Central Canada extension to Dec. 31, 1924, was \$288,978, plus outstanding accounts of \$17,000, making a total cost of \$305,978, an average of approximately \$23,500 per mile.

Application for reduction in rates out of the Peace River district was brought to the attention of the Railway Board and dismissed. Following this a voluntary reduction in rates on grain was granted by the Company. This reduction covered from points north of Falher and Springburn to Fort William, and from points north of Belloy and Grimshaw to Vancouver for export. These reductions graduated from ½ cent to 5 cents per bushel of grain.

The Railway Mileage of Alberta in 1924 was as follows:

Railway	Miles
Canadian Pacific Railway	2,009
Canadian National Railway	1,973
Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway	423
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway	282
Central Canadian Railway	86
Lacombe and Northwestern Railway	49
Total	4,822

Alberta Government Telephones. The Report of the Alberta Government Telephones for 1924 showed that the demand for new service was met by installation of 904 telephones. There were no additions to the Toll Plant line during the year, but, due to transfers and replacements, the plant was increased by \$47,006. Rural plant extensions accounted for 217 telephones added to the system under new extension work, and for 1101 telephones added to the system on routine work.

	1923	1924
Revenue	\$2,361,468	\$2,399,079
Operating Expenditure	1,287,722	1,242,842
Net Revenue	1,073,745	1,156,237
(plus sundry earnings, minus fixed charges and depreciation)		
Total deficit	116,755	123,712

After the bountiful harvest of grain reaped in 1923 the returns from the land in 1924 were meagre in comparison. But the better prices paid for all grain more than compensated the fortunate farmers who had a fair crop and, in not a few districts, gave a revenue from the land equal to and, in some instances, greater than the previous year. The estimate made on values by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for Alberta for three years follows:

	1922	1923	1924
Value	\$94,946,000	\$151,040,000	\$159,759,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat yield	64,976,000	144,834,000	61,312,000
Oats	35,519,000	114,997,000	60,972,000
Barley	6,238,000	14,774,000	10,293,000
Rye	6,187,000	7,640,000	3,206,000
Flax	88,700	156,000	55,900

In Alberta, as in the other Prairie Provinces, it was found that the crop of 1924 was cheaper to handle than one in a year like 1923, with plenty of straw. In addition to the values placed on farm products in grain, the varied products of Alberta outside of grain are estimated as worth an additional \$50,000,000 a year. In 1923 they were estimated at \$53,000,000, and, in 1922, at \$50,000,000. On that basis the crop of 1924 was worth \$200,000,000 to Alberta.

The average yield for the three years, two large and one small, was:

	1915	1923	1924
Wheat	33·29	28·	11·
Oats	57·66	50·	24·
Barley	34·11	38·5	25·
Rye	24·14	19·19	10·
Flax	13·96	10·4	3·7

Dairy products for 1923, 75 creameries, 17,868,853 pounds butter. For 1924, from 89 creameries (estimated), 22,335,000 pounds butter, or a yearly increase of 25 per cent., with a selling value of \$7,035,400. The figures for cheese factory production showed that the 12 factories in operation during 1924 manufactured 1,714,790 pounds.

Total Agricultural Production.

Grain, Roots, Fodder Crops	\$159,759,000
Livestock and Meats	20,772,593
Dairy Products	22,928,750
Poultry products sold	8,916,000
Game and Furs, estimated	2,000,000
Horticultural and Garden Products	1,500,000
Honey, Alfalfa and Wool	267,642
Total	\$216,243,985

Live Stock Conditions. The Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association was held in Calgary, Mar. 25. Important resolutions were passed, among which were: (1) requesting the Federal government to exert all possible pressure to open up the United States markets for Canadian cattle; (2) acknowledging the well-timed effort and encouraging results ob-

tained through action of the Federal Livestock branch; (3) for changes in the Federal Income tax so that account be taken of losses, as well as gains, over a five-year period; and (4) for special efforts to be rid of the predatory animals from Montana.

The election of officers for the coming season took place later in the day. The complete slate of officers were: P. Burns, Calgary, Hon. President; D. E. Riley, High River, President; A. E. Cross, Calgary, first Vice-President; M. J. Stapleton, Jenner, second Vice-President; J. M. Dillon, Calgary, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer. The Directors: W. H. McIntyre, Magrath; D. P. McDonald, Cochrane; James Mitchell, Medicine Hat; F. V. Bennis, High River; Geo. G. Ross, Avalon; Roderick R. McCleay, High River; H. Norman Shepard, High River.

Officers of other Livestock Associations were:

Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association: President, O. A. Boggs, Daysland; Vice-President, John Wilson, Innisfail; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Bellew, Calgary.

Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association: President, J. G. Clark, Clark Manor; 1st Vice-President, W. H. Wallace, Viking; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Stark, Edmonton.

Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association: President, George Ball, West Salisbury; 1st Vice-President, W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Stark, Edmonton.

Alberta Swine Breeders' Association: President, W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Stark, Edmonton.

The Prince of Wales sent 8 thoroughbred horses out on the *Montclare* to his ranch for the purpose of encouraging stockmen and farmers generally to raise pure-bred stock. W. L. Carlyle, manager of the ranch, selected the horses.

One of the events of the year in livestock circles was the round-up of wild horses in June. Frank Wolff's outfit of three squadrons of cowboys moved out from Bassano north and on, riding across and wheeling about on a far-flung line to clean up the wild, untamed cayuse type, which had made it difficult for the enterprising horse-breeders. The wild horses travelled in bands of ten to fifteen, each stallion with his own, for control of which he was ready to fight any intruder. These battles were said to be very vicious, usually ending in the death of the vanquished. A thousand wild horses were daily rounded up into the corral, until 23,000 in all had passed through. The result of the round-up was that there was not an unbranded horse left loose and no wild stallion at large.

At the Vermilion School of Agriculture, designed by the Hon. George Hoadley for the training of British youths in agriculture, there were 49 students. The course comprised 5 months spent at the school, to be followed by 7 months or more on an Alberta farm. The majority of boys were High School graduates, and some had a year or more at Oxford or Cambridge.

Transportation via Vancouver. Transportation rates continued to be a live issue throughout the year. The Port of Van-

couver grew in the estimation of Alberta by reason mainly of the greatly increased volume of the 1923 crop moved out that way. The agitation continued for a better rate to Vancouver on grain and, in sympathy with the British Columbia demands, for equalized rates through the Mountains. Discussing this question, *The Edmonton Journal* said editorially:

"The difficulties that have arisen in connection with the establishment of cargo rates at Vancouver may prove a blessing in disguise if they arouse Alberta to a proper sense of its interest in the administration of that port. They should not cause any permanent weakening of confidence in the west-bound route for grain on the part of the people of this Province, nor any slackening of their concern in the general development of outgoing and incoming traffic by way of the Pacific and the Panama Canal.

"Their welfare is linked up indissolubly with its development? The high hopes that have been founded upon it must not be jeopardized. It is as a national, rather than as a local, port that Vancouver should have its interests promoted. Serving the whole of Western Canada, as it may, the utmost care ought to be exercised in order to assure the construction of only such facilities as are necessary, with the maximum efficiency and the minimum cost, so that fixed charges and operating expenses may be kept within a proper limit.

"With grain likely to be the chief item of export, and Alberta certain to import *via* Vancouver increasing quantities, this Province is entitled to representation on either the Harbour Commission or on an advisory board, such as now exists in connection with the Port of Montreal."

The cattle trade with Japan brought encouragement. A shipment of 28 cattle was speedily followed by another of 60 head. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, reported that the future trade in livestock with Japan depended upon two things: (1) the rate of exchange between Japan and Canada, and (2) the cost of ocean space. The cost of shipping cattle in 1924 was approximately \$100 per head, \$75 ocean freight, \$20 for stall and \$5 for attendant. Mr. Craig predicted substantial and steady development of the market if the *yen* kept at a parity of 52 cents.

Increase of 6 cents per ton cargo rate on grain by the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners after Sept. 1 was the subject of a protest by Premier Greenfield of Alberta. It was claimed by the Board of Harbour Commissioners, in reply, that charges for handling bulk grain at Vancouver were 26 per cent. lower than Seattle; 20 per cent. lower than Astoria, Oregon; and 18 per cent. lower than bulk grain at Port Arthur and Fort William.

Mines. The total Mining products for 1924 were estimated at \$22,749,662, as compared with \$31,287,536 in 1923. The difference was due mainly to the miners' strike, which kept 50 per cent. of the miners idle for over six months.

The Coal Production of Alberta for 1924 was 5,203,713 tons, as compared with 6,884,538 tons in 1923. Over 2,000,000 tons were exported from the Province in 1923.

Knowledge of the coal wealth of the Province was increased during 1924, especially of the foothills area, with detailed informa-

tion on location. The decreased production in 1924 was due to the strike, which started in the Drumheller area Apr. 1, and continued until Oct. 18. In the month of November alone the production amounted to 603,637 tons in Alberta. The year's production included 3,096,660 tons domestic coal; 591,946 tons sub-bituminous coal; and 1,515,107 tons bituminous coal.

The strike entailed an estimated loss of \$4,500,000 wages and \$6,000,000 in production. In the end, the men accepted a reduction in wages of \$1.17 per day contract work and 90 cents for day workers. The agreement was for three years, but subject to six months' notice of cancellation.

Work in Alberta during 1924 by the Mines Branch, Department of Interior, included topographical surveys of extensive areas, examining and sampling principal outcrops, mining of trial shipments, laying demonstration pavements; and a study of methods adapted to recovery of bitumen from the crude bituminous sands. The Athabasca and Clearwater valleys continued the chief topographical features of the areas underlain by bituminous sands.

On Aug. 25, *The Calgary Herald* printed an interview with Dr. J. W. Gregory, Professor of Geology in Glasgow University, depreciating the prospects in the Alberta field. He was, however, inclined to regard the bituminous sands as a valuable asset.

Alberta Oil Fields. Active drilling operations were carried on through 1924 in several parts of the Province. Encouragement was given the promoters, who struck oil in a number of places, Irma, Wainwright, Fabyan, all of which proved that the Imperial Oil Co., which operated through the Northwest Company, had not misplaced faith in its experts. The Wainwright fields were a scene of great interest, this being the most northerly point in the Province where drilling operations were carried on with good hopes of success. In the far north field at Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie River, a party arrived late in the season with an additional outfit and set to work drilling a new well near the famous Discovery well, 53 miles north of Fort Norman. Operations were continued in the Turner Valley with varying success. In October strikes were made which gave excellent promise for the field.

Hudson's Bay Company Extension. In the Spring of 1924 an important deal was made, by which the Hudson's Bay Company took over all the fur posts of Lamsons, Limited, a trading company operating in north Alberta and the Northwest Territories, some 14 posts in all, commencing at Chipewyan and reaching on to the delta of the Mackenzie River, with others on the Great Bear Lake and Liard River. The Hudson's Bay Company also acquired the stock of the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Company of Edmonton, which operated a large river fleet of boats on the north rivers and lakes. In June a 30-foot boat, designed for river navigation and for the purpose of fire-fighting on the Athabasca, was launched. Others of the same type were built for the Peace and Slave Rivers.

Other Incidents. As a result of special efforts to fill up the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation district a party of 50 Hollanders and 3 Swiss families arrived in the Province in May. Throughout the year settlers were arriving and care was taken by Federal and Provincial officials to locate all who came.

Rev. John McKechnie, of Rocky Mountain House, spoke to the Presbyterian Synod of Alberta on the need of organized effort to promote immigration of people from Great Britain who were members and adherents of the Church, making special reference to the party from the Hebrides brought out during the year. A Board was formed in the Province for the purpose of welcoming new women settlers. It was composed of Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the United Farm Women; Mrs. V. Barss, Convener of the Immigration Committee of the Women's Institutes; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, of Macleod, President of the Provincial Council of Women; Miss Edna Kells, of Edmonton, Press representative; and Miss McMillan, Chairman.

The Calgary stampede week, ending July 12, was attended by 167,279 people, which was 30,000 more than in 1923.

Spillers, Limited, an English milling and shipping concern, absorbed the Alberta Flour Mills at Calgary and proceeded to enlarge the plant to make it into a 10,000-barrel mill. The annual payroll of the Company was estimated at \$400,000 in Calgary.

**Educational
Organiza-
tions;
Institutions
of Higher
Education.**

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta School Trustees' Association was held at Edmonton, Feb. 6-7. Particular attention was paid by the delegates in committee and by discussion to operation and administration costs of schools. There was a decided feeling against all increased expenditure in new buildings or for operation expenses. One resolution passed called on the Provincial Government to investigate the present system of financing education in the Province, with the object of reporting on the respective obligation of individuals and municipalities.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Hon. President, Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education; Hon. Vice-President, Alderman William Rea, of Edmonton; a past President, T. O. King, re-elected without opposition; First Vice-President, F. H. Herbert, re-elected by a large vote; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. E. Lovering, of Lethbridge.

Executive: H. C. Wingate, of Cayley, for Rural and Village Section; B. F. Souch, of Medicine Hat, for City Section; Gerald Brown, of Cardston, for Town Section; J. J. Murray, of Edmonton, for Separate School Section; W. C. Haynes, of Parkland, for Consolidated Section. Members at large: J. V. Power, of Trochu, and Mrs. W. C. Short, of Irvington S. D., Edmonton P.O., for Rural and Village.

The Alberta Teachers' Alliance held its Annual Meeting at Calgary Apr. 23-24. A budget of \$12,500 was adopted for the year. Numerous resolutions were passed, among them being one expressing the conviction of the Alliance that the resolutions of the Alberta Municipal Union on taxation were contrary to the policy of general education, and would involve radical change in the system and purpose of education as at present recognized. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, W. W. Scott, B.A.; Vice-President, S. R. Tompkins, B.A.; District Representatives: Calgary, F. Parker; Edmonton, H. L.

Humphries; North Alberta, J. McCrae; Southeast Alberta, C. Reilly; Southwestern Alberta, J. Stevenson, B.A.

On Sept. 20, 1924, Donald Cameron, M.L.A., stated, in a public address at Innisfail, that the cost of university education had been reduced from \$927 per pupil in 1921, to \$545 in 1923.

University of Alberta. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, registration at the Provincial University was 1,341; of which 736 were in Arts and Science; 117 in Applied Science; 200 in Medicine; 109 in Law; 158 Agriculture, and 46 in Pharmacy. Of this registration, 700 were Canadians; 205 British Empire, all parts; 193 United States, and 57 from foreign countries

In the department of Philosophy, special courses, which proved popular, were arranged in psychology designed for teachers. A class was also started in Calgary for each week-end. A director of Medical services for students was appointed, Dr. E. L. Pope, and a resident physician, Dr. J. W. Scott. Satisfactory results in improved health of students was the report.

Valuable research work was carried on.* A separate plant for bituminous sands was established on the A. and G. W. line on a semi-commercial basis. A field party conducted a survey of the principal bituminous sand deposits in the Athabasca region. Dr. J. A. Allan had two parties out in the foothills and another in the Drumheller field. The faculty of Agriculture continued to investigate along practical lines. Important research work was done by Dr. Robert W. Boyle, Department of Physics, in determining ocean depths, distance of seashores and detection of icebergs. The vessel for the work was provided by the Government of Canada, and a report was made to the National Research Council. The British Admiralty placed value on the result.

The report of the College of Agriculture showed 33 per cent. of graduates now engaged in farming; 33 per cent. in Government service of one kind and another, the remainder doing research work or teaching in other educational institutions. Seventeen of the latter were engaged in doing graduate work at the College.

At the annual Convocation, May 15, 1924, 150 degrees were conferred. On this occasion, Dr. H. M. Tory, the President, announced gifts of \$525,000 during the year, of which \$500,000 was from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Concordia College, Edmonton. This College closed its third school year, 1923-24, with an enrolment of 48 students. Three permanent teachers and one assistant constituted the staff. The purpose of this junior college, founded in 1921 by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, is to prepare Canadian boys for the ministry in Canada. The curriculum of the High school department is based on the course of studies for High schools in the Province of Alberta, to which is added thorough instruction in religion, Latin, Greek and German. In September, 1924, the question of location, for three years a mooted matter, was finally decided in favour of Edmonton by the synodical Board of Directors. In November, the so-called Fraser Estate, on the south side of the City Park and Fair Grounds, comprising approximately ten acres, was secured as the future site. Messrs. MacDonald and Magoon, of Edmonton, were appointed architects; and steps were taken to erect the first wing of the new group at a cost of \$147,000. Rev. A. H. Schwermann was Principal.

* NOTE.—See page 430 for Motion in Legislative Assembly re J. B. Collip, M.A., Ph.D.

**British
Columbia
Politics,
Elections,
and the
P. G. E.
Enquiry.**

The unique strong life of the Pacific Coast Province of British Columbia was never more apparent than in the year 1924, which was one of exceptional political activity and of marked progress in material affairs. The opening part of the year was enlivened politically by serious charges levelled against prominent men in the two old Parties by the new Provincial party, which continued to be an active factor until after the Provincial elections on June 20. On that fateful day all three Party leaders, John Oliver, Liberal; W. J. Bowser, Conservative, and A. D. McRae, Provincial, went down to defeat. On Aug. 23, Hon. John Oliver was elected for Nelson city by a majority of 338. With a support scarcely equal to the combined votes of the other three groups in the House, he met the Legislative Assembly in November, and, in a six weeks' Session, carried through some important legislation. The three Provincial members and the Labour group were inclined to give the Government the benefit of their support on critical occasions, which tided them over. The attack on the Government, which had been very severe in the first half of the year, slackened up after the Nelson Bye-election, and was quite moderate during the Session.

Following the Provincial election, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Conservative leader, retired from politics and resumed his practice of law and other private business connections. For twenty years Mr. Bowser was an important figure in the politics of British Columbia. He came to the Province in 1891 from New Brunswick and began the practice of law. In 1903 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and re-elected in the five succeeding elections. In 1907 he became a Minister in the McBride government, and in 1915, on acceptance of the office of Agent-General at London by Sir Richard McBride, Mr. Bowser was made Premier. In the elections of 1916 the Bowser government was defeated, and after that event Hon. Mr. Bowser took over the leadership of the Opposition. In the election of 1924, 17 Conservatives were returned. This was the opportunity Mr. Bowser had sought during recent years, and, in August, 1924, he called the Party members-elect together, offered his resignation as leader, proffering his best assistance to his successor, R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt, was duly chosen, and, in the first Session of the 16th Legislature, which met in November, he displayed capacity and moderation as a leader.

Maj.-General A. D. McRae brought conspicuous talent and capacity for organization into the campaign, and while the actual result in members elected was small, the broad effect of the Reform movement on the old Parties was regarded as making for permanent betterment. Maj.-General McRae received 9,008 votes, against 9,071, next above him, in Vancouver.

The election was conducted with much energy by all Parties. When the date was announced, May 8, the Conservative leader immediately entered protest at the short time allowed for a cam-

paign, but he lost no time in getting into it, and, from the start, was a splendid fighter, having solid support of his Party. The Government appealed on its policy of development of the Resources of the Province, intimated the P. G. E. Railway would be disposed of and made much of the freight rates fight for equalized rates. The Provincial party pursued tactics of persistent flanking attacks; advocated economy; reduction of the Legislature from 48 to 24 members, with reduced indemnities all round and lower salaries for Ministers.

The P. G. E. Railway and the Royal Commission of Enquiry. This Railway, projected to run northeast from Vancouver to Prince George and beyond, but which consisted of interior divisions only, was the subject of keen discussion and consideration in political circles, and generally throughout the Province during 1924. The line was being operated at a loss of \$285,000 a year, and it was expected that time and much capital would be required to complete it. The Government conceived the plan of turning the road over to the C.N.R. for operation as part of the Canadian National system, and, after conference with Sir Henry Thornton, M. H. McLeod, chief Engineer of the C.N.R., and formerly General Manager of the Canadian Northern, went over the route and made his report.

Mr. McLeod's recommendations, like those of Engineer Sullivan of the C.P.R., was for the abandonment of the Howe Sound division from Squamish to Lillooet, no mention being made of the North Vancouver to Squamish division. He also suggested: the substitute of water transportation on the Anderson and Seaton Lakes for local traffic and tourists; connection of the line from Clinton with Ashcroft, on the main line of the C.N.R.; completion of the Road north from Quesnel into Prince George. This report was not officially confirmed, but the recommendations were publicly known. The Vancouver Board of Trade and business interests generally were desirous of seeing the line completed for purposes of development and trade with the new North and Peace River district. It was originally planned to extend the line north to Stewart and, with a branch line, swing round through the Pine or some equally good pass into the Peace River district.

When the Government met the 16th Legislative Assembly in November, Premier Oliver presented a resolution authorizing the Government to dispose of the P. G. E. The resolution carried, but not until the Government had conceded to the Opposition the point that no deal would be consummated until the terms were submitted to the Legislature for ratification. No statute was passed, and the matter rested there. Up to the end of 1924 the Province of British Columbia had invested \$28,125,040 in the P. G. E., and, in addition, the loss on operating amounted to \$1,798,883.

A Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, owned and operated by the Government of British

Columbia, was appointed by the Oliver government in the person of Mr. Justice W. A. Gallihier, of the Court of Appeal, Feb. 20, 1924. The charges were framed by the Provincial party, and were three in number: (1) That Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines in the Oliver government, received \$50,000 from the contractors of the P. G. E. for campaign funds of the Party; (2) that Hon. W. J. Bowser, Opposition leader, also received \$50,000 from the Construction Company of the P. G. E. for campaign fund purposes; (3) that there was general incompetence and gross waste of public money in connection with the building of the Railway and with the contract made on a cost plus basis by the Oliver government with the Northern Construction Company. Heavy legal talent represented all parties.

The formal charges were based upon statements made by E. J. Rossiter, formerly P. G. E. construction accountant for the Government, who was the first witness called. He stated that the contractors had been financed by the Government, and that unverified monthly accounts were regularly paid by the latter; that the 5½ per cent. commission was paid right along, rather than at the end of the job. The evidence showed there had been much friction between the Government engineer, A. F. Proctor, and the witness. Mr. Rossiter said he had taken exception to the way the accounts had been kept. The next witness, E. B. McLennan, accountant for the Northern Construction company, was unable to explain why the 1920 ledger was missing. He suggested it might have been lost when the Company's offices were transferred in that year in Vancouver. E. B. Boyd, treasurer of the Construction Company, testified the ledger had been lost long before there was any talk of an Enquiry. A. F. Proctor, formerly chief engineer for the Government, testified that construction accounts had been properly kept, and that an efficient supervision of work and of material used had been maintained. He denied having favoured any firm in the purchase of supplies. The Construction Company had made only legitimate profit, Mr. Proctor said. He was not in favour of the cost plus system, but it was the best bargain which had been made for any railroad in Canada or the United States in that period.

Premier Oliver had declined to regard as confidential the letters which Rossiter had sent to him, and was impressed with the personal situation as between the two men. The Commissioner declined to call Mr. Bowser or Mr. Sloan to testify against themselves in the absence of any evidence in support of the charges. Premier Oliver voluntarily went on the stand, and Mr. Bowser did the same, as also did Mr. Sloan. All three denied any knowledge of money having been passed, and the Premier stoutly defended the Administration. Mr. Oliver had been Minister of Railways at the time when it was alleged the irregularities occurred, in 1918-20, and there were frequent sallies between him and Sir Charles Tupper, counsel for the Provincial party. The Premier said he had brought the charges before a public Enquiry because they had created an intolerable atmosphere in the Province. He

negated the suggestion that the Attorney-General could have dealt with the charges, seeing he was a director of the Railway.

The Sullivan report was a disturbing factor with the Premier. Sir Charles brought out statements which were designed to show that a portion of the road north of Clinton, which had been estimated by Engineer Proctor at \$4,000,000, had cost \$7,866,000. Mr. Oliver admitted if he had had to do it again he would have used a different system of construction accounts. The charge was made by P. J. Finnerty, a sub-contractor, in his evidence, that the Government dishonestly paid \$54,000 to the Northern Construction company in respect to a cribbing contract. He swore that he had been deprived of \$10,000 of his legitimate profit of \$25,000 made on a cribbing contract.

A. W. Vassar, formerly Government divisional engineer of the P. G. E., characterized Finnerty's story about the profits as "a fairy tale". The reports of inside information leaking in from overseas were investigated; neither Brig.-General J. W. Stewart nor D'Arcy Tate, counsel for the Railway contractors, had any knowledge of the affairs charged. The finding of the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Galliher, completely cleared the Government and Hon. W. J. Bowser. It read:

"I find nothing in the evidence in this enquiry to warrant the imputation that there was anything dishonest, or any dereliction in duty, or disregard of the public interests, or waste, extravagance or incompetence in the carrying out of this work by the Government. In conducting a work of this magnitude it would be astonishing if some errors or mistakes were not made, and perhaps I might say, more thorough methods in some instances might have been adopted, but on the whole, considering the handicap that those carrying on Railway construction during these years laboured under, it is not surprising that the work has cost the country large sums of money."

The P. G. E. and the Enquiry continued to be a subject for lively discussion throughout the next three months.

Premier Oliver was firm in his purpose. He wanted to get rid of the line, but was also desirous of making an arrangement which would get entrance into the new north and the Peace River district.

At a public meeting in Vancouver, June 2nd, he said:

"I am willing to take my political life in my hands in the solving of our P. G. E. problem. I am not at all certain that the proposed conference on the railway situation in connection with the P. G. E. and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia will decide for a connection with the Pacific Great Eastern. Failing to obtain Dominion assistance, I am willing that the Government shall make a grant of land to anybody who will take the P. G. E. off our hands and supply a connection with the Peace River country."

Workmen's and Mothers' Compensations; Minimum Wage.

The Board estimated that, in 1924, the payroll under the Act amounted to \$160,000,000, as compared with \$153,548,944 in 1923 and \$128,592,502 in 1922. During the year there were 1,550 new industries started in the Province. An expenditure on injured

workmen and their dependents of \$2,997,110 was made during 1924. Of that sum, \$1,298,668 was expended in compensating workmen for the loss suffered through accidents. \$1,016,231 was used in providing awards for permanent disablement, and in pensions to dependents of workmen whose injuries proved fatal. A further \$602,732 was expended for medical and surgical attendance and necessary hospital care.

Out of 25,569 accidents reported during the year, lumbering was responsible for 46 per cent., costing the industry \$1,046,234; mining 8 per cent., costing \$230,437. Of the total number of accidents, 239 resulted in death; 563 workmen sustained injuries which left them with some permanent partial disablement, while 12,977 others were temporarily incapacitated for various periods, being paid for time loss; these making complete recovery. In the case of 9,650 others who were able to resume work within three days, the only cost was for medical service.

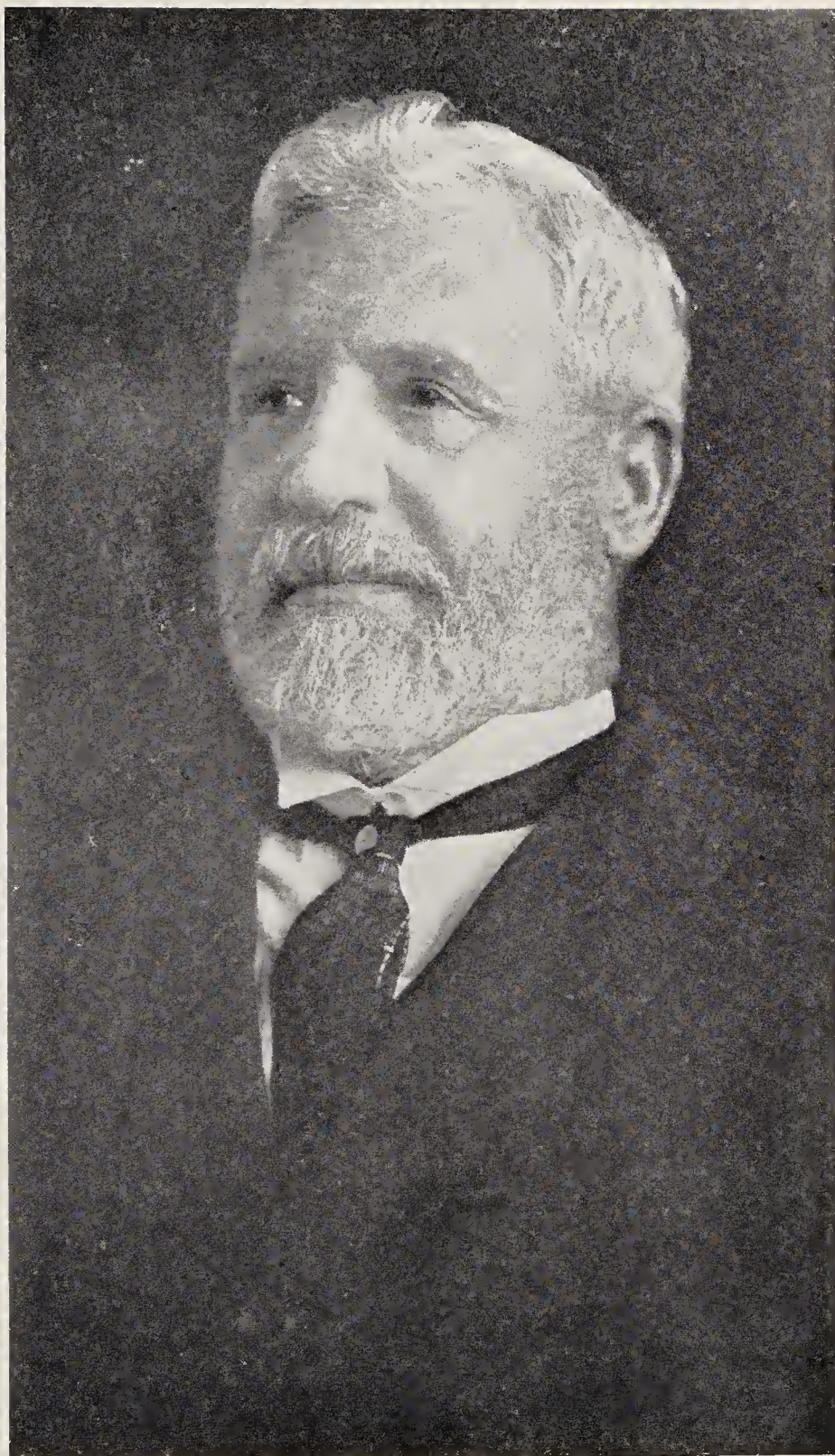
Mothers' Compensation was also administered by the same Board. Since the Act came into force, \$2,010,910 had been expended up to the end of 1924. It was found advisable to assist 1,022 women with young children at various times during 1924. The assistance given these mothers and their 2,610 children cost the Province \$448,565.

The benefits distributed under these two Acts in 1924 amounted to \$287,139 per month, or \$3,445,675 for the year. This assistance was divided among approximately 1,700 widows, 5,000 children and 1,200 workmen with their families, which meant that about ten thousand people a year were being partially cared for under these two Acts.

The Minimum Wage for women and girls in British Columbia was \$14 per week as a basic wage, which varied with employment. In textile trades it was, for sales women, \$12.75; laundries, \$13.50; offices, \$15; public housekeeping, \$14, and fishing, \$15.50.

Liquor Control for 1924. There were two events bearing on the Liquor question in British Columbia. The rejection, by popular vote, of the proposal for sale of beer by the glass in local places, by a majority of 1,639, the vote being 73,853 against to 72,214 for. It was a subject for comment that the question for beer sale was not often referred to in the local Provincial elections of June 20, 1924.

The other notable fact in this connection was the continued heavy sale of intoxicants and the large profits made by the Government out of the traffic. For the six months ending Mar. 31, 1924, the profits were put at \$1,634,601, while for the 43 months ending with that date, the total profits were \$7,135,000. For the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1924, the profits were reported at \$3,037,100. Up to the latter date the total liquor profits of \$7,135,000 were divided up as follows: Provincial consolidated revenue fund, \$3,348,003; Municipalities, \$2,737,063; Hospitals, \$610,939; Re-



THE HON. JOHN OLIVER, M.L.A.,
Prime Minister of British Columbia.

serve fund, \$439,519. In December, 1924, the law was amended covering penalties for infraction of the liquor laws. For the first offence the fine imposed was to be from \$500 to \$1,000, with the alternative of imprisonment from six to twelve months. For the second offence, the prison term was to be 12 to 18 months. By an agreement made between the Government and the brewers in May, effective Mar. 1, 1924, the price of beer by the barrel was increased from \$16.50 to \$18.00. This compared with \$17.15 in Ontario; \$21 in Manitoba, and \$19.55 in Alberta. For the year ending Mar. 31, 1924, there were 58 club licenses in British Columbia. The staff of the administrative Board in B.C. was 277 all told. An effort was made in the Legislative Assembly to hold the sale of beer within Government dispensaries, but the House rejected the Proposal. A formal resolution that no beer licenses be issued was also defeated, the House, therefore, going on record in support of retail sale and by the glass of beer in licensed places.

Other Important Incidents in 1924. On Nov. 9, F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia in London, died at his post of duty, loved and honoured by all who knew him. The funeral service was attended by representative men from all parts of the Empire. Mr. Wade had been a very active man. As a journalist, he had written for *The Toronto Globe*, *The Manitoba Free Press*, and had had a part in the organization and work of *The Vancouver Sun*. *The Vancouver Province*, speaking of his passing, said:

"By the death of Mr. F. C. Wade, who passed away in London on Sunday, British Columbia has lost one of her most valuable public servants and Canada a citizen who has done her much credit, and who has worked indefatigably in her interest. Though Agent-General for this Province, and interested, of course, primarily in furthering British Columbia's aims and enterprises, Mr. Wade was in a very real sense, an agent for the entire Dominion. He was by far the keenest of the Provincial representatives in London; he knew Canada best of any of them; he had social and other connections which the others did not seem able to gain; and he was tireless in his efforts to keep his Province and his Country prominently and favourably before the British public. He was an excellent speaker with an impressive and dignified manner, and he never missed an opportunity of speaking a good word for the Dominion."

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., wrote:

"Fred Wade was a brilliant, all-round man, and he had that variety of profession which belongs to the Transatlantics, for he was a journalist, a lawyer, a politician, an official. Wherever there was a difficult job Fred Wade was sent to deal with it; such, for instance, as in the region of Yukon at the moment when the Klondyke discoveries of gold brought all the adventurous and rather rough elements of the world which a mining camp always invites. He had tact as well as courage; above all, he was one of those men who are loved by everybody at first sight. He devoted himself to his duties as Agent-General for British Columbia with a zeal that perhaps helped to shorten his life. He actually lived in a small and modest flat at the top of the offices of British Columbia in Regent Street. There lived with him his small family of wife and one daughter—he had a son in Canada—two devoted women and as lovable as he was himself."

F. A. Pauline, a former member and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, was duly appointed to the vacancy. In announcing the appointment, Hon. J. D. MacLean said: "Realizing the necessity for a strong, able presentation of the trade possibilities and the resources of the Province, we consider that the long and successful business experience of Mr. Pauline and his intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the Province will prove of great value in furthering the interests of British Columbia when he becomes its representative at the heart of the Empire."

On Feb. 1, Charles F. Banfield was appointed King's Printer by the local Government. He was a man of good standing in the International Typographical Union and in the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Peter Verigin, head of the Doukhobors in Canada, was killed by a time bomb in a day coach in which he was travelling to his home, near Grand Forks, B.C., on the early morning of Nov. 28. No information as to the identity of the plotters was acquired at the inquest. The funeral was held with the characteristic ceremony of the people. The dead ruler was a man of conspicuous ability as an organizer, and succeeded in amassing considerable wealth for his people, the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, with its headquarters at Brilliant, B.C. A son of the dead leader, "Peter's Peter Lordly", was duly elected to the vacant place, but up to the end of 1924 he had not been located.

The Consular Corps of Vancouver was revived at a luncheon held Mar. 24, 1924. The Consuls at the luncheon were: United States, F. M. Ryder; Chile, M. P. Morris; Mexico, C. M. Gaxiola; Japan, I. Gomyo; China, Liu Chia Yu; Belgium, J. F. Downs; Denmark, W. A. Ward; Italy, Nicoli Masi; France, E. Chevalier; Netherlands, M. A. Van Roggen; Switzerland, S. Gintzburger, and Argentina, D. Downie.

On May 4, four hundred British Columbians gathered in Victoria for the Pioneers' Reunion, coming from all parts of the Province and from points down to southern California. There was the usual scenic drive and banquet, but, most of all, it was a friendly meeting of men and women who had much of mutual interest to recall.

In June, Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald was elevated to the Appeal Court bench, and was the recipient of congratulations from the Bar of British Columbia, extended by W. A. Cantelon.

On June 21, the British Naval Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, on board the battle cruiser *Hood*, rode into Victoria harbour. The fleet included the battle cruiser *Repulse*, and light cruisers *Delhi*, *Danae*, *Dragon*, *Dauntless* and *Adelaide*. The Squadron also visited Vancouver, recalling the advent, in 1792, of the doughty squadron under Capt. George Vancouver. Very hearty welcome was extended the 1924 visitors, who were recipients of the hospitality of the City and Province.

On Aug. 24, three hundred members of the British Associa-

tion for the Advancement of Science arrived in the City of Vancouver, by C. N. R. special train, and were the guests of the City and the University. They went over to Victoria, where they were guests of the Provincial Government and the City.

A well-equipped modern hospital, which was expected to serve a large territory, was formally opened at Quesnel on Sept. 12 by Hon. J. D. MacLean.

**The Session
of the
Legislature;
Hon. J. D.
MacLean
and the
Budget.**

When the Session opened, in November, 1924, the Government had 23 straight Liberal supporters in a House of 48, with one independent Liberal; one Independent; 17 Conservatives; three Labour, and three Provincial party men, opposition or doubtful. The *personnel* of the Ministry had undergone certain changes since the previous Session. Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, retired to re-enter private business life, and was succeeded by Hon. J. D. MacLean, who proved to be an efficient financier, and made a good impression on the public. Hon. W. H. Sutherland took over the portfolio of Railways, as well as Public Works. On Sept. 6, Dr. K. C. Macdonald, Provincial party member for North Okanagan, entered the Government as Provincial Secretary.

Early in the Session Premier Oliver introduced a motion authorizing the Government to negotiate for the sale of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, owned by the Province of British Columbia. The prospect of being relieved of this "whitest of white elephants" impressed the House favourably, and when the question came to a vote the resolution carried 29 to 17, the six Provincial and Labour members, and both Independents going with the Government. But the question did not get beyond the resolution stage. On a want of confidence motion, introduced by a Conservative member, the vote was substantially the same, being 27 to 15, with two pairs. The beer question caused much noise, bringing turbulent visitors into the galleries who were hard to handle. But the Government will prevailed, 27 to 13.

The United Church of Canada Bill went through on a vote of 22 to 12. Attorney-General A. M. Manson expressed views inclined to be favourable to careful consideration. He approved of the Church Union movement which had already taken place throughout the West, but maintained that it should be continued on the same satisfactory basis of co-operation. He feared that if the proposed union were ever accomplished the new church would be robbed of much of the fervour and vigour which characterized the Presbyterian Church of the day. A private bill, by General Victor Odlum, provided for a Commission to review the provision made for minorities and report back to the Legislature. "In agreeing to this bill at all, I am seriously compromising my Presbyterian conscience and my legal sense as Attorney-General," said Hon. A. M. Manson. "Surely there can be some compromise elsewhere.

This bill is clearly *ultra vires*, and we would not do for any organization what we are here doing simply because this is a church that asks us." General Odlum announced that, although the Union committee objected to the amendment, he was determined in this case to act on his own responsibility as a member.

A bill went through reducing the horse-racing season from 70 to 44 days. It was the general opinion there was too much time and money given to the "sport of kings". Speaking before the Social Welfare Congress in Victoria, Oct. 13, 1924, Rev. Dr. John G. Shearer stated that in 1921 the sum of \$80,000,000 had been spent on the race-tracks of Canada, and in 1922 was still at \$68,000,000.

The Legislative Assembly gave unanimous approval to a resolution introduced by Hon. William Sloan in favour of a policy prohibiting the entrance of Orientals into British Columbia. The resolution was seconded by J. W. Jones, Conservative, who said that one in every nine of the population of British Columbia was an Oriental. Mr. Sloan said, in part:

"To-day the Oriental's activity in this country threatens the very life of the Anglo-Saxon on the Pacific Coast. I agree that the Oriental menace is a grave one. Since the 1921 Census there have been 1,070 Chinese and 2,680 Japanese babies born in British Columbia, while there have been 4,718 Orientals entered this Province since 1921. Twenty years ago only the workers felt the pinch, but to-day all industries are affected. And the white people are patronizing the Oriental. There should be an educational campaign carried on."

The Motor Vehicles Act was revised by the Legislative Assembly, the question of speed limit relying entirely for safety on the "common danger" clause of the Act. A motorist was required to carry a license, which would be white when issued, blue after one conviction, and yellow after second conviction, when he would lose his driver's license altogether, or, at the discretion of the magistrate or Superintendent of Provincial police, be permitted to go on suspension. Driving while license was under suspension was to be punishable by three months in jail.

On May 13, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, announced that the Government had decided to use the Fraser Canyon route in the completion of the trans-Provincial Highway from Hope to the interior. This roadway, from Hope to Spences Bridge, is 97 miles, and would, it was estimated, cost \$1,250,000. The Fraser Canyon route has a maximum altitude of 1,100 feet, while the Hope-Princeton route would be at an altitude of 4,350 feet. The Fraser route would be open for ten months of the year, while the alternative route would be open for only five months. The Minister pointed out that the main trans-Provincial Highway would be *via* Lytton, Spences Bridge, Merritt, Princeton and Southern Okanagan. The plans provided for improvement of connecting links, so that the new main trunk highway would be accessible to all sections.

There were 39,472 motor vehicles registered in the Province

in 1923, as compared with 33,731 in 1922. The Roads' improvement programme of the Department of Public Works was continued and road-building and paving were carried on in all parts of the Province. Where timber bridges at important points had to be replaced, new ones of steel were built. Notably this was the case at Revelstoke, over the Columbia River, and at Kamloops, over the Thompson River. The revenue of the Department of Public Works amounted to \$99,353 for the year 1923-24, and expenditure to \$2,723,599.

The returned soldier members of the Legislative Assembly co-operated, under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Cyrus Peck, V.C., and Capt. Ian Mackenzie, in support of a resolution calling on the Parliament of Canada to implement the obligations resting on the country to the extent of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Ralston Royal Commission, "and institute a policy of administration that will give the widest and most liberal and sympathetic interpretation to the various laws and conditions that have been made and those to be made affecting pensions, civil re-establishment and soldiers' settlement, thereby assuring the ex-service men and their dependents the treatment which is undoubtedly their due and which the people of Canada desire them to have". The resolution had the unanimous support of the Legislative Assembly.

The B.C. Returned Soldiers' Commission. Organized under the Provincial Secretary, it was a practical effort to meet conditions as they were and are with ex-service men. It sought to secure co-operation between agencies working for the good of returned men; to supply information; to grant financial aid where needed; to provide blankets and underwear purchased from army stores; and, in practical ways, to help ex-service men into permanent positions, where they might be able to better their conditions. Up to Mar. 31, 1924, relief had been provided for 4,000 families, amounting to \$276,263, of which \$81,181 had been repaid; loans on war service gratuities had been made to over 1,500 men, amounting to \$326,150, of which over 97 per cent. had been repaid; and, in addition to \$1,500 advanced to individuals to help them continue their studies in varied ways, \$7,400 had been given to the University of British Columbia to help promising young men over the hill. Further expenditures of \$25,000 have been made as grants to ex-service and other organizations which existed for the benefit of returned men.

On Aug. 1, it was announced, effective July 31, that Lieut.-Col. R. D. Davies, Chairman of the Provincial Land Settlement Board, had resigned after holding office since 1919.

The Hon. J. D. MacLean and the Budget. The first Budget Speech delivered by the new Minister of Finance, Hon. J. D. MacLean, indicated that the finances of the Province were in capable hands, and that the resources and reserve wealth of British Columbia would be conserved. There was no new taxation, and the estimate was made that in the next Budget there should

be a surplus of a million. The provision for a sinking fund, which was made seven years before, had placed the Province in a position of strength, as the active Sinking fund assets of \$13,957,605 prove. To this fund \$1,677,598 is added annually, to care for the net Debt of \$41,622,402.

On Mar. 31, 1924, the gross Debt of British Columbia stood at \$76,739,861, of which \$74,893,736 was funded Debt, \$1,640,000 treasury bills, and a mortgage of \$202,125 on the British Columbia House, London. From this gross Debt there was to be deducted \$13,957,605 Sinking funds, and Pacific Great Eastern bonds held by the Government of \$5,925,125, and revenue producing Debt of \$15,234,728, which, along with the mortgage referred to, brought the net Debt down to \$41,622,402. With the completion of the University buildings, now under construction, Hon. Dr. MacLean saw a period of relief from heavy Capital expenditures. He estimated the Revenue for 1925-26 at \$18,340,000 and Expenditure at \$18,183,000, leaving an estimated Surplus of \$157,000, the first in the Province for years. Current revenue account for 1923-24 showed: \$19,637,710, composed of: total Current revenue, \$19,124,580; and total Capital account (charged to income), \$513,130. The total Expenditure was \$21,476,272, made up of total Current account, \$18,837,184, and Capital account (charged to income), \$2,639,088. The Budget showed in its analysis of the Revenue for the fiscal year 1923-24 that amounts were secured from: Natural Resources and industries, \$6,636,736; licenses and poll tax, \$1,293,347; fees and royalties, \$3,285,041; sale of Natural Resources and Government property, \$742,223; fees and services rendered, \$718,386; grants and subventions, \$831,213; returns of revenue-producing debt, \$503,648; luxury or optional taxes, \$2,770,343.

Estimated Revenue and Expenditures for the two years were:

Revenue.		1923-24	
Total current revenue	\$18,179,246	\$17,900,000	
Returns from income	95,000	140,000	
Returns from loans	85,000	300,000	
Total	\$18,359,246	\$18,340,000	
Expenditures.			
Total current expenditure	\$16,699,194	\$15,627,430	
Sinking funds	1,677,598	1,598,896	
P. G. E. Railway	865,571	910,571	
	44,050	16,200	
Other	44,050	16,200	
Total	\$19,286,413	\$18,183,097	

Discussing the financial relations of the Province with the Municipalities, the Minister of Finance said the total grants to Municipalities in 1914-15 for all purposes were \$1,267,866. In 1923-24 the grants to municipalities amounted to \$4,143,651. The ratio of increase in the grants to Municipalities was 87 per cent. more than the ratio of increase in Provincial revenue receipts. Mr. MacLean said:

"It has been a constant argument in municipal circles and has been freely promulgated in the press, that the Provincial Government have

practically appropriated to themselves certain revenue which should be distinctly "attributes of municipal revenue," but the figures which have been above submitted distinctly prove that whatever sums have been collected by the Provincial Government who have had the means of collection at their disposal and have therefore saved the municipalities all overhead expense in this connection, have been returned in grants to municipalities plus the expense of collection and, moreover, have exceeded in proportion the *per centum* of increase in Provincial revenue."

As with Sinking funds, so with Capital assets and Deferred assets, British Columbia is in a Preferred position. They may be stated as follows, without reference to any valuation for Natural Resources being included: Capital assets, \$62,378,416; Deferred assets, \$48,651,453; Total assets, \$117,708,914; Capital liabilities, \$91,769,621; leaving excess of book values over all liabilities, \$25,939,293.

Dealing with the question of Education* in his Budget speech, the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. J. D. MacLean, stated that, while the cost of Education had increased 100 per cent. since 1917, the Provincial grants for Education had been increased 165 per cent. "What the municipalities need is not larger grants, but aldermen and councillors who will pay more attention to municipal affairs and less to politics; more to municipal work and less to municipal elections." And, in a final word, the Minister suggested further that it would be in order for municipal leaders to give heed to the advice of "well-equipped experts on education".

The Municipalities of British Columbia made progress during the year 1923, according to the Report signed July 7, 1924. The total liabilities were reported at \$100,956,038, Dec. 31, 1923, as compared with \$104,583,830 a year previous; with debenture liabilities at \$96,273,986 and \$98,761,629. Local improvement indebtedness also showed a betterment for the year, being \$18,818,574, as compared with \$24,417,764 in 1917. The Sinking funds of municipalities were brought into better condition in 1923, the gross amount of Sinking fund shortage being reported at \$3,562,904, as compared with \$5,633,713 at the end of 1922. Arrears of taxes showed an improvement, there being \$5,553,282 outstanding in arrears at the end of 1923, as compared with \$6,058,031 one year previous. Tax sale properties in the hands of municipalities at the end of 1923 represented taxes to the amount of \$7,721,643, being reduced by \$348,892 during the year.

The gross amount of Taxes levied by Municipalities in 1923 amounted to \$14,458,471 for all purposes, as compared with \$14,324,665 the year previous. The 1924 tax levy ranged, among the cities, from Greenwood with 64 mills, to Duncan and Armstrong with 27.5 mills. Vancouver tax levy was 31.66 mills, and Victoria 39.4 mills. Among the districts, the highest millage is that of South Vancouver, with 55, and the lowest, that of Fraser Mills and Glenmore, with 9 mills each. The Minister of Finance pointed out in the Budget speech that in 1923-24 the sum of \$5,210,024 had been collected from the Municipalities, as follows:

* NOTE.—See page 462.

Motor fees and licenses	\$1,047,839
Amusement Tax	273,923
Income Tax (corporation tax, express companies and bank tax)	2,762,447
Personal Property Tax	898,846
Races Tax	226,967

Of this sum, \$3,839,237 was from within the municipalities, and \$1,370,787 in unorganized districts. Of that total sum, \$4,143,551 had been returned to the municipalities in grants in varied forms, more, in the opinion of the Minister, than could be fairly regarded as municipal.

The year 1924 brought continued progress to **Industries,** Vancouver city. The population increased 3,609 **Trade,** and, including suburbs recently annexed, totalled, in **Natural** 1924, 125,000. The total assessment was given for **Resources** 1924 at \$211,724,565, of which \$126,315,440 was for **and** land and \$85,409,125 for improvements. Building **Education** permits for construction in the City amounted to \$12,882,474, which included 2,032 homes. The tax rate for the City of Vancouver in 1924 remained the same, 31.66 mills.

There was increased appreciation of the trade with the Prairie Provinces, especially in fruit. This growing community interest led to co-operation in the freight rates fight to an extent greater than the common unity of interest might have warranted. There was an increased trade demand on the prairies for B. C. fruit, apples especially being bought more than ever and at slightly higher prices than were paid in previous years. The Provincial government and Boards of Trade co-operated to work out a solution for the most direct route to and from the Peace River country, for which big developments were expected. There was general agreement that the reciprocity pact with Australia would be beneficial to British Columbia.

The Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for British Columbia stated fire returns for the two years as follows: In 1922, Net premiums, \$4,370,432; Net losses, \$2,078,201; Net losses paid, \$2,062,601; and in 1923, Net premiums, \$5,062,590; Net losses, \$3,062,348; and Net losses paid, \$2,556,043. The Life Insurance companies had \$6,924,860 invested in British Columbia. The Life Insurance summary follows:

	1921	1922	1923
Premiums	\$6,264,000	\$6,789,000	\$7,501,000
Net Amount in force	188,930,000	202,809,000	225,660,000
Claims paid	1,332,000	1,635,000	1,691,000

The Port of Vancouver recorded a year of great progress during 1924, both as regarded facilities and improvements in the Harbour and in the increased traffic and available tonnage coming and going. In 1920 there were 12 regular lines making the Port; in 1921 it rose to 21; in 1922 to 36, and in 1923 to 42, where it remained through 1924. In 1922 there were 51 liner ships sailing monthly from the Port, while in 1924 the liner monthly average was 57 ships. In 1912, in all 9,382 coast and deep-sea ships entered the harbour, with registered tonnage of 4,435,919. In

1924 a total of 18,387 ships entered, with a total tonnage of 8,956,-489. In 1912 the average departure of deep-sea ships was 12 monthly; in 1924 it averaged 84 per month, a total of 1,009 for the year. Shipments of lumber out of the Port of Vancouver in 1924 amounted to 387,000,000 feet, as compared with 84,000,000 feet in 1920. The elevator capacity of the Port of Vancouver at the end of 1924, including work under construction, was 8,500,000 bushels. The grain receipts of the Port were heavy, the Canadian Pacific bringing in 22,440 cars, representing 31,538,000 bushels, and the Canadian National 15,248 cars, representing 20,580,750 bushels. Export shipments of grain out of the Port for the year were:

	Bushels
United Kingdom	39,717,679
Orient	14,117,585
South America	1,077,725
All others	242,340
Total exports	55,155,329

Agriculture. The four main divisions of Agriculture in the Province are grain and roots; dairy products; livestock; and fruit. The total production value of the Agricultural products of British Columbia for 1924 was two million lower than for 1923, due to the smaller crop of fruit and of grain, in a dry Summer. The figures given below for these two classes of products are from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the other returns being compiled by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The fruit crop for all Canada was valued at \$24,266,431 in 1924, as compared with \$33,169,343 in 1923. Of the total in two years British Columbia was credited in the Federal returns with \$8,559,341 in 1924 and \$12,182,834 in 1923. Of the total value estimated, the apple crop of the Province for these two years was given at \$6,552,700 in 1924 and \$8,941,666 in 1923. The compiled returns follow:

Agricultural Production and Value

	1923	1924
Grain, Roots and Fodder crops ...	\$18,912,000	\$17,392,000
Livestock	15,920,028	16,790,007
Meats	1,188,170	1,310,676
Fruit	12,182,834	8,559,341
Vegetables	5,853,626	6,874,983
Hops, Honey, Wool, etc.	695,881	707,005
Eggs and Poultry	3,952,979	4,232,562
Dairy Products	9,234,576	9,769,549
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$67,940,094	\$65,636,123

The Associated Growers of British Columbia, the co-operative fruit marketing organization, underwent certain changes and extended its hold on the contracted crop, taking care of about 75 per cent. of the year's output. Alderman George Sangster, for 14 years Secretary of the British Columbia Agricultural Association and Exhibition Manager, resigned his position. W. H. Mearns was appointed to the position. Major L. H. Andrews, District forester at Vancouver, resigned his post and was succeeded by R. V. Stuart.

The Report of the Provincial Game Warden, showing skins on which fur-tax had been collected since fur-trade regulations came into effect, June 1, 1920, indicated: In 1920, 30,196; in 1921, 130,797; in 1922, 238,914; and in 1923, 240,214. Of that total in 1923 there were 32,212 beaver, 1,397 bear, 114 silver, 422 cross; and 650 red fox, 10,043 marten, 19,276 mink, 127,846 muskrat; 832 otter; 5,204 raccoon; 813 skunk; 408 weasel; 27 wolf; 216 wolverine; 82 wildcat.

Forests and Timber. The forest wealth of British Columbia is good for 75 years at the present rate of exploitation, according to F. D. Mulholland, Forestry expert of the Provincial government. He estimated the current annual cut of timber to be two and a half billion feet in the Province. In his opinion, 25 to 30 years, at the most, would see the greater part of this North American continent denuded of its virgin forests. Following that and with the growth of population in Canada, there should be a great demand for B. C. timber, against which time it is important to conserve as far as possible this great forest wealth. On Sept. 3 sixty representatives of the timber industry of British Columbia entered a protest with the Oliver government against the prospective increase in timber royalties at the end of the year. The interview impressed the Ministers, Premier Oliver included, who was present and took copious notes of what was said by the timber men. Hon. T. D. Patullo, Minister of Lands, looked for a revision on royalties at the next Session; expressed sympathy for the timber holders and also his belief that the Royalty Act should be repealed. Mr. Oliver assured the visitors that any changes would not be permanent; the Legislature could not fix permanent royalties. He reminded the delegation that the law, as it stood, was demanded by the timber interests themselves, and the responsibility was theirs. He admitted, however, that conditions had changed.

Attorney-General Manson drew attention to the fact that the pay-roll of British Columbia had increased \$20,000,000 in 1923, which he regarded as proof that capital had not been frightened away from the Province. W. P. MacNeill, Timber Industries Council, stated that wages in the timber industry of the Province in 1923 had amounted to \$54,000,000. The industry could not stand paying \$3.85 per thousand as at present. It amounted to 700 per cent. increase in 12 years, whereas timber had only doubled in value. Eric Hamber, President, Timber Industries Council, said that unless there was a new Act passed the key could be turned in the timber industry of the Province and the industry could not thrive. At the regular Session of the Legislature in December, the 1914 Royalty Act was repealed and the royalty fixed on the stumpage basis, ranging from 75 cents per M to \$1.80 per M.

The new "Royalty Act" breaks away from the principle of a long period. Since it is only by costly appraisal of stumpage values that a true basis of future values can be found with any certainty, it fixes a definite royalty for ten years only, after which

the question is left entirely open to be settled as conditions then dictate. For five years the average royalty is approximately 98 cents, and thereafter, for the second five-year period, an increase approximating 25 per cent. is provided. This Act, then, provides reasonable stability for development of the industry. It secures all legitimate revenue for the present and leaves no impediment to overcome when the question comes up for consideration ten years hence.

The total value of lumber products produced in British Columbia was \$80,702,000, as compared with \$86,574,000 for 1923; the decrease of \$6,000,000 being due to lower prices for sawn lumber and a reduction in pulp production resulting from the closing-down of the Whalen Paper Mills, Limited, Swanson Bay mill.

Estimated Value of Production.

Product	1923	1924
Lumber.....	\$47,600,000	\$41,800,000
Pulp and paper.....	15,018,000	13,938,000
Shingles.....	9,869,000	10,000,000
Boxes.....	2,072,000	2,272,000
Piles, poles, and mine-props.....	2,200,000	2,100,000
Cordwood, fence-posts, and mine-ties.....	1,500,000	1,400,000
Ties, railway.....	1,715,000	2,242,000
Additional value contributed by the wood-using industry.....	2,000,000	2,100,000
Laths and other miscellaneous products.....	500,000	550,000
Logs exported.....	4,200,000	4,300,000
Totals.....	\$86,674,000	\$80,702,000

The success of the Wembley exhibit is reflected in an increase of 25,000,000 feet in European shipments, from 16,000,000 to 41,000,000, which is the largest since the heavy post-war years. The situation was also assisted by the low prices ruling on this side, enabling exporters to meet the European market on a better footing than for several years past.

There was a marked decrease in quantities shipped to Australia and Japan. Financial conditions in the latter country retarded business, but Australia bought much more heavily in Oregon and Washington than in British Columbia, at prices which British Columbia exporters did not feel inclined to meet. Shipments to Australia totalled 35,000,000, as against 78,000,000 in 1923.

Fisheries.* The product of the Fisheries of British Columbia in 1924 had a total market value of \$21,256,956, an increase over 1923 of \$461,042. The two chief fisheries are the salmon and the halibut. The former showed an increase in catch over the preceding year of 450,394 cwt., and an increase in marketed value of \$1,089,034. The pack of salmon increased from 1,341,677 cases in 1923 to 1,747,397 cases in 1924, the pack of 1924 being the largest in the history of the industry. The halibut fishery showed decreases in catch of 3,149 cwt., and in marketed value of \$844,451.

* NOTE.—Preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The value of the product of the salmon and halibut fisheries together comprised 87 per cent. of the total value of the fisheries production of British Columbia for the year. The other principal fish (those having a product valued at \$100,000 or over) were herring, cod, clams, and quahaugs, and black cod.

The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers, and wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, was \$5,595,494, compared with \$5,760,272 in 1923. The number of men employed in these operations was 9,274 in 1924, and 8,734 in 1923.

The number of establishments in operation in 1924 was 128, comprising 59 salmon canneries, 4 clam canneries, 57 fish-curing establishments, and 8 whale oil and fish oil factories. There were decreases of one each in the numbers of salmon and of clam canneries, and an increase of one in the number of fish-curing establishments. The total value of the capital investment was \$14,234,009, compared with \$17,817,716 in the preceding year. The decrease is due chiefly to the item comprising materials, products and supplies on hand, which shows a decrease of nearly three million dollars. The number of persons employed in the establishments was 5,899.

Hydro Electric Power. The development of this industry proceeded through 1924 at a healthy pace. It is estimated that British Columbia has 2,000,000 H.P. minimum flow all year and 5,000,000 H.P. half the year. Installation at the end of 1924 amounted to 375,000 H.P. The Powell River Company increased its Power capacity by 20,000 H.P. and the East Kootenay Company completed 15,000 H.P. The B.C. Electric was adding to the 136,000 H.P. near the Vancouver units, which would increase the total by 45,500 H.P.

Mines. The Annual Report of the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, showed that the gross value of the Mineral production of the Province for the year 1924 was \$48,704,604, an increase from that of the preceding year of \$7,400,284, or equivalent to an increase of about 18 per cent., the greatest output in the history of mining in the Province, and compares with the two previous record productions of \$42,290,462 in 1918 and \$41,782,474 in 1916, when the high production was due to war-time stimulus of output and war-time prices of metals.

The total value of the metalliferous production—that is, the metals gold (including placer gold), silver, copper, lead and zinc—was \$35,958,997, which was \$10,191,935 greater than that of the 1923 output, or an increase of 39.6 per cent. An increased quantity of each of the above metals was made in 1924 as compared with 1923, and the large increase in the total value of metalliferous production was due more to increased quantities of metal produced than to increased market prices of the several metals.

The gold-output for the year amounted to \$5,541,285, an increase of \$1,416,291 as compared with 1923, or 34.3 per cent. A steady increase in gold production during the last five years is to be noted, and the output is now back to the normal figure of around \$5,000,000 annually.

Silver production for the year was \$5,292,184, as compared with \$3,718,129 in 1923, or an increase of 42.4 per cent.

The collieries of British Columbia made a much lower output in 1924 than normal; the net production was 1,939,526 tons of coal, as compared with 2,453,223 tons in 1923 or a decrease of 21 per cent., and 30,615 tons of coke as against 58,919 tons in 1923, a decrease of 20·2 per cent.

Mineral Production

	1922	1923	1924
Gold, ounces	197,856	179,245	247,716
Silver, ounces	7,101,311	6,032,986	8,341,768
Copper, lbs.	32,359,896	57,720,290	64,845,393
Lead, lbs.	67,447,985	96,663,152	170,384,481
Zinc, lbs.	57,146,548	58,343,462	79,130,970
Coal, tons	2,580,915	2,542,987	1,987,533
Coke, tons	45,835	58,919	30,615

Total Production for all Years up to and including 1924.

Gold, placer	\$ 77,382,953
Gold, lode	118,473,190
Silver	68,824,579
Copper	187,489,378
Lead	70,548,578
Zinc	32,171,497
Coal and coke	260,880,048
Building-stone, bricks, etc.	42,225,814
Miscellaneous minerals, etc.	1,431,349
Total	\$859,427,386

Production for each Year from 1852 to 1924 (inclusive).

1825 to 1895 (inclus.) \$	94,547,241	1911	23,499,072
1896	7,507,956	1912	32,440,800
1897	10,455,268	1913	30,296,398
1898	10,906,861	1914	26,388,825
1899	12,393,131	1915	29,447,508
1900	16,344,751	1916	42,290,462
1901	20,086,780	1917	37,010,392
1902	17,486,550	1918	41,782,474
1903	17,495,954	1919	33,296,313
1904	18,977,359	1920	35,543,084
1905	22,461,325	1921	28,066,641
1906	24,980,546	1922	35,158,843
1907	25,882,560	1923	41,304,320
1908	23,851,277	1924	48,704,604
1909	24,443,025		
1910	26,377,066	Total	\$859,427,386

Blue sky laws and high taxation were roundly denounced as effective obstacles to mining development, at the Annual Meeting of the B. C. division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held at Vancouver, Feb. 14. It was suggested that the remedies for any good results likely to result from blue sky laws were: (1) education of the public to a better knowledge of the Mining industry; (2) supplying ample information for the guidance of the public; and (3) prosecution of promoters of fraudulent companies. Discussion of the future of the steel industry in B. C. drew forth varied opinions for and against.

Education Affairs in 1924. The Superintendent of Education for the Province reported an enrolment of 96,204 in all schools of the Province for the year 1923-24, as compared with 94,888 the previous year. Of that total the division between High and Primary schools was as follows:

	High	Primary
Cities	7,084	41,215
Rural municipalities	2,478	26,230
Rural districts	327	18,870
	9,889	86,315

During the year the usual activities were conducted in elementary agricultural education; agricultural instruction in High and Superior schools; and nature studies in Elementary and Night schools. In all, 661 students were enrolled in the two normal schools—104 men and 557 women, 374 in Vancouver and 287 in Victoria. Of this total 514 were granted permanent certificates, 86 were granted *interim* certificates, while 19 failed and 40 left before the end of the session. In addition, 55 University graduates took the teacher-training course to qualify for High school teaching. Of these 51 were granted diplomas. In the matter of salaries paid to teachers, High school teachers in cities were paid an average salary of \$2,416; rural municipal High schools, \$2,255; in rural High schools, \$1,937. The average salary paid to teachers in city Elementary schools was \$1,467; in rural municipalities, \$1,282. The amount expended on Education by municipalities was: Cities, \$3,053,160; District municipalities, \$1,492,501; Rural and assisted school districts, \$477,639; Total \$5,023,301. Provincial government expenditure on education was \$3,173,395, making a grand total of \$8,196,696.

According to a report presented by the Secretary of the B. C. Teachers' Federation there were 3,118 teachers employed in the Province in 1924, made up of 729 men and 2,389 women. The Federation had 1,830 paid-up members, and 265 unattached members in the isolated communities. The more important problems were: Security of tenure; superannuation; the fitting of the curriculum to the needs of the individual child; teaching and living conditions; chair of education in the University of B. C.; extra-mural course in the University of B.C.; a higher standard of requirements for entrance to and graduation from the Normal schools.

The Provincial Department of Education arranged for a survey of education to be made by two experts, Dr. J. H. Putnam, Ottawa, and Dr. G. M. Weir, Vancouver. The purpose and programme of the survey was comprehensive and included the scope and limits of state education, to what extent free and how far it should be maintained by fees; incidence of taxation for education made more equitable; whether in control of school boards or municipalities; and other questions relating to costs, methods and policy. The B. C. Union of Municipalities at its meeting at Penticton, Sept. 5, endorsed a resolution recommending the Government of British Columbia to assume the entire cost of Education in the Province. In return and by way of co-operation the municipalities were ready to relinquish revenues received from the sale of liquor, from *pari-mutuels* and from educational grants. The case as presented to the members of the Government at Victoria, Nov. 20, urged that under the then present system the arrangement was triangular, the Province, the Councils and the school boards. The Provincial government established the curriculum, conducted inspection and paid about a third of the money; the municipalities provided the other two-thirds revenue and the school boards carried on the administration. It was also urged that the cost of education had become a burden too heavy on the real property owners and should be lightened. The Government promised consideration.

After 12 years' service at the head of Columbia College, Dr. A. M. Sanford resigned as Principal at the Annual meeting of Directors, May 14.

The first annual Convocation of Ryerson Theological College was held in Wesley Church, May 14, when certificates and prizes were awarded the successful students.

The University of British Columbia. During 1924 plans were completed for the removal of the University from temporary quarters in Vancouver to a permanent home in Point Grey. The registration for the 1923-24 year was 1,308 plus 444 in short courses, made up as follows:

	Women	Men	Total
Arts and Science	459	470	929
Applied Science	0	176	176
Nursing	32	0	32
Agriculture	3	59	62
Graduates	12	42	54
Teacher Training	35	20	55
Total	541	767	1,308

There was a record of Freshmen starting the year 1924-25 when President L. S. Klinck announced that 678 registered for the first year, which was only 101 below Toronto. At the Convocation, May 8, there were 165 degrees conferred. It had been necessary to require 43 freshmen students to withdraw in 1923-4, as compared with 73 the year previous, because of failure to measure up to the test of capacity for the courses on the regular examinations. Courses had been recommended by Provincial bodies in music, law, business, domestic science and two years pre-medical, but action waited upon the required funds. In future no candidate would be admitted to the University under 18 years who had not junior matriculation—except by special permission.

His Honour W. C. Nichol, Lieut-Governor of the Province, made a gift of \$18,000 to the University of British Columbia to be used in providing three scholarships annually for a period of five years to enable University graduates in the Province to pursue studies in French universities. Each scholarship is of the value of \$1,200. A gift was also made by Mr. Nichol to Victoria College for second year work in French.

During the year the Provincial government transferred to the University the entire task of teacher-training for the schools of the Province. It was announced that the teacher-training courses in the University were to be open to graduates only, and when the scheme was in full operation all High school work would be done by these university graduates who had had professional training.

The income of the University 1923-24 was \$591,000, of which \$470,000 was a vote of the Legislature, \$105,000 fees and \$10,780 farm revenue. The Legislature also voted \$3,000,000 for new buildings at Point Grey.

Important appointments of the year were: Frank H. Wilcox, A.B., PH.D. (California), Assistant Professor, Department of English; L. S. Dederick, A.B. (Kenyon), A.M., PH.D. (Harvard), Professor, Department of Mathematics; Henri Chodat, M.A. (McGill and Harvard), Assistant Professor of French, Department of Modern Languages; and G. J. Spencer, B.S.A. (Toronto), M.Sc. (Illinois), Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology.

The fifth Summer session of the University of British Columbia was held in Vancouver in July and August, 1924, with 300 teachers and other students in attendance. Instruction was given in educational theory and method in commercial work and also in the regular university courses.

Westminster Hall reported a registration of 19 students for the Ministry 1924-25 term. The faculty of the College included Anglicans, Presbyterians and Methodists, all of whom co-operated in the College. The annual report for the year ending April 30, 1924, of **Columbia College** showed the registration at 173, a net total of 125, of whom 42 were males and 27 females.

EDUCATION, JOURNALISM AND SCIENCE

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

General Survey of Educational Activities

The best and only general summary of Canadian educational activities (each Province presenting its own statistics) is that issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of which R. H. Coats, B.A., is the chief officer. The last report shows that Canada has nearly 2,200,000 persons at school. Of these, about 100,000 children are in private schools, of whom 54,000 are in schools subsidized, but not controlled, by the state; over 60,000 are registered at colleges and universities; 14,000 attend Indian schools, which are supported partly by religious denominations and partly by the Dominion Government; 9,600 attend institutions for teacher-training; 1,600 attend schools for the blind and deaf; 81,000 attend schools or classes of a vocational nature under state control; while 1,928,000 attend ordinary day schools under state control. The increase in attendance over a ten-year period is at a rate which ensures that the entire extinction of illiteracy in Canada is in sight.

The facts respecting higher education are that it is carried on in 23 universities and 79 colleges. The number of students enrolled in the universities and colleges was 51,528. The financial statistics show that the income of both universities and colleges was \$11,501,526, of which \$5,562,008 was in Government and Municipal grants, and \$2,593,228 in fees; the corresponding figures for universities alone being \$9,365,202, \$4,639,883, and \$2,142,943, respectively. The total expenditure for both classes of institutions was \$13,219,955, of which \$10,553,532 was current. The Government and Municipal grants to universities were distributed as follows: \$2,996,986 to state-controlled universities; \$1,558,900 to other undenominational universities, and \$83,997 to denominational universities.

The gifts to education increased and were considerable. By his will, the late D. A. Dunlap, of Toronto, bequeathed \$250,000 to Victoria University and \$100,000 to the University of Toronto for medical research. The late E. C. Whitney, of Ottawa, left approximately \$450,000 each to the University of Toronto and Wycliffe College. The Carnegie Corporation gave \$600,000 for the consolidation of the Maritime Universities, \$8,000 for insulin research to the University of Toronto, and \$10,000 to Alberta University for the same purpose. Chancellor Mulock announced, June 6, that the Rockefeller Foundation was to give \$650,000 to the University of Toronto to establish a school of public health in connection with the Faculty of Medicine. His Honour W. C.



THE HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, M.L.A.,
Minister of Agriculture and Public Health, Alberta.



J. E. ATKINSON, ESQ.,
Head of *The Toronto Daily Star* for Twenty-five Years.

Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has given five three-year travelling scholarships, of the annual value of \$1,200, open to graduates of the University of British Columbia. The Rockefeller Foundation gave \$500,000 for the Medical School, McGill, and \$75,000 for mental hygiene to the Canadian National committee in charge of that service.

The National Council of Education holds its next triennial conference in Montreal in 1926, when distinguished speakers from Great Britain will attend and a programme of subjects of interest to schools and colleges will be carried out. Following a resolution passed by the convention of Canadian Clubs, which was held in Victoria, B.C., plans for co-operation between the clubs and the Council have been developed. Already forty Canadian Clubs have participated in this scheme.

The educational section of the British Association, which met in Toronto in August, discussed the settlement in Canada of British boys who should have received, previous to emigration, an elementary training in agriculture. A report was presented by a committee, of which Rev. Dr. N. B. Gray, who presided over this section of the Association at its Winnipeg meeting in 1909, and who founded the Bradfield College Ranch, was the Chairman. Dr. Gray believes that the report adopted at the Toronto meeting will bear early fruit. Writing to the *Times*, Apr. 3, 1925, W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, Organizer of the Public Schools Employment Bureau, stated, in relation to this movement, that the Bureau, "instituted by the Headmasters' Conference many years ago, has actively promoted the migration of public and secondary school boys with a definite idea that the Dominions and other parts of the Empire offer a promising career to those who wish to engage in agricultural pursuits. Furthermore, arrangements have been made with McGill and Toronto Universities by which British boys can secure higher education in Canada, which will fit them for taking up a variety of appointments in that Dominion".

Discussing the question of the development of Canadian universities before the educational section, Aug. 12, Sir Robert Falconer said:

"The stream of largest influence has been from Great Britain. Except in minor instances until the universities of the Western Provinces arose, very little American influence is traceable. The character of the Canadian university is due to the first Professors. Those who came from Britain—Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin—have been the most influential. The Canadian universities since their origin have had an uninterrupted flow into them of British academic life. Its extent is manifest in the methods of teaching and the *curricula*, whether in arts or the professions. The British honour and pass system has been transferred to the arts faculties; the examination instead of the recitation method prevails. The American influence is seen, however to some extent in the athletic and social customs, and in the presence of chapters of American fraternities, the headquarters of which are in the United States."

The Canadian Teachers' Federation began its Annual Meeting

Aug. 13, in Victoria, B.C., members having gathered there from many parts of Canada. Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D., Minister of Education, welcomed the teachers. The President, H. C. Newland, M.A., LL.B., said the object of the Federation was to make teaching a real profession, and to rouse Canadians to the paramount importance of good education. The Federation had an affiliated membership of 10,000, and was in a sound financial condition. He advocated an official journal and a central bureau of information. The meeting voted in favour of continuing the annual gatherings. In referring to conditions in Ontario, L. J. Colling, Secretary of the Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation, said: "Ontario enjoys a mutual co-operation between the Department of Education and the teaching body that is singular in Canada, we believe. Long has the Province been regarded as the leader in educational thought. Now, with the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, as Minister of Education, we are undergoing a tendency towards increasing the teachers' freedom and simplifying the *curriculum* to the benefit of teacher and pupil. We are being led to stress education to meet the needs of the individual over a general *curriculum* for all. Hence, in our high schools, public schools, and technical schools, a great change is being made."

S. H. Henry, General Secretary of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, said: "Changes in average salaries this year have not been great, but if we take business conditions into consideration, a satisfactory gain has been made. The average salary of all collegiate institute teachers is given as \$2,514, an increase of \$89; for all high school teachers, \$2,084, an increase of \$59; and for all continuation school teachers, \$1,630, an increase of \$29." The meeting closed Aug. 15, when Lieut.-Col. W. Mitchell, Toronto, was elected President, R. E. Howe, Westmount, Que., Vice-President, and L. T. Lowther, Charlottetown; Harry Charlesworth, Victoria; and Miss M. Milbeam, Saskatoon, were added to the Executive.

A survey of the teaching of modern languages in Canada is being made by a committee representative of all the Provinces. It is a branch of a similar enquiry now at work in the United States and financed by the Carnegie Corporation. There is a general committee, of which Prof. M. A. Buchanan, of the University of Toronto, is Chairman, and Prof. J. E. Shaw, of the same University, Secretary. I. M. Levan, Senior Inspector of High Schools for Ontario, represents the Minister of Education. The Executive Committee includes Prof. W. C. Ferguson, College of Education, Toronto; Dean W. A. R. Kerr, of Edmonton, and Dr. G. W. Parmelee, of Quebec. There are five regional committees, W. J. Fee being Chairman for Alberta and British Columbia; Prof. J. W. Eaton, of Saskatoon, Chairman for Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Prof. C. H. Mercer, of Halifax, Chairman for the Maritime Provinces; A. J. Husband, of Brockville, Chairman for Ontario, and Rev. Canon Chartier, of Montreal, Chairman for Quebec. Prof.

H. E. Ford, of Victoria College, Toronto, and Miss L. E. Tanner, of Montreal, are devoting all their time to the investigation, which will extend over two or three years. The Committee, in dealing with values, will consider the whole subject from the following points of view: (1) National values: The relative value of the various modern languages to the people of Canada for national culture and for the national services, e.g., diplomatic, consular, military, and for foreign trade. (2) Regional values: The relative value of the modern languages for the different sections of Canada. (3) Vocational values: The value of the modern languages as tools for business and for professional and scientific studies. (4) Cultural and social values: The value of a knowledge of the modern languages as an instrument of social and artistic intercourse.

Among the honours bestowed upon Canadians were the following: Yale University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Dr. F. G. Banting; Aberdeen University conferred the LL.D. upon Prof. J. J. McLeod, Dr. Banting, and E. B. Paul, of British Columbia; the American Historical Association awarded the Adams Prize to Prof. J. T. McNeill, PH.D., of Knox College; Miss S. M. Carr-Harris, of the Ontario Board of Health, and Miss Mary Russell, of McGill University, were awarded Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial scholarships, entitling them to a year's study in the United States. Edouard Montpetit, of the University of Montreal, was invited to give twenty lectures at the Sorbonne, Paris, on the history of Canada. Mr. Montpetit was also made chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the Government of France; Miss Dorothea Sharp, Toronto, was awarded the travelling fellowship of the Federation of University Women; Gordon Hoover, M.A., Toronto, was awarded the 1851 Exhibition scholarship for scientific research.

The question of the French language in Ontario received some attention during the year. Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, addressed the Ontario Educational Association, Apr. 22, in favour of its recognition in Ontario. At a dinner given by the Unity League of Ontario, Nov. 12, Hon. Senator Belcourt, of Ottawa, spoke, urging that Regulation 17, which governs the teaching of French in the primary schools of the Province, be rescinded. A. Belanger, Member for Russell County, presented a resolution in the Legislature, Apr. 4, 1925, and argued eloquently and moderately for a change in the policy now followed in the teaching of French, basing the claim on pedagogical and other educational grounds with which, as a former teacher and inspector, he was familiar. In reply, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson announced the policy of the Department to be a full and careful enquiry into the schools in the French-speaking districts of Ontario, in order that French pupils, while learning their own language, should also secure a thorough knowledge of English as the official language of the Province. No such enquiry had been made for ten years,

and as the Department was not wedded to Regulation 17, and if a better means of accomplishing the end in view, that of giving French pupils a good knowledge of English, as well as French, were found, it would be carried out. The resolution was withdrawn by Mr. Belanger.

The Rhodes scholarships for 1925 have been awarded in Canada to the following:

Quebec	Murray F. Gibbon.
Nova Scotia	T. H. Robinson.
Ontario	L. A. Mackay.
Manitoba	R. I. Wilfred Westgate.
British Columbia	E. J. Knapton.
New Brunswick	M. Gerald Teed.
Saskatchewan	Chas. W. Lightbody.
Alberta	E. H. Gowan.

Honorary Degrees from Canadian Universities in 1924

University	Name	Residence	Degree
Acadia	Rev. E. E. Daley	Halifax	D.D.
Acadia	Rev. Charles R. Freeman	St. John	D.D.
Acadia	Rev. W. V. Higgins	Waltair, India	D.D.
Acadia	Rev. N. A. MacNeill	Marysville	D.D.
Acadia	Eva D'Prazer	Coonor, R.S., India	LL.D.
Acadia	Hon. J. H. King	Ottawa	LL.D.
Acadia	Prof. A. I. McCrimmon, M.A., LL.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
Acadia	Charles H. McIntyre	Boston, U.S.A.	LL.D.
Acadia	Robert W. Norwood	Philadelphia, U.S.A.	Litt.D.
Alberta	Chief Justice David Lynch Scott	Edmonton	LL.D.
Alberta	Vernon West Barford	Edmonton	M.A.
Alberta	C. P. Marker, Knight of Danebrog	Edmonton	LL.D.
Bishop's College	Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, v.c.	Quebec	D.C.L.
Bishop's College	Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford, M.A.	Montreal	D.C.L.
Bishop's College	Reginald V. Harris, K.C.	Halifax	D.C.L.
Dalhousie	Byron C. Borden, D.D., D.C.L.	Annapolis	LL.D.
Knox College	Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.D.	London	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. W. Manson, M.A., B.A. (Oxon.)	Toronto	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. John T. Taylor, B.A.	Indore, India	D.D.
Laval	Rev. Arthur Lacasse	Quebec	Litt.D.
Laval	Claude Regaud	Paris, France	M.D.
Laval	Hon. Ernest Roy	Quebec	LL.D.
Laval	Hon. Auguste Tessier	Quebec	LL.D.
Laval	Rt. Rev. L. Rhéaume, O.M.I., D.D.	Haileybury	D.D.
Laval	Rt. Rev. F. Z. Decelles	St. Hyacinthe	D.D.
Manitoba	F. Allan, M.A., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.C.S.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
Manitoba	A. H. R. Buller, B.Sc., PH.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
Manitoba	M. A. Parker, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.I.C., F.R.S.C.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
McGill	F.R.G.S. Fridtjof Nansen, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., D.C.L., PH.D.	Tysaker, Norway	LL.D.
McGill	A. E. Boycott, M.A., D.M., F.R.S.	London, Eng.	LL.D.
McGill	George H. Lorimer, D.LITT.	Philadelphia, U.S.A.	LL.D.
McGill	Laurence P. Jacks, M.A., D.LITT.	Oxford, Eng.	LL.D.
McMaster	Prof. James Ten Broeke	Toronto	LL.D.
Montreal	Mgr. Antonin Nantel	Sainte Thérèses de Blainville	D.Litt.
Montreal	Claude Regaud	Paris, France	M.D.
Montreal	Emile Sergent	Paris, France	M.D.
Montreal	Hon. L. A. David	Montreal	LL.D.
Montreal	Hon. J. L. Perron	Montreal	LL.D.
Montreal	Hon. E. Patenaude	Montreal	LL.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. J. W. McConnell, B.A.	Amherst	D.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. Alfred S. Rogers, B.D.	Sydney	D.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. Herbert E. Thomas	Sackville	D.D.
Ottawa	Rt. Rev. J. H. Prud'homme	Prince Albert	LL.D.
Ottawa	Joseph Daoust	Montreal	LL.D.
Ottawa	Thomas O'Hagan	Toronto	Litt.D.
Ottawa	Rev. René Lamoureux, O.M.I.	Ottawa	Ph.D.
Queen's	A. P. Knight, M.D.	Kingston	LL.D.
Queen's	H. P. Biggar	London, Eng.	LL.D.
Queen's	J. A. Ruddick	Ottawa	LL.D.
Queen's	Ira A. MacKay, M.A., PH.D.	Montreal	LL.D.
Queen's	W. S. W. McLay, M.A., D.LITT.	Toronto	LL.D.
Queen's	Dr. John F. Kidd, C.M.G.	Ottawa	LL.D.
Queen's	Charles Mair	Lethbridge	LL.D.
Queen's	James Mackintosh Bell, B.A.	Almonte	LL.D.
Queen's	Samuel A. Mitchell, M.A.	Charlottesville, U.S.A.	LL.D.
Queen's	Rev. W. M. Kannawin	Hamilton	D.D.

University	Name	Residence	Degree
Queen's	Rev. G. Watt Smith	Maxville	D.D.
Toronto	F. G. Banting, M.C., M.D., LL.D.	Toronto	D.Sc.
Toronto	Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.	Toronto	D.Sc.
Toronto	Sir J. A. M. Aikins, M.A.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
Toronto	Rt. Rev. C. H. Brent, M.A., D.D.	Buffalo	LL.D.
Toronto	Albert Edward Gooderham	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	William Tytler, B.A.	Guelph	LL.D.
Toronto	Henry G. Acres, M.B.	Toronto	D.Sc.
Toronto	Frederick A. Gaby, B.A., SC.	Toronto	D.Sc.
Toronto	Oliver R. Avison	New York	M.D.
Toronto	Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., C.B., F.R.S.	London, Eng.	D.Sc.
Toronto	Sir Charles A. Parsons, K.C.B., M.A., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., F.R.S.	London, Eng.	D.Sc.
Toronto	Sir Edward John Russell, F.R.S., O.B.E.	Harpenden, Eng.	D.Sc.
Toronto	Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.	Cambridge, Eng.	D.Sc.
Toronto	Charles de La Vallée Poussin	Louvain, Belgium	D.Sc.
Toronto	Francesco Severi	Rome, Italy	D.Sc.
Toronto	Gabriel Koenigs	Paris, France	D.Sc.
Toronto	Dr. Wladimir Andrevich Stekloff	Leningrad, Russia	D.Sc.
Trinity	The Rt. Rev. E. F. Robins	Peace River	D.D.
Trinity	Rev. Horace Crotty, M.A.	Melbourne, Aus.	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. A. P. Addison, B.A., B.D.	Toronto	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. C. W. Brown, B.A., B.D.	Saskatoon	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. F. E. Malott, B.A., B.D.	Belleville	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. Bishop F. W. Warne	India	D.D.
Wesley College	Jesse H. Arnup	Toronto	D.D.
Western	F. G. Banting, M.C., M.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
Western	Francis Walter Merchant	Toronto	LL.D.
Western	N. Scott Grass, M.A., PH.D.	Minneapolis, U.S.A.	LL.D.
Western	K. C. Babcock, PH.D.	Urbana, U.S.A.	LL.D.
Western	Sir A. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Montreal	LL.D.
Western	A. T. DeLury, M.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
Western	Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, D.D.	London	LL.D.
Western	N. Chamney James, PH.D.	London	LL.D.
Western	L. D. Klinck, D.Sc.	Vancouver	LL.D.
Western	G. J. Laing, PH.D., D.LITT.	Chicago, U.S.A.	LL.D.
Western	A. S. MacKenzie, PH.D.	Halifax	LL.D.
Western	H. P. Whidden, D.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
Western	Rt. Rev. D. Williams, D.D.	London	LL.D.
Westminster Hall	C. Adsett, B.A.	Bala	B.D.
Westminster Hall	Rev. J. Campbell, M.A., PH.D.	Victoria	D.D.

Journalism. The outstanding events in journalism have been the emphasis placed upon the age of Canadian newspapers, which now include several of the oldest in existence; the triumph of the great news agency, the Canadian Press, over its financial set-backs; and the diminution of newspaper consolidation. The *Montreal Gazette* (Sept. 10) confirmed facts previously recorded regarding its own history. Its founder was Fleury Mesplet, who came to Canada with Franklin, Chase and Carroll, during the American Revolution. The first issue bore date June 3, 1778. A complete fyle of the first year's issues is in the McGill University Library. A tablet was unveiled in the Province Building, Halifax, to mark the site, nearby, of the first printing press erected in British North America. Lieut.-Governor Grant unveiled the tablet, and Major J. P. Edwards, representing the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, presided. He exhibited *facsimiles* of the two first issues of the *Halifax Gazette*, dated Mar. 23 and 30, 1752. C. C. Blackadar, the dean of Halifax journalists, declared that the building in which the first press was placed still stands in Grafton Street, Halifax. The inscription on the tablet sets forth that the paper was established in 1751 by Bartholomew Green, Jr., who was succeeded in 1752 by John Bushell. On it was printed, on the 23rd of March, 1752, Canada's First Newspaper, "The Halifax Gazette", later known as the "Nova Scotia Royal Gazette", and

which has been regularly issued since that date. The Halifax *Chronicle* celebrated, Jan. 1, 1925, its centenary year. It was first printed with the title *Novascotian*, or the *Colonial Herald*, under the proprietorship of George R. Young, on Dec. 29, 1824. Since that date publication has been continuous. The present title, the *Morning Chronicle*, was assumed in 1843, when William Annand purchased the *Novascotian* from Joseph Howe, the latter designation being retained for the weekly edition.

The Toronto *Globe* celebrated its 80th birthday Mar. 5, 1924, having been founded by George Brown in 1844. There are but nine daily newspapers older than *The Globe* in Canada. They are: The *Montreal Gazette*, established 1778; *Montreal Herald*, 1808; *Kingston News* (now *The Standard*), 1810; *Acadian Recorder*, Halifax, 1813; *Morning Chronicle*, Halifax, 1820; *Brockville Recorder*, 1820; *Belleville Ontario*, 1830; *Belleville Intelligencer*, 1834, and *Kingston Whig*, 1834.

1924 proved a critical year for the Canadian Press, the mutual and co-operative news-gathering and distribution association of the daily newspaper publishers of Canada, but it emerged stronger than ever before in its history.

Loss of the grant of \$50,000.00 a year, made by the Dominion Government to aid in bridging by leased telegraph wires the three great unproductive gaps, Montreal-St. John, Ottawa-Winnipeg, and Calgary-Vancouver, set the membership a difficult problem. Arrangements were successfully made for carrying on the leased wire service uninterrupted from Ottawa west to Vancouver, but the Maritime membership were forced to abandon the leased wire connection between Montreal and Halifax, substituting a more limited service of news over commercial wires. But even this loss was restored in February of the current year, and to-day the Canadian Press again spans with its leased wires the whole Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver.

Another difficulty successfully met and overcome in 1924 was the demand of the Company's staff of Morse telegraphers for a very considerable increase in wage, which, being refused, and the men declining to arbitrate or be represented on a board of conciliation offered by the Minister of Labour, a strike resulted. It was foredoomed to failure, and within a fortnight the men returned to work on the Company's terms, the board of conciliation subsequently reducing the wage at points under 50,000 east of Winnipeg by five dollars a week.

The strike resulted directly in the Company installing a considerable amount of automatic printer equipment, replacing Morse operation. In particular, this installation between Ottawa and Winnipeg has proved a great success, the volume of news now interchanged between East and West showing an increase of about 50 per cent.

During the year a long-term contract was negotiated with the

Associated Press of New York, cementing the intimate relationship which has existed for a number of years.

The last Annual Meeting was held at Vancouver, B.C., in June, 1924, when officers were elected as follows: Honorary President, E. H. Macklin, President and General Manager of the *Manitoba Free Press*; President, E. Norman Smith, Vice-President of the *Ottawa Journal*; First Vice-President, J. H. Woods, Managing Director of the *Calgary Herald*; Second Vice-President, G. Fred Pearson, Managing Director of the *Halifax Chronicle*; Directors, F. B. Ellis, *St. John Globe*; H. Gagnon, *Quebec Soleil*; John Scott, *Montreal Gazette*; E. J. Archibald, *Montreal Star*; W. J. Wilkinson, *Toronto Mail and Empire*; I. E. Robertson, *Toronto Telegram*; T. H. Preston, *Brantford Expositor*; W. J. Taylor, *Woodstock Sentinel-Review*; M. E. Nichols, *Winnipeg Tribune*; Burford Hooke, *Regina Leader*, and B. C. Nicholas, *Victoria Times*. J. F. B. Livesay is General Manager and Secretary, with headquarters in Toronto.

There were several absorptions of weekly newspapers during the year. The *Toronto Star Weekly* acquired the *Toronto Sunday World*, Nov. 10; the *Hanover Post* absorbed the *Ayton Advance*, which was founded in 1895 by the late M. B. Flynn. The number of newspapers in Grey County, Ont., diminished from 19 to 11. On Dec. 6, the *Exeter Advocate* and the *Exeter Times* were merged, to be known in future as the *Times-Advocate*. General Odlum announced the purchase, from C. E. Campbell, July 19, of the *Vancouver Star*. He was formerly a reporter on the old *Vancouver World*. Earlier in the year the Southam interests acquired control of the *Vancouver Province*, so long and honourably connected with Lieutenant-Governor W. C. Nichol. The price paid, according to rumour, was a million dollars.

During the June meeting in Vancouver of the Canadian Press, the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association held a successful annual gathering and elected the following officers: John M. Imrie, *Edmonton Journal*, President; George E. Scroggie, *Toronto Mail and Empire*, Vice-President; N. T. Bowman, *Toronto Telegram*, Treasurer. Executive Committee: W. H. Dennis, *Halifax Herald*; E. W. McCready, *St. John Telegraph*; W. G. Marson, *Montreal Star*; Henri Gagnon, *Le Soleil*, Quebec; Frank Carrel, *Quebec Telegraph*; L. J. Tarte, *La Patrie*, Montreal; H. B. Muir, *London Advertiser*; W. J. Taylor, *Woodstock Sentinel-Review*, Col. R. F. Parkinson, *Ottawa Journal*; J. E. Atkinson, *Toronto Star*; W. B. Preston, *Brantford Expositor*; E. H. Macklin, *Manitoba Free Press*; Burford Hooke, *Regina Leader*; J. H. Woods, *Calgary Herald*; F. J. Burd, *Vancouver Daily Province*.

Among other interesting events was the appointment of P. R. Du Tremblay, κ.c., Director of *La Press*, Montreal, as a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec; the choice of Thomas M. Fraser, of the Ottawa Press Gallery, as Assistant Clerk of the

House of Commons, in succession to Mr. Arthur Beaudesne, who, with universal acceptance, was made Clerk of the House; the election of George Hambleton as President of the Ottawa Press Gallery, with John Bassett, *Montreal Gazette*, as Vice-President; the presentation by his staff to Mr. J. E. Atkinson, President of the Toronto Star Printing Co., of an address and handsome grandfather's clock, to celebrate his 25 years as head of the paper and one of the most successful editors and publishers in Canada, and one universally esteemed; the visit to Great Britain and the Continent of 150 editors of Canadian weekly papers. They sailed from Montreal June 11, on the Canadian Pacific liner *Melita*, and were received in Brussels by the Belgian King; saw many of the battlefields of the War; met General Foch in Paris, and, crossing the Channel to England, visited Wembley; were invited to meet King George and Queen Mary, were entertained by leading London journalists; and, finally, visited many historic places in England and Scotland. On Jan. 2, 1925, David Campbell, editor of *Jack Canuck*, a Toronto free lance weekly, was sentenced to 6 months in jail and fined \$1,000 for contempt of court in publishing comments on an alimony case after a warning not to do so.

In Canadian scientific circles the year was marked by the meeting in Toronto, Aug. 6-13, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This was its fourth meeting in the Dominion, the previous meetings being at Montreal, 1884; Toronto, 1897; and Winnipeg, 1909. The President was Major-General Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., F.R.S., and the officers of the Toronto Committee were: Chairman, Dr. J. C. McLennan; Secretaries, Dr. J. C. Fields, Prof. J. J. R. MacLeod and Major J. M. Mood, and, Treasurer, Dr. F. A. Mouré. The gathering was memorable in that, from Aug. 11-16, the first International Mathematical Congress to meet in America also assembled in Toronto.

In his opening address to the British Association, Sir David Bruce, whose name is famous in connection with medical research and the prevention of disease, took this subject for a review of the recent developments in controlling such diseases as Malta fever, typhoid, diphtheria, tetanus, malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, typhus, and trench fever. He also dealt with the discoveries as to the bearing of diet upon rickets, scurvy, and beri-beri, and the action of the ductless glands with their relation to the human body. It was announced that the President of the Southampton meeting, in 1925, would be Prof. Horace Lamb, F.R.S. The President of the Oxford meeting, in 1926, will be the Prince of Wales.

Many of the addresses and discussions possessed a popular as well as a scientific interest. Sir William Ashley, formerly an occupant of the chair of political economy in the University of Toronto, dealt with the doctrine of Free Trade. He reviewed the historical

and economic backgrounds of the free trade theory in Great Britain and traced recent departures in British legislation and policy from former views. He pointed out candidly both the injurious effects on British trade and on the character of work-people by unemployment, or under-employment, caused by foreign competition. His conclusion was: "Economic life has ceased to be as simple, if it ever were as simple, as those two great men, Adam Smith and Cobden, seemed to think it. It has not been so clear to the last half-century as it was to them that human well-being can be achieved by the application of one symmetrical cycle of principles. By the whole current of its industrial legislation, the civilized world has protested against the all-sufficiency of cheapness. . . . Society has been so sorely disappointed in the hope that, if it sought first cheapness, all other needful things, like social peace, would be added to it, that it is now in the mood to explore other avenues, as the phrase goes—avenues as yet imperfectly charted."

Sir John Russell, on "Present-Day Problems in Crop Production", showed the value of present-day agricultural research in improving the prospects of the farmer by applying special knowledge as to soil and climate to his operations. These and other addresses of great interest to Canada have since been published by the Association, and can be secured from its offices in Burlington House, London. Sir Ernest Rutherford paid this tribute to his former connection with Canada, while a Professor in McGill University: "It was in this Dominion that the first experiments in the modern ideas of the structure of matter were carried out, and the credit belongs in some measure to Canada. It will always remain a heritage for her scientists." In the engineering section, E. A. Watson, Canadian Metallurgist, pointed out that variations in the magnetic properties of steels can be caused by varying the amount of cobalt in them. As its use increases the cost, it is only profitable in certain cases.

At the close of the meeting, the University of Toronto conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Sir David Bruce, Sir Charles Parsons, Sir John Russell, and Sir Ernest Rutherford, and also upon the following eminent mathematicians who attended the International Congress: Monsieur Ch. de La Vallée Poussin, of the University of Louvain; Signor F. Severi, Rector of the University of Rome; Monsieur Gabriel Koenigs, of de L'Academie des Sciences de l'Institute de France, and General Secretary of the International Mathematical Union, and Dr. W. S. Stekloff, of Leningrad, and the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The visiting men of science saw certain Ontario districts noted for natural resources or scenery, such as the Niagara fruit area and Niagara Falls, the Northern mining region, the Guelph Agricultural College, etc. Later, the Western excursion to British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces took place. The visitors, who numbered between 300 and 400, travelled westward by the Canadian National line, the journey back being by special train over the

Canadian Pacific Railway. The stopping places included Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. Five days were spent at the Coast. On the return journey, the mountain scenery, with halts at Glacier, Lake Louise and Banff, was greatly enjoyed. The party halted at Calgary and Regina, and a small party paid a visit to the Ranch of the Prince of Wales, near High River, Alberta. From Kenora, Ontario, a trip by steamer on the Lake of the Woods was given. The visitors stopped at Fort William and Port Arthur, the lake shipping ports, and at Sudbury, the seat of the nickel industry.

The meetings of sections at certain Western points, the speeches and lectures on scientific subjects stimulated local interest. Field workers in geology, botany, agriculture, zoology and entomology devoted special efforts to these subjects. The *flora* and *fauna* of the country were investigated. Marine biologists were interested in the famous station at Nanaimo. The engineers inspected the electric power plants at Iroquois Falls, Ont., and points farther West. The resources, development, farming capacity, etc., of Ontario and the West were well investigated from scientific and economic points of view. A group of British agricultural experts, including Dr. G. Scott Robertson, of the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland; Professor R. A. Berry, of the Glasgow Agricultural College; W. Godden, of the Rowett Research Institute for Animal Nutrition, Aberdeen; Edward Cutler, biologist, and H. G. Page, Chief Chemist of the Rothamsted Experimental Station of England, issued a *memorandum* of their observations in the West, advocating mixed farming methods, more intensive cultivation of smaller areas, and the fuller use of the facilities of the Dominion Agricultural Colleges for improving the condition of the Canadian farmer. Their conclusion was: "There is a vast market in the British Isles for the agricultural produce of Canada. We hope that, in the near future, the efforts which the Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms are making to introduce mixed farming and animal husbandry into the Prairie Provinces will bear fruit, and that we shall be able to obtain from Canada a large proportion of the produce which now comes to us from countries outside the British Empire."

The Mathematical Congress. This unique gathering meets once in four years. The attendance was large and representative. Foreign countries sent many famous men. There were 26 delegates from France, from Belgium, 5, from Italy, 12, and most of the important countries in Europe sent several delegates. From Great Britain came, among others, Sir James Henderson, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and F. E. Smith, who was in charge of research work under the Admiralty; L. Woollard, Chief Naval Constructor, representing the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and S. D. Carothers, of the Engineering Division of the Admiralty. The Ministry of Health was represented by Dr. I. G. Gibbon, the Board of Education by Professor A. S. Eddington, the Department

of Scientific and Industrial Research by H. T. Tizard. The Meteorological Office was represented by Sir Napier Shaw, the Royal Engineers by Lieut.-Col. A. E. Grasett, Oxford University by Prof. H. C. Plummer, the University of Cambridge by Prof. A. S. Eddington and Major P. A. McMahan, the University of Manchester by Prof. Sydney Chapman, the London School of Economics by Prof. A. L. Bowley. Sir Charles Parsons represented the Institution of Naval Architecture. The Congress grouped itself into six sections. The delegates were welcomed by Hon. H. S. Béland, on behalf of the Canadian Government; Sir Robert Falconer, and Prof. J. C. Fields. The following officers were elected: President, Professor J. C. Fields; Vice-Presidents, Prof. B. Bydzovsky, Prof. F. N. Da Costa Lobo, Prof. L. E. Dickson, Senator F. Faure, Prof. H. Fehr, Prof. L. E. Phragmen, Prof. S. Pincherle, Prof. E. Schou, Prof. C. Servais, Prof. C. Störmer, Prof. W. Van der Woude, Prof. W. H. Young, and Prof. S. Zaremba. Professors J. L. Synge and L. V. King were elected General Secretaries of the Congress.

The social events and the excursions to the West were held jointly with the visiting members of the British Association. The funds for financing the Congress came from the Dominion and Ontario Governments and the Carnegie Corporation, through the Royal Canadian Institute. The Canadian railways also gave reduced rates and particularly advantageous terms in connection with the transcontinental excursion.

Other Scientific Activities. While no announcement of a startling kind was made during the year, the work of scientific and industrial research was proceeded with throughout the Dominion. The report of the Honorary Council stated that 46 researches were in progress in twelve departments of Science in nine of the chief Universities. Reports were made on nineteen researches, on such subjects as fuel, industrial alcohol, flax straw for paper-making, soils, fish-curing, drug yielding plants, reforestation in New Brunswick, food economics in fox-breeding, and the use of low-grade iron ores. The Council lamented the lack of a laboratory in which purely industrial investigations, not feasible in University laboratories, could be carried on. It was announced that Dr. H. M. Tory, who succeeded Dr. F. D. Adams as head of the Research Council, might remain in that post permanently. Dr. L. V. King, of McGill, described, Oct. 16, the newly-developed instrument, the diaphone, used to project sound at sea during fogs, and found to be the best sound projector yet devised. Miss H. Pachal reported, Sept. 23, the discovery of certain clays in Manitoba, warranting the setting up of an industry for the making of pottery, sewer pipe, hollow tile, and Portland cement. L. H. Cole, of the Dominion Department of Mines, reported the commercial progress made in producing epsom salts and deposits of magnesium sulphate in the Western Provinces. Three of these deposits are in British Columbia. The

Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto, celebrated the 75th year of its existence, May 5, when a review of its work in behalf of scientific research was given. Dr. J. C. Fields, F.R.S., was elected President.

An important joint convention of the Canadian Medical Association and the Ontario Medical Association was held at Ottawa in June. The opening address was by Sir John Thomson-Walker, of London, England, and other addresses and lectures of deep interest to the medical surgical science were given. Affiliation with the British Medical Association was ratified and two delegates present from that body, Sir Jenner Verrall and Dr. A. Cox, expressed satisfaction at this decision. Dean Stewart, of Halifax, extolled the services to science of the late Lord Lister. The Convention debated Provincial and Federal standards of professional licences, the length of the University course in medicine, and favoured efforts to combat venereal diseases.

The Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons announced, June 26, the reduction of the minimum academic part of the medical course from six to five years. The length of the entire course, however, was not shortened, as the new regulations would require that the academic course be followed by one year of service as an *interne* in an approved hospital.

The following Canadians are members of the Royal Society of London, the highest honour bestowed upon men of science in the British Empire: F. D. Adams, D.S.C., PH.D., LL.D., Hon. Member Institute Mining and Metallurgy, McGill University, Montreal; H. T. Barnes, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S. Can., McGill University, Montreal; A. P. Coleman, M.A., PH.D., University of Toronto, Toronto; A. S. Eve, C.B.A., M.A., D.Sc., McGill University, Montreal; J. C. Fields, PH.D., University of Toronto, Toronto; A. B. MacCallum, M.A., M.B., PH.D., SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Can., Member American Phil. Soc., Roy. Phil. Soc. Glasgow, Assoc. Fell. College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Professor of Biochemistry, McGill University, Montreal; J. C. McLennan, M.A., PH.D., LL.D., D.Sc., Professor of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto; Arthur Willey, D.Sc., Professor of Zoology, McGill University, Montreal; L. V. King, Professor of Mathematical Physics, McGill University, Montreal; J. S. Plaskett, PH.D., D.Sc., Director, Astrophysical Observatoria, Victoria; J. J. R. MacLeod, M.A., CH.B., D.P.H., Professor of Physiology, University of Toronto, Toronto; Sir Bertram Windle, KT., M.D., Professor of Anthropology, St. Michael's College, Toronto.

LITERATURE, HISTORY, ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA

By

Hector Charlesworth

**Progress
of
Canadian
Literature;
The
Canadian
Authors'
Association**

The year 1924 was marked by increased activity in Canadian authorship and book production, and a more widely-awakened interest in native literary effort on the part of the reading public. No small credit is due to the efforts of the Canadian Authors' Association, whose propagandist activities on behalf of such recognition began to show fruit. There were evidences also that they had proven beneficial to the cause of national unity by arousing the interest of English-speaking readers in the achievements of French-Canadian writers. In some few cases, also, international recognition was attained by Canadian books in 1924; which is still regarded by many as a decisive test.

The year began with the proclamation of Canada's entry as a member of the International Copyright Conference of Geneva, an event long delayed through the failure of Canada's Parliament to ratify the Imperial Copyright Act. Thus, books of Canadian authorship received protection in a great many countries where they were previously open to piracy. A detailed proclamation by President Coolidge, of the United States, accorded to Canadians all rights of international copyright, without the necessity of sacrificing citizenship or assigning author's rights. The new arrangements also accorded protection in many European countries where Canadian books, especially those dealing with wild animals and nature studies in general, were attaining popularity in translation.

The third Annual Convention of the Canadian Authors' Association was held at Quebec on May 19 and 20. In his annual address the retiring President, Mr. Robert Stead, of Ottawa, stated that, in his opinion, present-day Canadian literature was as good as the average of that imported into this country, and censured those critics who demand that it must not only be as good, but better. He enunciated the view that Canadian writers must learn to walk before they can run. He quoted the statement of a reviewer to the effect that more has been written about Canadian literature during the past three years than in the preceding thirty, and added: "If that is so, it can only mean that Canadians are awakening to the existence and the possibilities of a Canadian literature, and for this awakening I think the Canadian Authors' Association may fairly claim some share of the credit."

The election of officers for 1924-25 was as follows: National President, Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Austin

Bothwell, Regina; Adjutor Rivard, Quebec; Hon. Justice E. Fabre Surveyer, K.C., Montreal; Victor Morin, Montreal; W. E. Edmonds, Edmonton; R. A. Hood, Vancouver; Mrs. Madge Macbeth, Ottawa; Prof. Archibald McMechan, Halifax; Mrs. John W. Garvin (Katherine Hale), Toronto; Hopkins Moorhouse, Winnipeg; Alexander Calhoun, Calgary; Mrs. A. de B. Shaw, Victoria; Mrs. D. C. McGregor, London, Ont. National Secretary, Jules Tremblay, Ottawa; National Treasurer, Charles Morse, Ottawa. President de Section, Cyrille F. Delage, Quebec. An Advisory Council of distinguished authors from all Provinces of Canada was also chosen.

During the year death removed several interesting figures from the domain of Canadian authorship. There was universal regret at the death of W. H. Blake, who rose to international fame through his translation of Louis Hémon's novel of French-Canadian life, *Maria Chapdelaine*, which demonstrated Mr. Blake's mastery of the finer beauties of English prose. An earlier book, also dealing with the remoter parts of Quebec, *Brown Waters*, had equal literary graces. Mr. Blake was a native of Toronto, a son of the late Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C., and a nephew of the eminent statesman, Hon. Edward Blake, K.C. Another death universally lamented was that, on Oct. 29, of Peter McArthur, one of the most widely-known of Canadian poets and humourists, and who lived, in later years, at his native village of Ekfrid, Ontario. In earlier years he was a noted member of the New York literary *coterie*, and was also at one time a member of the staff of London *Punch*. One of the pioneers of distinctly Canadian literature also passed away in March, 1924, in the person of E. W. Thomson, of Boston, U.S.A., at one time an editorial writer on the Toronto *Globe*, and subsequently editor of *The Youths' Companion*, Boston. His book of tales, *Old Man Savarin*, was one of the earliest Canadian volumes to win international recognition. Edmund E. Sheppard, a native of Elgin County, Ont., and one-time journalistic contemporary of Mr. Thomson, died in California early in November in his sixty-eighth year. He was founder of Toronto *Saturday Night*, and could justly claim to have "discovered" many Canadian writers, including E. Pauline Johnson. Several novels of uneven workmanship were the result of his pen. His *Widower Jones* and *Dolly*, which are, in part, autobiographical, contain chapters which have not been excelled as pictures of Ontario farm and village life. The death, in July, of Laura E. McCully, Toronto, removed a lady who, in her youth, revealed poetic promise of a very rare quality, but was prevented, by ill-health, from continuing a literary career.

In actual production, the output of Canadian books was of broader and deeper interest in 1924 than most previous periods of equal duration. William Arthur Deacon, who made a survey of the year's activities for the *Saturday Review of Literature* (New York), pointed out there was a marked swing from verse to the production of serious prose. The book of the year from every

point of view was an historical novel, *The Divine Lady*, by E. Barrington, the pen-name of Mrs. L. Adams Beck, of Victoria, B.C. Interest in this novel in all English-speaking countries was immediate, and, in the United States, it ranked as a "best-seller". This is due, not merely to the undying fascination of its heroine, Lady Hamilton, but to the author's gifts as a delineator of character and prose stylist. The success of *The Divine Lady* has led to increased demand for "E. Barrington's" earlier books. Several other novels of more than average excellence were published. Among them was *The Treasure of Ho*, by L. Adams Beck (husband of "E. Barrington"), a tale of adventure in Mongolia and China. More distinctively national in subject was *The Trail of the Conestoga*, by Mabel Dunham, of Kitchener, Ont., a romance of the migration of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" to Waterloo County, Ontario, at the dawn of the nineteenth century. The author weaved into her story much pioneer tradition.

The number of Canadian novelists increases yearly, and a full list of new tales from such sources is now annually provided by Dr. George H. Locke, in his *Catalogue of Canadian Publications*. Among those of 1924 may be mentioned *Smoking Flax*, by Robert Stead, a picture of Alberta farm conditions; and *Sourdough Samaritan*, by C. H. Gibbons, dealing with the Royal North-West Mounted Police. In *A Gentleman Adventurer*, by Marion Keith, followed in the path of R. M. Ballantyne, with a romance of the Hudson's Bay fur-traders. Guy Morton's *Black Gold* was a vivid story of coal-prospecting in the Yukon Territory. Of more than average skill was Muriel Watson's *Fireweed*, a love tale, partly laid in England and partly in British Columbia. *La Roux*, by Johnston Abbott (*pseudonym*), a love story of New France in the seventeenth century, though rather threadbare in plot, contained convincing touches of local colour. In the last fortnight of the year came a partially autobiographical novel, *Hansen*, from the pen of Augustus Bridle, the story of a youth who comes across the seas to work on a rough Ontario farm and achieves a position as a publicist. The effort to analyze the spirit of Canadian nationalism gave the book a more "purposeful" atmosphere than the average tale. Arthur Stringer was hardly up to the best form in his romance of the Canadian wilds, *Empty Hands*; and showed more vital merits in an admirable boys' story, *Lonely O'Malley*. Two novels, with Nova Scotian heroes, won attention in England. *Redemption*, by Beckles Willson, had for its leading character a Rhodes scholar from that province. *Solo*, by Pierre Coalfleet, a romance of a Maritime Province sailor, who rises to fame through his musical genius, was very widely praised. *The Wayside Cross*, by Mary E. Waagen, was a rather obvious imitation of the Hémon-Blake *Maria Chapdelaine*, but had a happy ending.

Canadian women writers, as in the past, revealed an especial gift for writing annals of childhood and tales suitable for the young. Probably the most important of these achievements was *A Child's*

House, by Marjory MacMurchy, which was hailed by eminent British critics as a work to be classed with *Little Women*, *The Golden Age*, and *The Young Visitors*, as a revelation of the inner life of a little girl. Miss Marshall Saunders, author of *Beautiful Joe*, published another tale dealing with a domestic pet, the story of a monkey, entitled, *Jimmy Goldcoast*. Jean McIlwraith published a first-rate boy's tale, *The Little Admiral*, the theme of which was the capture of Quebec in 1759. A westerner, Mrs. Helen B. Sandwell was the author of a vivacious fairy tale, *The Valley of Color-Days*.

Among other works of fiction by Canadians published in 1924 may be mentioned *The Master Revenge*, a tale of the Northwest, by H. A. Cody; *Slag and Gold*, by Phil. H. Moore, dealing with mining development in Northern Ontario; *Gordon of the Lost Lagoon*, by Robert Watson, a tale of the Vancouver Docks; and *Viking's Rest*, by Frances Fenwick Williams, a romance of the Evangeline country. Two native novelists, who write more directly for the United States than the Canadian public, were represented by able works. *Julia Case*, a psycho-analytic study of young womanhood, by Harvey J. O'Higgins, attracted very general attention. Its *locale* was a small Canadian city, probably London, Ont. Frank L. Packard, one of the most widely-popular of native-born novelists, published an exciting tale of Malaysia, entitled *The Locked Book*. Agnes C. Laut, in *The Quenchless Light*, took for her theme the trials of the early Christians.

Fiction has first been dealt with because it shows the growth of the imaginative impulse in Canadian literature, and also the extent to which native writers are using the material provided by the diverse sections of the Canadian domain.

In verse there was less activity than usual. One of the most important collections of poetry was Louise Morey Bowman's volume of "imagist" verse, *Dream Tapestries*, which contained many beautiful word-pictures. A posthumous *Book of Verses*, by the late Gertrude MacGregor Moffatt, revealed an austere, but profoundly emotional, gift. Mrs. A. C. Dalton's *Flame and Adventure* combined lyrical enthusiasm with a philosophic strain of thought; and promising volumes were Anne Elizabeth Wilson's *Eager Footsteps* and Frances Beatrice Taylor's *White Winds of Dawn*. A book of distinctive lyrical and imaginative quality was Norah Holland's *Where the Half-Gods Go*.

In the domain of the essay and the prose sketch there was commendable activity. *Chez Nous*, a study of French-Canadian life, by Adjutor Rivard, of Quebec, made its first appearance in English in the fine prose of the late W. H. Blake. This book, in its original version, was crowned by the French Academy in 1920, and is an invaluable record of the race, at once poetic, discerning and realistic. An important book of similar character was a series of studies of Prairie life, *The Turn of the Year*, by Frederick Philip Grove. *Thrown In*, by Newton McTavish, editor of "The

Canadian Magazine", was a veristic series of pictures of Ontario village life thirty years ago. To the field of nature study, in which several Canadian writers have won fame, *Mates of the Tangle*, by Archie McKishnie, was an important contribution. A similar contribution to knowledge of Canadian bird life was *Jack Miner and the Birds*. R. S. Sherman's *Mother Nature Stories* presented similar material in the guise of fiction. *The Book of Roberts*, by Lloyd Roberts, eldest son of C. G. D. Roberts, was an entertaining picture of New Brunswick society thirty years ago.

The year 1924 was marked by activity in recording the beginnings and history of Canadian literature and in the production of biographical monographs. It witnessed the issue of the first six volumes of Dr. Lorne Pierce's *Makers of Canadian Literature*, which will extend to forty. Two of the most important were biographies by Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell; *John Richardson*, which dealt with the first of Upper Canadian writers, and *William Kirby*, which told the life story of the author of *The Golden Dog*. Another important record was Katherine Hale's *Isabel Vallancy Crawford*, which tells the life story of a woman poet of genius. Other volumes were *Peter McArthur*, a discriminating study by William Arthur Deacon, and *Robert Norwood*, by Dr. A. D. Watson.

Ray Palmer Baker, the author of *English-Canadian Literature to Confederation*, followed up his studies of the early period of Canadian letters by a new and abridged edition of Justice Haliburton's *Sam Slick*, with an essay by the noted American humorist, Tom Masson. Prof. Archibald MacMechan, of Halifax, published *Headwaters of Canadian Literature*, dealing, from his individual standpoint, with Canadian men and women of letters, of both French and English lineage. John D. Logan, PH.D., in *Highways of Canadian Literature*, published a careful history of British-Canadian literary effort from the earliest days of settlement to the present.

Without enumerating the numerous books of a technical and theological character, mention is necessary of several volumes of permanent historical interest. Most important of all was *Life and Letters of Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald*, by his daughter, Edith J. Archibald. Sir Edward was a native of Truro, N.S., born in 1810; and served as Attorney-General of Newfoundland and, later, as British Consul-General at New York during the Civil War period. The publication of his papers, delayed by his own request, throws new light on Anglo-American relations in the nineteenth century. Another historical treatise containing much important information, in brief space, was H. A. Lovett's *Canada and the Grand Trunk*. Of allied interest was *Trains of Recollection* by the eminent railroad expert, D. B. Hanna, which tells the history of the Canadian Northern Railway, now, like the Grand Trunk, part of the Canadian National System. *Wooden Ships and Iron Men*, by the well-known Maritime expert, Frederick William Wallace, told

the story of the early merchant marine of British North America. Morris Longstreth's *The Lake Superior Country* is full of valuable information racily conveyed. *Looking Backward*, by General George Sterling Ryerson, was a book of reminiscences containing eye-witness narratives of the Fenian Raid of 1866, the North-west Rebellion of 1885, and the South African War. A finely-written military work was Ralph Hodder-Williams' *Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry*, a detailed account of one of the most heroic regiments engaged in the great War. The early penal system of Upper Canada furnished material for James Edmund Jones' volume, *Pioneer Crimes and Punishments*. The gradual changes in educational methods and in Canadian society generally were dealt with in James L. Hughes' autobiographical *Fifty Years of Public Service*. John Buchan's *Life of Lord Minto* was, in part, one of the important Canadian books of the year, containing much fresh and intimate information with regard to Lord Minto's incumbency as Governor-General, from 1898 to 1903, a momentous period in connection with Canada's relations to the Empire.

A literary event which attracted international attention was the capture, by Maria Ostenso, a young Winnipeg school teacher of Icelandic descent, of a prize of \$13,500 for the best novel submitted to an important American publishing house. The novel in question, entitled *The Passionate Flight*, was reserved for publication in 1925, but it was announced that it was Canadian in *locale*.

Of unusual and widespread interest was the first appearance, June 1st, 1925, of *Willisons Monthly*, a periodical of national scope, with contributions from Eastern and Western Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Sir John Willison, the eminent writer, and his son, W. A. Willison, are the sole publishers of the *Monthly*.

The year was marked by exceptional activity in organizing Canadian historical interests. The most important event was the formation, early in November, at a luncheon held in the Chateau of Versailles, of the French-Canadian History Society. The luncheon was given to 170 guests by Sir Campbell Stuart, of London, a native of Montreal, President of the British Canadian History Society, organized in 1923. A congratulatory message was sent by His Majesty to the assemblage. The guests, among whom were several descendants of French families identified with the early settlement of Canada, included H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; the Duc de Levis-Mirepoix (who accepted the Presidency of the new Society); the Marquis de Montcalm; M. Painleve, President of the French Chamber; M. Herriot, Premier of France. From Canada came a message of good wishes from the Prime Minister, who was unable to be present, and in whose absence the Federal Government was represented by Hon. Dr. H. S. Béland. Others

**The
Canadian
History
Society;
And
Other
Celebra-
tions.**

from Canada were Hon. Raoul Dandurand, representing the Government of Quebec, and Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist.

Through the agency of the newly-formed British-Canadian History Society, many valuable acquisitions were obtained for the Dominion Archives, including papers relating to the early history of Canada from the collections of the descendants of Lord Durham and Lord Monckton, as well as 24 volumes from the library of General Wolfe. Two of these volumes carry the French royal arms and a note on the fly-leaf by Sir Guy Carleton states that they were given to Wolfe after the siege of Louisburg, in 1758, by a French staff officer. Other acquisitions were water colours and maps relating to British operations in Canada before and after the conquest of 1759.

Late in the year Sir Campbell Stuart made a tour of Canada and addressed audiences in several cities on the work that was being carried on by both British and French-Canadian History Societies. In addition to securing documents relating to the history of Canada the British society announced that it had arranged for the publication of a series of biographies of eminent English statesmen who had played an important part in Canada's history. For this series the services of John Buchan were secured as editor-in-chief, and the following volumes arranged for: *Lord Durham*, by Lord Charnwood; *Lord Dorchester*, by Prof. G. M. Wrong; and *Lord Elgin*, by Prof. J. L. Morrison.

In September, the Canadian Historical Society arranged for the preparation of a series of outline lectures on Canadian historical subjects, each to be prepared by some recognized authority on the subject, in co-operation with the Dominion Archives Department, and illustrated by lantern slides. It was anticipated that such measures would greatly stimulate the interest of school children in the events and personalities of their country's history.

Other Celebrations. One of the most interesting events of the year was the celebration at Belleville, Ontario, from June 15 to June 19, of the 140th Anniversary of the landing of the United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada. The event was organized by Lieut.-Col. Lazier, President of Belleville U.E.L.; W. C. Mikel, K.C., Mayor of Belleville, and a Committee including descendants of the original Loyalists. One of these descendants, Miss Lazier, rode from Belleville to Washington to convey a personal invitation to President Coolidge to be present. Owing to the election campaign, the President could not accept, but Miss Lazier was received at the White House, and was the recipient of enthusiastic ovations in all the cities through which she rode. The actual celebration included an historical pageant, and many other military and social activities. Among the most interesting episodes was a pilgrimage to Adolphustown, on June 19, the site of the original U.E.L. settlement in Upper Canada, and where a Methodist Church, built by them in 1792, still stands.

On June 17, Grand Lodge Officers and Members of the Masonic Fraternity laid the foundation stone of a U.E.L. monument in Queen Victoria Park, Belleville, on which occasion Sir George Foster was the chief speaker. On Sept. 8, the completed monument was unveiled by Hon. Harry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Sept. 8 was the anniversary of the sailing, in 1783, of seven ship-loads of loyalist settlers from New York City *en route* for the Bay of Quinte district.

The Ontario Historical Society met at Kitchener, Ont., in the last week of June, and elected the following officers: Hon. President, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario; President, W. H. Briethaupt, c.e., Kitchener; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Toronto, and Fred Landon, M.A., London; Treasurer, Capt. J. S. Carstairs, Toronto; Secretary, A. F. Hunter, M.A., Toronto. Plans were developed for an extensive educational campaign, in order to promote a greater respect for historic things, and the better preservation of ancient cemeteries.

The Nova Scotia Historical Society met in April at the Province Building, in Halifax, and elected the following officers: President, Harry Piers; Vice-Presidents, Dr. M. A. B. Smith, George Mullane and A. H. Buckley; Corresponding Secretary, Major J. P. Edwards; Recording Secretary, W. L. Payzant; Treasurer, I. Wainwright; and other members of Council, Col. F. H. Oxley, Major Logan, B. E. Paterson, Ven. Archdeacon Vroom, and Mr. Justice Chisholm.

It was arranged to erect tablets at various points commemorating outstanding events in the history of the Province, and to make an endeavour to acquire Prince's Lodge, at Bedford Basin, which formed a part of the residential buildings occupied by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent (father of Queen Victoria) when he lived at Halifax as Commander of Forces.

The Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Historical Society was held at St. John, N.B., in November, and officers were elected as follows: President, D. C. Clinch; Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. A. Wilson and W. Shixes Fisher; Secretary, J. Willett, κ.c.; Corresponding Secretary, Judge G. A. Henderson; Treasurer, Hon. J. R. Armstrong; and Librarian, T. O'Brien.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada held its Annual Meeting at Toronto in January, when the following officers were elected: President, W. S. Morden, κ.c.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. F. White; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sydney Farmer; Treasurer, Egerton H. H. Lester. Later in the year the organization participated in the Belleville celebration.

The Historic Monument Commission of Quebec, presided over by Hon. Adelard Turgeon, continued its work of collecting the records of ancient churches, wayside crosses and calvaries, which are a feature of the landscape in some of the old settled sections of the Province. Hon. Mr. Turgeon announced that there were

some 30 surviving churches in the Province dating from the French *régime*—that is, prior to 1759.

The year was marked by the unveiling of a number of monuments and memorials of both historic and artistic interest. One of the most beautiful is that at Oshawa, Ontario, designed by Alfred Howell. It contains stones from nearly all the battlefields and towns where the Canadians fought in the great War, and is the central feature of a park known as *The Garden of the Unforgotten*. At Halifax a *Cross of Sacrifice*, erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission at Pleasant Point Park, overlooking the Harbour, to commemorate Canadian sailors who perished at sea during the great War, was unveiled by Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. Field, of the British Special Squadron. At the Citadel, Quebec, a memorial plaque for the fallen of the Royal 22nd Regiment was unveiled by the Governor-General, Lord Byng. His Excellency also performed a similar function in connection with the unveiling of a magnificent marble cenotaph on Dominion Square, Montreal, erected as a memorial to all Canadian men and women who gave up their lives in the great War. It is inscribed "To the glory of God and the memory of the Immortal Dead, who brought us honour and peace". Other memorials in Ontario were also unveiled at Georgetown, Lion's Head (Bruce County), Whitby, and the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Canadian Art at Wembley; Other Exhibitions. Canadian Art was unusually active in 1924, especially in its international phases. Recognition of the work of native painters and sculptors abroad was achieved not only through the collection sent by the Trustees of the Canadian National Gallery to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, but by individual exhibitions in London and Paris. With regard to the Wembley collection, an unfortunate controversy, which had its beginnings in 1923, when the Royal Canadian Academy was excluded from a voice in the selection of pictures to be shown, resulted in the refusal of many eminent Canadian painters and sculptors to submit their best and more recent work to the jury chosen by the Trustees of the National Gallery. The collection finally sent abroad consisted, to a very considerable degree, of experimental works by Toronto and Ottawa painters of the younger generation, whose pictures, in the main, presented the wilder aspects of Canadian landscape, treated with uncompromising rigidity of style. There was, however, an intermingling of the works of celebrated Canadians of matured methods like Horatio Walker, the late J. W. Morrice, Clarence Gagnon and Franklin Brownell.

The opening of Wembley Exhibition was signaled by a letter to the British press, written on behalf of the Royal Canadian Academy by its President, G. Horne Russell, R.C.A., of Montreal, charging that the Canadian Art Exhibit was "restricted and un-

representative", and pointing out "the absence of the work of a very great number of Canada's best-known painters". This communication was answered by Eric Browne, Director of the Canadian National Gallery, with a statement that the collection was the largest in point of painters represented ever shown outside Canada. Previously a protest was filed by the British Columbia Society of Fine Arts, charging that only one work from that Province had been included. And, in all, but five works by painters residing west of Lake Superior.

Despite these differences, the Canadian collection at Wembley was cordially received by British art critics. The London *Times* stated: "If it were only as introducing us to painters of Canada practically unknown to us here before, a visit to the Palace of Arts at Wembley would be worth while. Emphatic design and bold brush work are characteristic of the Canadian section, and it is here, in particular, that the art of the Empire is taking a new turn. The influence suggested is that of Russia, but it is likely that effect is due chiefly to a certain similarity in the landscape of the two countries. At any rate, there can be no question that Canada is developing a school of landscape painters who are strongly racy of the soil." Most of the other London critics wrote in a similar strain, and certain of them drew favourable comparisons between the radicalism of the younger Canadians and the traditionalism of painters from the other overseas Dominions. Especial approbation was accorded "the Jack Pine", by the late Tom Thomson, whose ideals this group follows, as the most interesting picture in the Canadian collection.

By the general public the reception of the exhibit was less warm; and many were puzzled by the novel experiments in colour and design. At the close of the British Empire Exhibition a high compliment was paid to Canada by the purchase, for the Tate Gallery's national collection, of "Halifax Harbour", a study of camouflaged ships in fog, from the brush of A. Y. Jackson, A.R.C.A., one of the original founders of the radical "Group of Seven", which had its headquarters in Toronto.

Death took its toll of two or three notable figures in Canadian art during the year. The most famous was James Wilson Morrice, who died suddenly at Tunis, N. Africa, on Jan. 24. Mr. Morrice was more widely-known in Europe than in America. He was born in Montreal in 1866, and educated at the University of Toronto. In 1890 he went to Paris to study art, and had ever since resided in that city, though his visits to Canada were frequent. Mr. Morrice's beautiful landscapes were known to every European *connoisseur*, and he was a former Vice-President of the *Société Nationale des Beaux Arts*. After his death, the great French painter, Forain, credited Morrice with having profoundly influenced modern French art in its swing away from the extremists. Mr. Morrice was noted for the kindly encouragement he extended to Canadian art students in France. Another death was that of

C. Macdonald Manly, A.R.C.A., a well-known landscape painter and instructor, whose name had been a familiar one in Canadian exhibitions for thirty years. The death of the late Sir Edmund Walker, Chairman of the Board of the Canadian National Gallery, the Toronto Art Gallery, and many other organizations, removed the most influential figure of his time in promoting public interest in Canadian art.

The General Assembly and Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy for 1924 was opened at the National Gallery, Ottawa, in the last week of November, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. Horne Russell, Montreal; Vice-President, Henry Sproatt, Toronto; Treasurer, C. W. Simpson, Montreal; Secretary, E. Dyonnet, Montreal. An important step resolved on was that of setting aside \$2,000 for a mural painting competition. A circular letter was sent to churches, educational institutions, railroad companies, financial corporations and libraries throughout Canada to interest them in this movement, and another to artists and art schools advising them of the opportunity provided. The annual exhibition was fully representative of all schools of artistic thought, and a gratifying feature was the essentially national atmosphere of the display. The *Ottawa Journal*, speaking of the growing preference of Canadian painters for national, rather than European, subjects, alluded to the comparative neglect of Western scenery in the canvasses shown. It advocated the holding of the Academy Exhibition at Winnipeg in some future year.

The R.C.A.'s first travelling scholarship in architecture was awarded to Leslie A. Perry, a graduating student of the Faculty of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal. The first prize (\$500), in the annual poster competition, was won by Robertson Mulholland, Toronto, and the second (\$300), by A. O. Leger, Montreal.

The Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists was opened at Toronto Art Gallery on Mar. 7, and continued several weeks. The collection was widely representative, and contained much interesting experimental work. The predominance of purely Canadian subjects was noteworthy. In December, the O.S.A. held another exhibition of small pictures, which has also become an annual event.

In January, the Canadian Society of Graphic Arts held its first exhibition, designed to be held yearly. More than 400 examples of many forms of craftsmanship, of which drawings and etchings were the most important, were shown.

The art displays of the Canadian National Exhibition were on a comprehensive scale. The finest collection of British paintings sent to Canada since 1913 were shown, the Scottish painters choosing to be grouped separately from their English colleagues. There were also very notable displays of graphic arts, photography and ceramics. Among the famous masterpieces loaned by Lord Lever-

hulme were Albert Moore's "Silver", Sir John Millais' "Apple Blossoms", and Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema's "Preparations for the Coliseum". The Board of the National Exhibition purchased three modern British paintings, by L. Campbell Taylor, Glyn Philpot and W. Russell Flint, as gifts to the Toronto Art Gallery, and also donated more than twenty fine prints by British craftsmen for the same institution. The gallery also acquired two fine Raeburns under the will of the late Sir Edmund Osler.

The position of President of the Toronto Art Gallery, left vacant by the death of Sir Edmund Walker, was filled by the appointment of Mr. R. Y. Eaton. The new President at once grappled with the problem of adequate accommodations for the growing possessions of the gallery, with the result that funds were privately raised, and the ground turned for the erection of a new wing to cost \$300,000.

Acquisitions by the Canadian National Gallery included two sixteenth century portraits, one by the great Italian painter, Moroni (1510-78); the other by the Dutchman, Sir Anthony More (1525-81), Court painter to Queen Mary Tudor, and later to Philip II. of Spain. A modern purchase was Clare Atwood's "Ellen Terry and her family".

In Montreal large exhibitions of the choicest modern British and French art were held under private auspices. The Council of the Montreal Art Association awarded the annual Jessie Dow Prize to James L. Graham for an oil painting, "Place d'Armes".

An individual exhibition, which attracted much attention in London, was a series of water colours of British Columbia scenery by Charles John Collings, which was proclaimed by eminent critics the finest work in this medium seen in London for many years. A London show of Canadian prints and woodblocks, by W. J. Phillips, A.R.C.A., of Winnipeg; F. S. Haines, A.R.C.A., of Toronto, and other Canadians, was also enthusiastically praised. In Paris exhibitions of paintings and etchings, by Frank and Caroline Armington, won critical approbation. One of the younger Canadians to gain recognition at the Spring Salon was Robin Watt, of Victoria, B.C., while at the Autumn Salon, Lorna Reid, of Toronto, won much attention by a modernistic study of the Madonna. At the Royal Academy, London, works by the young Canadian painter, Kenneth Forbes, were accorded a position "on the line". In Canada, individual exhibitions of landscape and marine, held at Toronto and Montreal by Mr. and Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, were of a high order. Among the "one-man shows", that of oil and crayon portraits by Joshua Smith, R.B.A., of Toronto, was a notable event.

In the field of sculpture, the award in the competition for the memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to be erected on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, was announced on Oct. 1st. Forty sculptors in Canada, the United States, Britain, France and Italy entered designs. The winner was a young Canadian, Eugene Brunet, of Montreal. The

second prize of \$1,000 went to Antonia Sciortento, of Rome. Two months previously Mr. Brunet won a competition for the War Memorial at Longueil, France, over 201 other entrants, representing all nations. Another Canadian sculptor, R. Tait Mackenzie, won the competition for a memorial to be erected on the esplanade of Edinburgh Castle, to Scottish soldiers who fell in the Great War. William Somerville, a Toronto architect, won the competition for a National Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, to be erected in London, England, against a large number of British architects.

**Music and
Drama in
Canada
in 1924.**

The year 1924 was marked by an important development in the field of musical education. The Board of Governors of the University of Toronto sanctioned the purchase of the Canadian Academy of Music (which had already absorbed the Toronto College of Music) by the Toronto Conservatory of Music, the amalgamation creating much the largest musical academic institution in North America. The merger came into full effect on Sept. 1st. Col. A. E. Gooderham was appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Dr. A. S. Vogt continued as Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Music of the University. The creation of so strong an institution, it is believed, will have the effect of promoting progress and raising examination standards in all parts of Canada.

The foremost of Canadian musical organizations, the Mendelssohn Choir, of Toronto, conducted by Dr. Herbert A. Fricker, gave its annual series of festival concerts in co-operation with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, late in February. The chief works performed were Beethoven's Ninth (Choral) Symphony and Bach's B Minor Mass, in addition to many shorter works. Subsequently, the Choir gave concerts at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Buffalo. The leading critics were unanimous that it was the finest choral organization in America. Sir Edmund Walker, for many years Honorary President, accompanied the Choir on this tour, but died shortly afterward, and his office was filled by the appointment of Sir Joseph Flavelle, BART.

In Toronto, the musical year was marked by many concerts, both by gifted resident musicians and famous visiting artists. The New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Luigi Von Kunits, made strides both in an artistic and popular sense, and gave more than twenty concerts, at which not only standard symphonies, but original compositions were heard. A progressive step was the establishment of the Hart House String Quartette, consisting of Geza de Kresz, 1st violin; Harry Adaskin, 2nd violin; Milton Blackstone, viola, and Boris Hambourg, violincello, and seemed destined to make the best order of chamber music part of Canada's musical life.

The National Chorus, conducted by Dr. Albert Ham, celebrated its coming of age on Jan. 31, with a concert of unaccompanied works, and showed high qualities of tone and expression in the

rendering of old English music. The Canadian Operatic Society, conducted by Reginald Stewart, continued its work of reviving the classics of British operetta. The Masonic Male Chorus, conducted by Ernest Bowles, gave its eighth annual concert, with a considerable measure of success.

The second annual competitive festival of the Ontario Musical Association was held in Massey Hall, for six days, beginning Apr. 28, the chief judges being James Lyons and Herbert Fryer, of London, England, who also officiated in Western Canada festivals. There were 570 entries and 7,356 individual competitors (*solo* and *ensemble*). Much promising talent was revealed, but lack of popular support produced a heavy deficit, and it was decided to discontinue the festival.

The Elgar Choir, of Hamilton, conducted by W. H. Hewlett, and supported by the Cleveland Orchestra, under Nicolai Sokoloff, gave two concerts of a very high order, on Apr. 3 and 4. The Society of St. Gregory of America held its Annual Convention in Toronto at Easter, and its competitions, participated in by choirs from several cities, showed that the movement in the Roman Catholic Church for the revival of the best order of music was making great strides. At the close of the year the Toronto Oratorio Society was revived, and gave a brilliant performance of "Messiah", under Dr. Edward Broome.

In connection with the Canadian National Exhibition, the Pageant Chorus, of 2,000 voices, organized by Dr. H. A. Fricker, proved a most impressive factor. Early in the Summer it sang for the Convention of the Rotary Clubs of North America, and its praises were sounded in superlatives by delegates from all parts of the continent. The National Exhibition also continued its musical competitions, and much new talent of promise was revealed.

An important commemorative event was the unveiling of a portrait of the late Dr. F. H. Torrington, a pioneer of good music both in Montreal and Toronto, which will hang permanently in Toronto's City Hall. The most important of the many church activities in Toronto was the second annual production of Bach's "Mathew" passion, by Dr. Ernest Macmillan, of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, in which he had the co-operation of other eminent musicians. Dr. Macmillan also gave organ recitals in New York, Washington and other cities, and was recognized as a *virtuoso* of first rank. Ernest Seitz, the most eminent Canadian pianist, continued to delight the public of various cities. The growing volume of works by Canadian composers was demonstrated at many concerts, the more important achievements being those of Dr. Healy Willan, Leo Smith, W. O. Forsyth, Luigi Von Kunits, Cornelia Gerhard Heintzman, and Geoffrey O'Hara.

Music in Halifax showed unwonted activity. In March a notable concert was given by the Halifax Choral Union and Conservatory Orchestra, directed by Mr. Ifan Williams. In April it

was followed by a series of festival concerts, given by the Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Harry Dean.

In Montreal, choral music made a step forward by the formation of the Elgar Choir, conducted by Berkley E. Chadwick. The Metropolitan Choral Society also continued in its sixth season with success. Under the chairmanship of Hon. Athanase David, concerts were given which brought music by half a dozen or more French-Canadian composers before the public. The scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, awarded in connection with the McGill Conservatorium, was won by John Campbell Taylor, of Longueil.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Ottawa Symphony Orchestra was celebrated on Apr. 6, and many tributes were paid to the noted musician, Donald Heins, its conductor since 1908. A notable event was the return of the world-famous singer, Madame Eva Gauthier, a native of Ottawa, who gave a concert in January, which was attended by the Prime Minister and other public men. The Annual Convention of the Canadian College of Organists was held at Ottawa on Sept. 1 and 2, and many eminent musicians from all parts of Canada were present.

In Winnipeg three concerts were given in March by the Winnipeg Oratorio Choir, trained by John Moncrieff, in co-operation with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. A production of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was especially commended. In April Vaughan Williams' "Sea Symphony" was given by the Philharmonic Society and the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, under the brilliant conductor, Hugh Ross. Mr. Ross, who, in the past, won international fame as conductor of the Winnipeg Male Choir, turned his attention to local orchestral development, with excellent results. In contrast with the experience in Ontario, the sixth Annual Manitoba Competition Festival, held in May, was magnificently supported by the public, and the quality of performance continued to advance.

The Saskatchewan Competition Festival was held at Moose Jaw in May, with thirteen hundred contestants, from many different towns, and was financially successful. During the year active work was carried on by the Regina Orchestral Society. The seventeenth Alberta Competition Festival was held at Calgary in the third week of May, and all parts of the Province were well represented. The quality of performance elicited high encomiums from the judges. The third annual British Columbia Competition Festival, sponsored as a public service by the Knights of Pythias, was well supported.

Among Canadian musicians who passed away were Mrs. Drechsler Adamson, of Toronto, a veteran violinist; Harold Jarvis, vocalist, who, in latter years, resided in Detroit, and F. C. N. Kennedy, a leading musician of Winnipeg.

Canadian musical artists won notable successes in other lands. Edward Johnson, tenor, and Jeanne Gordon, contralto, won tri-

umphs in opera both in Paris and New York. Dr. C. A. E. Harriss, of Ottawa, roused enthusiasm as conductor of colossal choruses at Wembley. Earle Spicer, a Maritime Province baritone, was a decisive success in London. Douglas Stanbury, a Toronto baritone, established himself favourably with the Chicago Civic Opera. Mae Leone Harris, a Toronto soprano, using the stage name of *Maya de Cortez*, made several successful appearances in Italian cities. Eva Gauthier's song recitals won much praise in New York. Sarah Fischer, a Canadian soprano, made a recital *debut* in London. Madame Edvina, one of the most eminent of all Canadian *prima donnas* re-appeared as *Tosca* at Convent Garden after several years' retirement, and received an ovation. Evelyn Tierney, a Toronto *coloratura soprano*, was enthusiastically received in many English cities. Gertrude Huntley Green of Victoria, B.C., a piano pupil of Moszkowski, gave recitals in Europe and won critical praise.

In the field of drama, apart from the commercial theatres controlled by American syndicates, the community or "little theatre" movement continued to thrive. Hart House Theatre, Toronto, was the pivotal point of these activities, and interesting experiments were made by community players in Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. In the latter city the movement showed notable vitality. In several instances original plays by Canadian authors were presented. Several Canadian actresses added to their laurels; notably Julia Arthur in a remarkably fine impersonation of Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*; Beatrice Lillie (Lady Peel) as chief *comediienne* of Charlot's *Revue*; and Margaret Bannerman in the London presentation of *Our Betters*, by Somerset Maugham.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF THE YEAR

By

George H. Locke, M.A.

CLASSED BOOKS

- Archibald, Edith Jessie.** Life and letters of Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald, K.C.M.G., C.B.; a memoir of fifty years of service, with a foreword by Sir R. L. Borden. Toronto, Morang.
- Arles, Henri d'.** Louis Fréchette. (Makers of Canadian Literature series.) Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Barker, Lewellys Franklin.** Blood pressure; cause, effect and remedy, by L. F. Barker and N. B. Cole. Toronto, Goodchild.
- Bishop, Charles W.** The Canadian Y.M.C.A. in the great war of 1914-1918, with an introduction by Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie. Toronto, National council of young men's Christian associations of Canada.
- Borland, Harold G.** Rocky mountain tipi tales. Toronto, S. B. Gundy.
- Boyd, Gladys L.** A manual for diabetics, by G. L. Boyd and M. D. Stalmsmith. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Bracq, Jean Charlemagne.** The evolution of French Canada. New York, Macmillan.
- Brady, Alexander.** Thomas D'Arcy McGee. (Canadian statesmen.) Toronto, Macmillan.
- British association for the advancement of science, Toronto, 1924.** Handbook of Canada. Toronto, University of Toronto press.
- Buchan, John.** Lord Minto; a memoir, v. 1. London & Toronto, Nelson.
- Burnett, Frank.** Summer isles of Eden. London, Sifton, Praed & co.
- Butler, Sir William Francis.** The wild north land; the story of a winter journey with dogs across northern North America; new ed., Toronto, Musson book co.
- Cameron, Edward Robert.** Memoirs of Ralph Van Sittart; new ed. Toronto, Musson book co.
- Cameron, Edward Robert.** Supreme court of Canada; practice and rules; 3d ed. Toronto, Carswell.
- Carnegie, David.** The history of munitions supply in Canada, 1914-1918. Toronto, Longmans, Green.
- Cartier, Jacques.** The voyages of Jacques Cartier, pub. from the originals with translations, notes and appendices, by H. P. Biggar. (Canada. Dept. of state. Archives branch. Publications, no. 11). Ottawa, The department.
- Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier de.** Journal of a voyage to North America, tr. from the French; ed. with historical introduction, notes and index by Louise P. Kellogg. 2v. Chicago.
- Chittick, Victor Lovitt Oakes.** Thomas Chandler Haliburton (Sam Slick); a study in provincial Toryism. New York, Columbia university press.
- Clare, Eva.** Musical appreciation and the studio club, with a foreword by G. Bantock. Toronto, Longmans, Green.
- Cochrane, Charles Norris.** David Thompson, the explorer. (Canadian men of action.) Toronto, Macmillan.
- Cohen, Hermann Joseph.** Spirit of our laws; 2d ed. Toronto, Carswell.
- Comeau, Nap. A.** Life and sport on the north shore, lower St. Lawrence and Gulf. Quebec, Telegraph printing co.
- Cooper, W. B.** Life and work of William Tindale. Toronto, Longmans, Green.
- Corsan, George Hebden.** The diving and swimming book. New York, A. S. Barnes co.
- Crankshaw, James.** Crankshaw's criminal code of Canada, with amendments to date; ed. by J.

- E. Crankshaw and A. Chevalier; 5th ed. Toronto, Carswell.
- Currie, Margaret.** Margaret Currie, her book. Toronto, Hunter-Rose.
- Dale, James Alfred, ed.** Education and life; addresses delivered at the National conference on education and citizenship, held at Toronto, Canada, April, 1923. Toronto, Oxford university press.
- Davidson, Laura Lee.** Isles of Eden. Toronto, Thomas Allen.
- Davies, Trevor H.** The inner circle; studies in the associates of Jesus. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Deacon, William Arthur.** Peter McArthur. (Makers of Canadian literature.) Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Denton, V. L.** The far west coast. Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Dorchester, Frank Edwin.** Can you make good? Vancouver, J. W. Boyd.
- Dorchester, Frank Edwin.** Man, mind and energy. Vancouver, J. W. Boyd.
- Dougall, Lily.** God's way with man. London, Student Christian movement.
- Eayrs, Hugh Sterling.** Sir Isaac Brock; rev. ed. (Canadian men of action.) Toronto, Macmillan.
- Faris, John Thomson.** Seeing Canada. Philadelphia, Lippincott.
- Farmer, T. D. J.** A history of the parish of St. John's church, Ancaster. Guelph, The Gummer press.
- Flaherty, Robert J.** My Eskimo friends "Nanook of the North," by R. J. Flaherty in collaboration with F. H. Flaherty. Toronto, S. B. Gundy.
- Flenley, Ralph.** Samuel de Champlain, founder of New France. (Canadian men of action.) Toronto, Macmillan.
- Goggin, D. J.** The Canadian citizen. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Gordon, Alexander R.** Kings and prophets. (Bible stories retold for the young, v. 4.) New York, Doran.
- Grahame, Nigel.** Bishop Bompas of the frozen North, (Juvenile), London, Seeley, Service & co.
- Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason.** Yourself and your body. Toronto, Copp, Clark co.
- Griffin Justice A., comp.** Ancestors and descendants of Richard Griffin, of Smithville, Ontario; a pioneer family, with a brief account of some related Griffin families in Canada. Hamilton, Griffin and Richmond co.
- Ham, Albert.** Outlines of musical form. (Canadian music text books, no. 3.) London, Novello & co.
- Hanna, David Blythe.** Trains of recollection, drawn from fifty years of railway service in Scotland and Canada, and told to Arthur Hawkes. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Hémon, Louis.** Journal, tr. by W. A. Bradley. New York, Macmillan.
- Hill, Hilbert Winslow.** The new hygiene, for schools of nursing, normal schools and colleges. New York, Macmillan.
- Johnson, Emily Pauline.** Legends of Vancouver; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Johnson, Walter Seely, comp.** Civil code of Lower Canada; 2d ed. Montreal, Wilson & Lafleur, ltd.
- Joint executive committee of the vocational education committees of the pulp and paper industry of the United States and Canada.** Manufacture of pulp and paper; a textbook of modern pulp and paper mill practice, v. 5. New York, McGraw.
- Jones, James Edmund.** Pioneer crimes and punishments in Toronto and the Home district. Toronto, Morang.
- Kennedy, Howard Angus.** The new world fairy book; 6th ed. New York, Dutton.
- King, William Benjamin Basil.** The Bible and common sense. Toronto, Musson book co.
- Kirkpatrick, Frank Home.** Public speaking. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Laut, Agnes Christina.** Canada, the empire of the north; new ed. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Laut, Agnes Christina.** The fur trade of America; new ed. Toronto, Goodchild.
- Leacock, Stephen Butler.** The elements of political science; new ed. London, Constable.
- Leacock, Stephen Butler.** The gar-

- den of folly. Toronto, S. B. Gundy.
- Logan, John Daniel.** Highways of Canadian literature; a synoptic introduction to the literary history of Canada (English), from 1760-1924, by J. D. Logan and D. G. French. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Logan, John Daniel.** Thomas Chandler Haliburton. (Makers of Canadian literature.) Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Longstreth, Thomas Morris.** The Lake Superior country. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Lovett, Henry Almon.** Canada and the Grand trunk, 1829-1924; the genesis of railway construction in British America and the story of the Grand trunk railway company of Canada from its inception to its acquisition by Canada. Toronto, Goodchild.
- MacBeth, Roderick George.** The romance of the Canadian Pacific railway. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- McCormick, J. Hanna.** Lloydminster; or, 5,000 miles with the Barr colonists. London, Dranes.
- McCready, Samuel Broadfoot.** The school and country life. (Rural education series.) New York, D. C. Heath & co.
- MacGibbon, Duncan Alexander.** An introduction to economics for Canadian readers. Toronto, Macmillan.
- MacKay, Ira A.** A study in Canadian citizenship; being an outline in Canadian institutions of government. Montreal, The Kiwanis club.
- McKellar, Hugh.** Presbyterian pioneer ministers. Toronto, Murray printing co.
- Mackintosh, William A.** Agricultural co-operation in western Canada. (Queen's university. Publications of the faculty of arts.) Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Macleod, John James Rickard.** The anti-diabetic functions of the pancreas and the successful insolation of the anti-diabetic hormone-insulin, by J. J. R. Macleod and F. G. Banting. (Beaumont foundation lectures.) St. Louis, C. V. Mosby medical book & publishing co.; London, Henry Kimp-ton.
- Macleod, John James Rickard.** Fundamentals of human physiology, by R. G. Pearce and J. J. R. Macleod, assisted in the 3d. ed. by Dr. N. B. Taylor; 3d ed. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby co.
- MacMechan, Archibald McKellar.** Headwaters of Canadian literature. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- MacMechan, Archibald McKellar.** Old province tales. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- McMillan, George.** The agricultural high school in Ontario. Toronto, University of Toronto press.
- Marty, A. E.** An educational creed. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Mathews, Basil Joseph.** Wilfred Grenfell, the master mariner. New York, Doran; London, Part-ridge.
- Mitchell, Benjamin Wiestling.** Trail life in the Canadian Rockies. New York, Macmillan.
- Munro, William Bennett.** Personality in politics; reformers, bosses, and leaders, what they do and how they do it; the Weil foundation lectures, delivered at the University of North Carolina. New York, Macmillan.
- Nelson, John.** The Canadian provinces, their problems and policies. Toronto, Musson book co.
- Noice, Harold.** With Stefánsson in the Arctic. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- O'Hagan, Thomas.** With staff and scrip. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- O'Higgins, Harvey Jerrold.** On the hiring line; a comedy in three acts. (French's standard library ed.) New York, S. French.
- Perry, J. B.** (Logan Weir, *pseud.*) Yon toon o' mine. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Pierce, Lorne Albert.** Fifty years of public service; a life of James L. Hughes. Toronto, S. B. Gundy.
- Pierce, Lorne Albert.** Primitive methodism and the new catholicism. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Reaman, George Elmore.** Our Canada; a Canadian citizen primer. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Riddell, William Renwick.** The life of William Dummer Powell, first judge at Detroit and fifth chief justice of Upper Canada. Lans-

- ing, Michigan historical commission.
- Rivard, Adjutor.** *Chez nous* (Our old Quebec home), tr. by W. H. Blake. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Ross, A. H.** *Reminiscences of North Sydenham*; a retrospective sketch of the villages of Leith and Annan, Grey county, Ontario. Owen Sound, Richardson, Bond and Wright.
- Ryerson, George Sterling.** *Looking backward.* Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Secretan, J. H. S.** *Canada's great highway, from the first stake to the last spike.* Toronto, Longmans, Green.
- Simcoe, John Graves.** *The correspondence, with allied documents relating to his administration of Upper Canada, collected and ed. by Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank, 2v.* Toronto, Ontario historical society.
- Simcoe and Norfolk county.** Simcoe, Pearce publishing co.
- Skelton, Isabel.** *The backwoods-woman; a chronicle of pioneer home life in Upper and Lower Canada.* Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Smyth, John Paterson.** *A people's life of Christ*; reprint. Toronto, Musson book co.
- Steeves, Helen Harper.** *The story of Moncton's first store and store-keeper.* St. Johns, N.B., J. & A. McMillan.
- Stefánsson Vilhjálmur.** *My life with the Eskimo*; new ed. rev. and abridged. London, Harrap; New York, Macmillan.
- Stokes, Charles W.** *Here and there in Montreal.* Toronto, Musson book co.
- Tagge, A. C.** *The cement industry in Canada.* Montreal, Canada cement co.
- Thomson, Jay Earle.** *Land of Evangeline*; silent reading for upper grades. New York, Heath.
- Trotter, Reginald George.** *Canadian federation, its origins and achievement; a study in nation building.* Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Viner, Jacob.** *Canada's balance of international indebtedness, 1900-1913.* (Harvard economic studies.) Cambridge, Harvard university press.
- Waldo, Fullerton Leonard.** *Grenfell, knight-errant of the North.* Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Wallace, Frederick William.** *Wooden ships and iron men; the story of the square-rigged merchant marine of British North America, the ships, their builders and owners and the men who sailed them.* Toronto, Hodder & Stoughton.
- Wallace, William Stewart.** *Sir John Macdonald.* (Canadian statesmen.) Toronto, Macmillan.
- Warner, Edgar.** *Business letter writing, applied English and filing.* Toronto, Commercial text book co.
- Watson, Albert Durrant.** *Mediums and mystics; a study in spiritual laws and psychic forces,* by A. D. Watson and M. Lawrence. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Whiting, Charles C.** *The church and its mission.* Nesbitt, Man., The author.
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CHURCHES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

By

Hector Charlesworth

**Progress
of the
Church
Union
Movement**

By far the most important events in Canadian religious circles during 1924 were associated with the movement for the amalgamation of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations. The movement had been intermittently active for a decade, and in the previous year (1923) took the form of definite negotiations, resulting in lengthy protocols known as The Basis of Union. To implement the Basis of Union it was necessary to apply for legislation covering the temporalities, or property rights, of all three bodies, not only in the Federal Parliament at Ottawa, but in every Provincial Legislature. The Basis of Union provided for the creation of an entirely new organization, to come into existence on June 10, 1925; to be known as the United Church of Canada; and which should absorb, in their entirety, the churches above-named. In support of the proposals the adherents of the Methodist and Congregational bodies were practically a unit; but early in 1924, when the details of the Basis of Union became generally known to the laity, opposition to the proposals cherished for some years by an active minority, developed in the Presbyterian Church, and took widespread, concrete and aggressive form. The grounds of these objections came under several heads, and opposition was especially inflamed when it became known that, owing to legal necessity involving realty titles, the words "Methodist" and "Presbyterian" must disappear and become, in an official sense, terms of illegal usage. Among many Presbyterians, especially those born in Scotland, or strong in their enthusiasm for the preservation of Scottish traditions, sentimental objections to the obliteration, on Canadian soil, of a great historical institution like the Presbyterian Church, became so intense as to produce emotional anguish. To members who still cherished traditional orthodoxy the cancellation of certain historical tenets of the Westminster Confession—charter of Presbyterian faith—was also repugnant. The necessity that the promoters of the provisional United Church of Canada should go to the Federal and Provincial Parliaments for legal sanctions made these institutions the arenas of public warfare between pro-Unionists and anti-Unionists; and throughout 1924 the question was debated on public platforms and in pulpits in every part of Canada.

The net result of these encounters was a partial defeat of Union—opponents having finally obtained the legal right to continue the Presbyterian Church on Canadian soil and to take another

vote among Presbyterians before Union should be consummated. On the other hand, the promoters of Union obtained sanction for the creation of a new Church, embracing the entire Methodist and Congregational bodies—with a few negligible exceptions—and that large portion of the Presbyterian body favourable to their projects. In the various legislative campaigns, Roman Catholics and adherents of denominations other than those immediately concerned with Union—Anglican and Baptist bodies—were, in spite of themselves, forced to become adjudicators between the disputants. Among these there was some ineffective opposition to the legalization of the phrase, "United Church of Canada", clearly a misnomer under the circumstances.

Public discussions and legal battles went on coincidentally in so many parts of Canada during 1924 that it would be impossible to present the various developments chronologically. For the convenience of the reader, the history of the measure laid before the Federal Parliament is first related and subsidiary events thereafter.

In preparation for the battle at Ottawa, both sides engaged a large number of eminent counsel. Those enlisted on behalf of the Church Union Bill were Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., Montreal; W. N. Tilley, K.C., and G. W. Mason, K.C., Toronto; and Alexander Smith, Ottawa; opposing counsel included: Eugene Lafleur, K.C., G. A. Campbell, K.C., Montreal; F. H. Chrysler, K.C., A. T. Thompson, K.C., Norman Guthrie and H. M. Daly, Ottawa, and Norman Macdonell, Toronto.

The first attack on the measure at Ottawa took place before the Committee on Standing Orders of the House of Commons on Apr. 8, when it was argued that the bill should be thrown out on the ground that it had been insufficiently advertised in various parts of the country. After hearing legal arguments on both sides the Committee held a session in camera, after which it was announced that the objection was over-ruled, though not by unanimous consent. This left the course clear for a full consideration of the measure by the Private Bills Committee.

After the usual parliamentary formalities, the Union bill came up for consideration before the Private Bills Committee, presided over by Hal. B. McGiverin, K.C., M.P., on Apr. 30. So great was the public interest in the proceedings that the hotel and boarding-house accommodations of the capital were strained beyond their capacity by the influx of those directly interested in the bill, and the corridors of the Parliament Buildings were thronged with lobbyists representing one side or the other.

The first witness called was Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, who spoke in behalf of Union, not in his official capacity, but as an ordained Presbyterian minister and communicant of that church. He did not enter into details, but related the history of Union proposals covering a period of more than ten years, and made an appeal for the measure as one dictated by the spiritual needs of the Canadian community at large.

Elmer Davis, of Kingston, Ont., appearing on behalf of the Methodist laity, announced that they were 100 per cent. for Union. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, spoke on behalf of the Congregational Church, which, he stated, was equally unanimous. He drew an analogy between the proposed Union and the commercial mergers frequently acquiesced in by the Canadian Government. Stated broadly, the arguments of the proponents of the measure were: that it would be economically beneficial to the denominations involved; that it would save an enormous duplication of effort in small places and new settlements; that it would bring people closer together; and that it would be productive of all the advantages of united, co-operative effort.

The practical advantages and technical requirements of the measure were explained by G. W. Mason, K.C., of Toronto, one of the lawyers who drafted the measure. In answer to questions, Mr. Mason admitted that no Presbyterian had had anything to do with drafting the bill, and that it had been finally passed upon by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Chairman of the Methodist sub-committee on the Union question. Mr. Mason presented the argument that, under Union, ministers would be better paid, and cited instances where, in small communities, their stipend was insufficient for the proper support of a wife and family. He also cited, as a precedent for the present measure, the union of Presbyterian churches in Canada, 1874-5, and of various Wesleyan bodies, 1883-4, both of which had received the unqualified assent of Parliament. Mr. Mason announced that if one church stayed out there could be no Union, and that supporters of the measure could not accept any amendment providing for such action. The whole genius of the Union movement must be opposed to any proposal which would permit the exclusion of any individual congregation. He explained the general scheme as that of co-operation for common objects, but the fundamental thing was that the bill did not interfere with local congregations, who would be permitted to retain their customs and identity for centuries. The speakers, questioned by members of the Committee as to whether they favoured religious and personal liberty, affirmed that they did.

At the second day's session, May 1st, the Chairman, Mr. McGiverin, was obliged to warn spectators that expressions either of approval or disapproval on their part would not be tolerated. Mr. Mason, K.C., was again called, and presented the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at Port Arthur in 1923, ratifying the Basis of Union, and signed by the Moderator, Rev. A. Gandier, D.D., Principal of Knox College, Toronto.

Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., chief counsel for the proponents of the Union bill, was then called, and claimed that the opposition of certain Presbyterians to the measure was an attempt of a minority to coerce a majority. He stated that the United Church would preserve all the powers of the churches already existing; he held that the Presbyterian Assembly, in ratifying the Basis of Union,

had been within its rights, as it was empowered to pass on laws relating to church government without submitting them to the local presbyteries, although matters pertaining to doctrine must be so submitted. Anticipating certain objections by the opponents of the bill, he held that the Presbyterian Assembly was no more bound to take a plebiscite on the question of Union than was Parliament to take a plebiscite on general acts of legislation. Questioned by members of the Committee as to whether the Assembly had the right to exterminate the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Geoffrion denied that extermination was contemplated; all would go on as before, but in the form of a merger.

Rev. Edmund Oliver, of Saskatoon, Principal of the University of Saskatchewan, took the stand on behalf of the bill, and voiced the overwhelming mass of opinion in the West as favourable to the measure, illustrating his discourse by maps showing the distribution of Union Churches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The next speaker was Rev. Leslie Pidgeon, of Winnipeg, who affirmed the complete authority of the General Assembly as the highest court of appeal for Presbyterians; and opposed, in advance, the expected demand for a preliminary vote of church members on the terms of the bill. The question was one, he said, that, on constitutional grounds, could not be properly re-opened. Rev. Mr. Pidgeon was subjected to much questioning on the theological basis of Union. Under examination by J. D. Chaplin, M.P. (Lincoln), he admitted that it was practically the intention of the measure to leave non-concurring Presbyterians without a name. The final speaker to present the case for the bill in its opening stages was Rev. Dr. John Pringle, of the Yukon, who, in pleading for it as essential to Canada's missionary needs, opposed all compromise.

The case against the measure was opened late on the third day of the session of the Private Bills Committee by F. H. Chrysler, K.C. He denied the right of Parliament to ratify the doctrinal changes involved in the basis of Union or to legislate on the religious rights and powers of the people of Canada. He also denied that the earlier unions of various branches of the Presbyterian Church, and of similarly divided sections of the Methodist Church, constituted precedents which could be followed in this instance. In those amalgamations no coercion was involved or provided. In his analysis of the Union bill, Mr. Chrysler argued that it was not in accord with common sense, because all corporations in the negotiating churches went into Union, no matter who created them or what trust might be involved. In this respect the measure was confiscatory, as well as coercive and unconstitutional.

He filed a lengthy *memorandum* of objections in fifty-three clauses, of which the most important, from the standpoint of persons of different faith represented on the committee, was Clause 2, which read as follows: "It invades and is intended to affect the religious

freedom of tens of thousands of the people of Canada, and to put out of existence the church to which they owe allegiance."

Concluding his address on May 6 before the adjourned sitting of the Private Bills Committee, Mr. Chrysler argued that the Sections of the bill which involved civil rights in property were not for Parliament to decide, but should be left to the courts. Alluding to the speeches on behalf of the bill he said: "They are marching with their eyes fixed on Heaven, but they are not taking one step until they are assured that property is following along behind." Mr. Chrysler said that, while he had no authority from his clients to accept such an amendment, he would, speaking for himself, suggest a *proviso* that the Church Union Bill should only go into force if supported by a 60 per cent. vote of the adherents of the Presbyterian Church.

The first clerical speaker against the measure was Rev. Stuart C. Parker, of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, one of the most active of those who had organized preliminary opposition to the Church Union Bill. Mr. Parker spoke for a large body of women opposed, heart and soul, to the bill, which they considered to be one designed to take both the name and property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada away from them. He declared that they were humiliated in coming before Parliament to plead for the life of their church. "The dice are heavily loaded against us," he alleged. "If your judgment goes against us, we have no church." He also said that the criterion of religion was not numbers, but right or wrong.

Rev. W. G. Brown, of Red Deer, Alberta, spoke against the whole detail and principle of the Union proposals, and claimed that the Western attitude had been misrepresented to the Committee by earlier speakers. He challenged the Unionists to cite one country where organic unity in religious effort had not failed and, as an alternative, advocated federal unity and co-operation among the affected denominations.

Eugene Lafleur, k.c., argued that to incorporate an unwilling people would be an unheard-of thing in Parliament, which had no power to vest a new body with property held under Provincial statutes. That would be an intrusion on Provincial rights and a violation of the British North America Act. There would be no justification in equity for such a diversion of trust property, and every court in the land would declare the action of Parliament *ultra vires*.

Mrs. George E. Ross, of Montreal, spoke on behalf of the women opponents of Union, and assured the Committee that no matter what action was taken by Parliament, they would continue their mother church, sadly crippled and humiliated, perhaps, but bearing the banner of Presbyterianism.

Rev. Ephraim Scott, D.D., of Montreal, analyzed the figures of the General Assembly re the Union sentiment of congregations; these he declared to be deceptive, as large congregations, whose

membership was two to one against Union, were placed on a parity with small mission stations attended by Chinese and Ruthenians, the latter having been classified as pro-Union. He denounced the Unionist maps presented as subversive of the truth.

T. B. McQuésten, of Hamilton, produced figures to show that there had been a great change of opinion in Presbyterian Church centres since the earlier voting in favour of unity, which had taken place at a time when the conditions of organic union were not understood.

The proponents of the bill were then permitted a period for reply, and W. N. Tilley, K.C., of Toronto, devoted himself to answering the legal arguments adduced by Mr. Lafleur. He denied that the proposed legislation was unfair or un-British, and said that it followed the lines of "Wee Free" legislation in Scotland, which had given the General Assembly the right to amend its creed with a view to union with other bodies. He claimed that the bill made adequate provision for the protection of minorities and the distribution of property. Rev. W. T. Gunn, Secretary of the Congregational Union, and Rev. Dr. James Endicott, Secretary of Foreign Missions for the Methodist Church, advocated the bill as one designed to promote Christian progress.

George A. Campbell, K.C., of Montreal, summarized the case on behalf of opponents, and asked for the rejection of the bill on five grounds: (1) it was unconstitutional; (2) it had not been proven that it had the support of the Presbyterian Church; (3) the members of the church courts who agreed to the bill exceeded their jurisdiction; (4) it obliterated three historic bodies; (5) there was no provision for congregational minorities. The new church, he said, did not want to use the name "Presbyterian Church in Canada". Why should not the present church be allowed to retain it? The final speaker was Rev. George Pidgeon, of Toronto, a pro-Unionist, who dismissed as negligible the argument that there was no precedent for such a measure, with the words "Canada is leading the way". The hearings were concluded on May 9, having lasted seven days, and thirty-one hours of which fourteen were occupied by opponents of the bill and seventeen by its advocates.

The Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons met again to consider the measure on May 21, when discussion was confined to members of the House. After two and a half hours' discussion no agreement was reached on the main measure. The chief subject of discussion was a proposal made by William Duff, M.P. (Lunenburg, N.S.), and E. Guss Porter, M.P. (West Hastings), that the bill should come into operation contingent upon its constitutionality being upheld by the trial courts and confirmed by a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada. An amendment to this proposal, moved by W. A. Boys, M.P. (West Simcoe), that the question be submitted to an advisory sub-committee to enquire into the legal aspects of the Duff amendment, and to endeavour to bring the contending parties together on some common ground, was

adopted. The sub-committee selected consisted of Messrs. Boys, Brown, Marcil, McKinnon, Raymond, Lewis and Archambault.

This sub-committee, with Mr. Boys as Chairman, held two meetings with advocates and opponents, but failed to induce them to come to any compromise. The opponents, however, agreed to limit litigation to an action already entered in the Supreme Court of Ontario. Finally, an amendment was carried, providing that the bill should not come into operation until July 1st, 1926; if by that time the courts had not reached a decision, the operation of the said Act might be further suspended. This amendment was moved by William Duff, M.P., and the vote thereon was 27 to 23.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, the advocates of the bill made an important concession, whereby the congregations were to be given six months to decide whether they should enter Union, *before* June 10, 1925, instead of *after*, as in the original bill.

In the *interim* between May 28 and June 11 (when the Private Bills Committee next considered the measure), the Presbyterian General Assembly met at Owen Sound, Ont., and, on June 9, after affirming the spiritual independence of the church and its freedom from civil authority in matters of doctrine, worship and government, passed a resolution in favour of Union by an overwhelming majority in *ratio* of four to one. This decisive verdict made a strong impression on members of Parliament of other religious adherence. Efforts were made in the Private Bills Committee to rescind the amendments adopted, but the Chairman, Mr. McGiverin, declared them out of order, and the bill, as amended, was sent on to the House of Commons. At the final meeting of the Committee great consideration was given to the sections safeguarding property rights and fixing the powers of a commission to determine the equities of non-concurrents.

Prior to the bill being taken up in the House of Commons, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, circularized Liberal members of the House of Commons with a request that they avoid precipitating a "possible maelstrom of litigation and religious strife, equally bad for both church and state, and certainly boding no good for the Liberal cause".

On June 25, the House discussed the bill for eight hours and arrived at no conclusion. The crux of the debate was the question of delaying the consummation of Church Union until July 1st, 1926, and no new ground was broken in the discussions. J. L. Brown (Lisgar) moved the removal of the delaying clauses, and William Duff was equally emphatic for their retention. During the course of the discussions, Hon. Mr. Motherwell was severely criticized for political intervention in the Union issue. On June 27 the bill was the subject of another all-day debate, conducted on non-party lines. Finally, an amendment, moved by Mr. Brown (Lisgar), that the bill come into effect on June 10, 1925, was carried by a vote of 110 to 58, and the Duff amendment, providing that

the courts be asked to rule on the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian General Assembly and on the powers of Parliament to pass the bill, was defeated on the same division. The Prime Minister, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, voted with the minority, and spoke in favour of an appeal to the courts, while his senior colleague, Hon. George P. Graham, supported the bill in its original form. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, and Mr. Robert Forke, Progressive leader, also supported Mr. Brown's resolution. One of the minor amendments, to change the proposed name of the new body, "The United Church of Canada", to "The United Church in Canada", was defeated by 90 to 58.

The Union bill came before the Senate on July 10, and all clauses but two of the measure, as amended, were adopted with little opposition. The differences centred about the method of voting in connection with the new provision whereby congregations should be given the privilege of taking a vote of concurrence or non-concurrence within six months before the official establishment of the United Church on June 10, 1925. A proposal by Senator Reid for a secret ballot was rejected; and the main differences were on the question whether voting should be by a show of hands at a church meeting, or by a printed and circulated ballot sent to every member of the various congregations. On motion of Senator Robertson, this latter system was adopted, and on July 14 the Union Bill passed its third reading, the final stage, except the formal ceremony of assent at prorogation.

The events at Ottawa were a sequence of agitations in other parts of Canada to secure the privileges finally obtained in part from Parliament looking toward the continuance of the Presbyterian Church as an individual entity, with provisions for an equitable distribution of properties. Early in January, Rev. R. W. Dickie, pastor of Knox Crescent Church, Montreal, issued a lengthy open letter to Rev. Dr. Gandier, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, denouncing the Church Union Bill proposed to be laid before Parliament, as an unfair instrument, abhorrent and obnoxious to those desirous of continuing the Presbyterian Church. This communication was widely circulated. On Jan. 10, Rev. D. R. Drummond, Chairman of the General Board of Presbyterian Missions, issued a circular letter, in which he predicted that the Church would be utterly disrupted by Union without another vote of members.

On the same day, Rev. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, issued an appeal on behalf of Union, denying that his denomination sought any financial advantage in the proposed arrangements, but stating it did not believe it had a commission to waste the Lord's men and the Lord's money on unnecessary duplication. He also declared that Union was in the interest of Christian patriotism in Canada.

On Jan. 12 Rev. Dr. Gandier issued a reply to critics, denying that he was afraid to trust his people, but opposing another vote

by Presbyterian congregations on the ground that the votes of the past showed the preponderance of opinion in favour of Union. On Jan. 27 Very Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D., Principal *emeritus* of Queen's University, suggested a year's delay in submitting legislation, in order to effect some sort of truce among Presbyterians.

A deluge of letters to the press in every city of Canada commenced at this time, and many editors were obliged to announce their inability to cope with the correspondence.

The decision of the Ontario Legislature was looked upon as of great importance, because Toronto was the headquarters of the three uniting churches, and also of the proposed new church, and a great part of the property involved was subject to its legislative jurisdiction. In preparation for the conflict many meetings were held in Toronto and other centres, at which ministers and prominent laymen of the Presbyterian Church declared themselves on one side or the other. In a general sense, the leader of the "antis" was Rev. Stuart C. Parker, and of the "pros", Rev. George C. Pidgeon, both of whom were later heard in the discussions at Ottawa. The arguments, generally speaking, were of a similar nature to those subsequently presented to Parliament.

Early in March the advocates of Union in all three churches requested a conference with the Ontario Government and members of the Legislature, to ascertain whether the Union Bill could be put through without opposition. A deputation of 150 Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational ministers was received by Hon. W. H. Price and Hon. Thomas Crawford, on behalf of the Government. A few members were present, the majority of legislators deciding to ignore the conference. The chief spokesman was Rev. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, who said that the object of the bill was "to produce the most perfect expression of the Mind of Christ in ecclesiastical organization and the most effective agency for disseminating Christian truth and promoting righteousness and brotherly love in our land". He claimed to represent 685,000 Methodists in Ontario, 30,000 Congregationalists and four-fifths of 615,000 Presbyterians, or approximately 1,207,000 in favour of Union, as against 123,000 opposed. "We, therefore, represent 10 to 1 of the population interested in this question," he said. Rev. Dr. Gunn, of the Congregational body, and Rev. George C. Pidgeon, Presbyterian, supported Dr. Chown. Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., informed the deputation on behalf of the Government that the individual members would be left free to vote in accord with their own views when the bill came before the Legislature.

The measure came before the Ontario Legislature as "An Act Respecting the Union of Certain Churches Named Therein". It was sponsored by C. R. McKeown (Dufferin), and came up for discussion on Mar. 26 before the Private Bills Committee, presided over by the Attorney-General, Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C. Rev. Dr. Chown, repeating the figures given above, said, "no person can

resist the mighty surge toward Union". Rev. Dr. Gandier, Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, denied that the Presbyterian acceptance of the Union proposals was based on a snap vote, and reviewed the history of the movement.

Opposition developed at the meeting of the Committee on the day following, when Rev. Stuart C. Parker, on behalf of the Presbyterian Church Association, outlined the principal of compulsion contained in the bill, and denounced it as a subterfuge to evade the common law of property. Several other speakers were heard on both sides, and, on Mar. 28, the preamble of the bill was adopted by a slender majority of one, the vote standing 26 to 25. The members who voted against the bill in many instances expressed the opinion that the defect of the measure was its coercive nature. On Apr. 1st, the bill again came before the Committee for consideration, clause by clause. After acrimonious discussion, an amendment, presented by W. H. Finlayson (East Simcoe), was carried by a majority of 36 to 26. It provided for the preservation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Methodist Church and the Congregational Church as separate entities, and for giving to any congregation the right, by vote of its members, to remain in its mother church and to retain any property owned by it.

The proponents of the measure, after consideration, decided to withdraw the measure altogether from the Ontario Legislature, and Mr. McKeown, its sponsor, was given permission by the Attorney-General to take this course. Mr. McGregor Young, K.C., counsel for the petitioners, wrote that it had been realized that an error had been made in attempting to have the question dealt with by the Ontario Legislature before the incorporating bill had been passed at Ottawa.

Despite the placatory attitude of the counsel for the Church Unionists, the action of the legislators who sought to amend the measure was subject to a great deal of criticism from press and pulpit; the Anglican members of the Committee who had supported the Finlayson amendment were especially denounced as having placed free institutions in peril.

In the majority of the other Provinces, Church Union bills fared better than in Ontario. During the first week of March the measure was discussed by five different legislatures. In the preceding weeks the Presbyterian Church Association had held meetings to systematize opposition in many centres, while its Dominion organizer, Rev. (Major) W. F. McConnell, was active in both the Western and Maritime Provinces. The Quebec Legislature decided to postpone consideration of the bill until after the Federal Parliament had dealt with the main measure in 1925. A similar course was adopted in Prince Edward Island.

Fuller details of the discussions will be found in the Sections dealing with the legislative enactments of the various Provinces; but for the sake of record the results may be here summarized.

In the Manitoba Legislature the fight for the measure was carried on personally by the Moderator, Dr. Gandier, and after much discussion the bill was adopted by a substantial non-party majority, provision for a vote by congregations being added to the bill. In Saskatchewan the differences became so intense that they were referred for adjudication to outside counsel, R. W. Shannon, K.C. The general principle of the bill was later adopted by a substantial majority, with provisions covering a right to vote and fuller protection of the property rights of the minority. In the Alberta Legislature the bill had also obtained a decisive majority. To meet the objection that it was premature—the Federal Parliament had not dealt with the main measure—it was provided that the Act should come into force only on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor. In the British Columbia Legislature the bill was adopted by 22 to 12, although the Attorney-General, Mr. Manson, expressed the view that it was *ultra vires*, and only consented to its going through in the hope that there would be a compromise elsewhere (Ottawa).

In the Nova Scotia Legislature the Union bill, after considerable discussion, was passed in its original form by a majority of 18 to 9. Hon. D. A. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, headed the opposition, and submitted an amendment providing that non-concurring congregations be given the privilege of voting themselves and their property into the United Church, instead of being "deemed" members of it, with the alternative of voting themselves out. This amendment was defeated in the Lower House, but when the bill reached the upper chamber, or Executive Council, several amendments were made, including the right to vote as above. Another—the most important amendment adopted—was a clause exempting the Presbyterian College at Halifax from the terms of the Union. A deadlock ensued between the two chambers, which was compromised by adopting the voting clause and by dropping the other amendments. In the New Brunswick Legislature the bill, after some discussion, passed without amendment by 25 to 15.

In the month of June, when the Presbyterian General Assembly met at Owen Sound, and various Methodist Conferences also foregathered in many parts of the country, the action of the Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature, in rejecting the bill in its original form, and that of the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, in delaying its progress, were the chief topics of discussion and resolutions, condemning state interference, were widely adopted. In the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, Bishop Sweeney enjoined a neutral attitude on the part of the members of his church, Anglican public men having been widely accused of standing back of the Presbyterian minority.

After the adoption of the Act at Ottawa, with an amendment providing for a vote to be taken within the months precedent to June 10, 1925, the Presbyterian Church Association prepared for an

active educational campaign on behalf of the perpetuation of their church, which was continued to the end of the year. The Executive of the Association met at Toronto on July 14, prominent men from every Province of the Dominion being present. Thomas McMillan, Toronto, presided, and Rev. J. McNamara was appointed Secretary. A strong legal committee was chosen, with Rev. D. J. Fraser, D.D., Montreal, as Chairman, and a sub-executive committee of 20 was entrusted with the task of drafting a policy and carrying on the campaign. In September and October, new Synods, comprising those ministers and congregations which had already decided to stay out of the Union, were constituted in many parts of the Dominion, and provision made for a meeting of a General Synod in the Spring of 1925. In September the Executive of the Methodist General Board of Religious Education of Canada and Newfoundland met at Toronto, and made arrangements for transferring its activities to the new United Church, to come into being in 1925.

The last two months of the year were marked by many public meetings in every centre of Presbyterianism, at which "antis" and "pros" spoke, sometimes with rancour, with a view to influencing the forthcoming balloting. Charges and counter-charges of lobbying and undue influence were freely made. The early voting, begun in December, was confined almost entirely to small places in the West and to Northern Ontario, where the decisions were very largely in favour of Union.

The Roman Catholic Church in Canada. Progress and achievement marked the Roman Catholic Church throughout Canada in 1924. Important changes and appointments were announced and outstanding honours were conferred by His Holiness the Pope on members of both the clergy and laity during the year.

The consecration of Right Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, Bishop-Elect of Victoria, B.C., took place at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Feb. 14, in the presence of many dignitaries, headed by Mgr. Pietro di Maria, Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Mgr. O'Donnell had previously been President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, in which capacity he had shown much devotion and rare powers of organization. The installation of Bishop O'Donnell took place at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria, four days later, with impressive ceremonies. On Aug. 29 it was announced from Rome that Right Rev. John Thomas McNally, Bishop of Calgary, had been appointed to succeed the late Right Rev. Thomas J. Dowling to the Bishopric of Hamilton, Ontario. The enthronement took place on Nov. 26.

Returned men of all denominations were gratified to learn that, on Jan. 28, His Holiness had promoted one of the most beloved padres who served with the Canadian army in the great War, Lieut.-Col. Frank L. French, parish priest of Renfrew, Ont., to the rank of Prothonotary Apostolic, with the title of Monsignor. A

solemn investiture took place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Renfrew, on Feb. 14, at which many distinguished men were present. Ecclesiastical honours from Rome were bestowed in March upon the following well-known clergymen of the Halifax Archdiocese: Vicar-General Mgr. Gerald Murphy, to be Prothonotary Apostolic; Rev. Michael Driscoll, of St. Mary's Cathedral, to be Domestic Prelate; Rev. Desiré H. Comeau, of Yarmouth County, to be Papal Chamberlain.

Other appointments of the year were that of Rt. Rev. John J. Blair, D.P., V.G., of Winnipeg, in April, to be President of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada, in succession to Mgr. O'Donnell, his removal to Toronto being deeply regretted in Manitoba; that of Rev. Abbé Langlois, Director of the Grand Seminary, Quebec, on July 14, as titular Bishop of Titepolis and Auxiliary Archbishop to His Eminence, Cardinal Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec.

Great interest was excited by the announcement from Rome on Dec. 16 that His Holiness had conferred the Order of St. Gregory on two distinguished Canadians, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Hon. F. A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada. Another outstanding Papal honour conferred upon a member of the laity was that of the order *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice*, with the Golden Cross, on Miss Mary Hoskins, of Toronto, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada. Miss Hoskins was the second Canadian woman to be so honoured.

Visits were paid to Rome by a number of prominent members of the clergy. Most Rev. Georges Gauthier, Acting Archbishop of Montreal, returned in January, and shortly afterward issued a lengthy pastoral condemning the modern forms of dancing. The return of the Metropolitan of Alberta, Most Rev. H. J. O'Leary, D.D., on Mar. 7, after a four months' visit, was the occasion of a reception and presentation. An enthusiastic welcome and the bestowal of the Papal blessing at the Basilica marked the return of His Grace Archbishop Emard of Ottawa.

The utterances of H. E. Cardinal Bégin were, as usual, of importance. Early in the year he issued a pastoral, along the same lines as that previously issued by the Acting Archbishop of Montreal, denouncing the modern forms of dancing practised by so many. On Dec. 10, on behalf of the Catholic Church in Canada, His Excellency wrote to the French Cardinals censuring the action of the French Government in withdrawing an envoy from the Vatican.

The Society of St. Gregory of America, an organization actively engaged in the cultivation of Catholic Church music, held its Annual Convention in Toronto on May 15, delegates from many American cities being present. There were many demonstrations of the beauties of the Gregorian chant, and in the discussions much

valuable information was conveyed as to the organization and efficient conduct of choirs.

On May 26 a Catholic University Club was formed at Ottawa, under the Presidency of Rt. Rev. Mgr. Macdonald, of Glen Nevis, for the purpose of furthering the establishment of an English-speaking college at Ottawa. It was decided to invite the Benedictine Fathers of Ampleforth Abbey, England, to establish a foundation in Ottawa when the requisite funds were raised. The Annual Convention of the Catholic Truth Society, held at Toronto on Sept. 16 and 17, was opened with Pontifical High Mass at St. Michael's Cathedral, celebrated by the Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Many problems of the day were discussed during the proceedings. The Catholic Immigration Association of Canada, in association with St. Vincent de Paul Society, reported a year of beneficent and patriotic service in assisting newcomers to Canada.

Charges of unorthodoxy having been laid against Mgr. Macdonald, formerly Bishop of Victoria, B.C., before the Sacred Consistorial Congregation at Rome, he appealed to that body, and exoneration was forthcoming in the following letter from Cardinal de Lai, Secretary, promulgated in July: "I am pleased to tell you that nothing can be inferred from your relations with this Sacred Congregation against your orthodoxy, piety, or moral rectitude, and that, therefore, you are free to accept invitations of Bishops to perform any episcopal functions." The charges were based on six theological works by Mgr. Macdonald, which were examined by two Consultors of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, who not only pronounced them orthodox, but clear, elegant and accurate, and further stated: "These books must undoubtedly have done much good in America."

There were other incidents of interest in the history of the Church during 1924. The golden jubilee of the priesthood of Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Archbishop of Halifax, was celebrated on June 3 amid great rejoicing; two days previously impressive ovations had marked His Grace's return from Rome. The golden jubilee of Mgr. Cherrier, Vicar-General of the Diocese of St. Boniface, was celebrated on Sept. 26 in the presence of priests from all parts of Manitoba. An autographed congratulatory letter from His Holiness the Pope was read.

The Feast of St. Anne de Beaupré, celebrated on July 28, brought a great throng of pilgrims to her shrine near Quebec, when many cures were reported. The erection of a magnificent new shrine, to be opened in 1925, was commenced during the year. In August the Government of France conferred the Legion of Honour on Rt. Rev. Emile Grouard, Bishop of Athabaska, and a native of Brulon, France. At the opening of the new Notre Dame General Hospital on Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, on Aug. 26, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and Mgr. Gauthier, Acting Archbishop of Montreal, were the principal speakers. This French-Canadian Catholic institution was to be available to the

sick of all races and creeds. The new St. Francis Xavier China Mission Seminary on Kingston Road, near Toronto, was officially opened on Feb. 22 by Most Rev. Archbishop Neil McNeil in the presence of 5,000 people.

There was much sorrow at the death of Mgr. Joseph Louis Grivetti, Secretary to the Papal Delegate and, on Dec. 2, the requiem Mass celebrated at the Basilica, Montreal, by Mgr. Pietro di Maria was attended by a great throng of clergy from all parts of Canada and the United States.

On May 29 a Papal Bull was issued, proclaiming 1925 as a Holy Year. In December the opening of the Holy Door at Rome took place—a preliminary to the other ceremonies which were to mark this important event of the Catholic Church.

The Church of England in Canada. The Anglican Church reported optimistically on the majority of denominational activities. On Jan. 28, the vestry meetings of the parishes of Toronto, which contains more Anglican establishments than any Canadian city, were held, and, in almost every instance, reported increased offerings in their financial statements, several parishes having embarked on important building plans.

The Synod of the Diocese of Calgary met in the city of Calgary on Feb. 19 and 20. In his opening address, Bishop Pinkham announced its reversion to the *status* of a missionary diocese, the effort to make it self-supporting having proven premature. The general activities of the diocese were reported in a healthy condition, though undermanned in the matter of clergy. A feature of the meeting was the address by Right Rev. Dr. Harding, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, urging religious education in all schools.

The Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle met at Regina, Feb. 28-29. In his pastoral address, Bishop Harding reported new mission activities, and gave an account of his visit to the meeting of the Qu'Appelle Association in Westminster Hall, London, presided over by the Bishop of Sheffield, at which assistance for missions in the Canadian diocese had been arranged. He again stressed religious education in the schools.

The Synod of the Diocese of Montreal opened on Apr. 23, when Bishop Farthing made an appeal for the mission and educational activities of the diocese. Increased funds for the support of missions were reported, and a plan submitted by his Lordship to raise a half-million-dollar endowment fund for Bishop's College was approved. The Synod of the Diocese of Fredericton, N.B., met on May 7, and Bishop Richardson, in his opening address, dwelt on the necessity of religious education in the public schools. He reported also the completion of a Memorial Hall in connection with the Cathedral. The Synod of the Diocese of Huron met at London, Ont., on May 13 and 14. The Lay Association of the body re-elected Sheriff A. J. Johnston, of Sarnia, President, and it was

resolved to adopt a budget system with reference to diocesan expenditures.

The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto met on June 3, when the main feature of the proceedings was a caution by Bishop Sweeny as to non-participation by Anglicans in controversies affecting other denominations. He also urged Anglicans to be guided by conscience in connection with the approaching plebiscite on the Ontario Temperance Act. Plans for religious teaching in the schools were discussed, and it was decided to increase the pensions of the clergy and to extend the mission work of the church in other fields. The first Synod of the newly-created Diocese of Brandon met on June 3 and elected Rev. Dr. W. N. H. Thomas, of Winnipeg, Archdeacon of Eastern Manitoba, as its first prelate. Consecration of the new Bishop took place on Sept. 7.

The Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada met at Fredericton, N.B., on June 6, and confirmed the new canon on the prayer book. A resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the Diocese of Newfoundland to join with this ecclesiastical province, which comprises the dioceses of Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton and Nova Scotia.

The Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land met at Winnipeg June 10-13, presided over by Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada, when encouraging reports of mission activities were presented. This Province now includes the dioceses of Qu'Appelle, Moosenee, Athabaska, Saskatchewan, Mackenzie River, Calgary and Edmonton, and Brandon.

It was announced in June that, by the generosity of two ladies, descendants of Col. James Cuthbert, the first Protestant and Anglican Church erected in the Province of Quebec, and built by Col. Cuthbert at Berthier, was to be preserved as a permanent national memorial. At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, a memorial tablet to all who fell in the great War was unveiled in June, and, in the same month, an Eleanor Cross, of similar purpose, was dedicated on the grounds of St. James Cathedral, Toronto.

Twenty-three Canadian Bishops were present at the Annual Meeting of the Missionary Society of the Church in Toronto on Sept. 19, when the finances were reported to be \$430,860. It was announced that of the \$3,500,000 pledged for the Anglican Forward Movement, \$3,000,000 had been paid in, and the Society had received its designated share of \$890,000.

The general meeting of the Synod of All Canada was held at London, Ont., in the last week of September, when many doctrinal and ritualistic points were discussed. No changes in prevailing practices were adopted.

The Synod of Nova Scotia met at Halifax in the third week of November, and elected Rev. John Hackenly Bishop Co-adjutor, with a right of succession to the Bishopric in the event of Arch-

bishop Worrell's retirement. Dr. Hackenly was formerly rector of North Sydney.

There was general regret at the retirement, due to ill-health, of Right Rev. William Day Reeve, from the post of assistant Bishop in the Diocese of Toronto. He had been a missionary and later Bishop of Mackenzie River, his service covering more than half a century in Canada.

The Methodist Church in Canada. The activities of the Methodist Church in Canada were, in 1924, chiefly directed toward preparations for the consummation of Union with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. The local conferences met in June in all parts of Canada, and the minutes of their entire proceedings were later issued in the form of a Year Book by the central executive at Toronto. In his foreword, Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., General Superintendent, pointed out that Canada was in the process of becoming a great world power, and must shape its religious life to meet universal issues. He announced a policy of linking up the coming United Church with Ecumenical organizations of the parent bodies in other parts of the world, and playing a part in the solution of great world problems, such as the outlawry and abolition of war, the smuggling of liquors and narcotics, and making other advances of outstanding importance in the progress of a Christian civilization. He announced steps to secure recognition of the United Church from Ecumenical Methodism. The statistics from all conferences showed the total active membership of the Methodist body (including Newfoundland and the West China Mission) in June, 1924, as 414,047, an increase of 4,966. The total connexional funds supplied from all sources for the preceding twelve-month were \$2,196,970, and the total number of ministers and probationers, 2,475.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada. The last General Assembly of the above-named church in its existing form took place at Owen Sound, Ont., June 4-11, when Rev. Dr. Clarence McKinnon was elected Moderator. By a coincidence, it was the fiftieth, or jubilee, meeting of the Assembly. The services of the preceding Moderator, Dr. Gandier, one of the most active advocates of Church Union, were the subject of appreciative tributes. The principal business was the ratification of the Church Union bill, alluded to at the beginning of this section. Though the debates were heated, the final session was amicable. In view of the prospective dislocation of the church's business, attendant on Union, it was not deemed advisable to frame future policies. The financial reports showed a healthy condition in the Church's missionary and educational activities. Resolutions were passed condemning race-tracks and the drug traffic; advocating educational work to make prohibition more effective; affirming belief in the Ontario Temperance Act; condemning Government Control in the Western Provinces; and pledging the church to the support of permanent peace

and the abolition of war. The total revenues from all sources were approximately \$2,060,000, and exceeded disbursements by approximately \$30,500.

The Baptist Church in Canada. The year 1924 was signalized by several Baptist celebrations, especially in connection with Mission work. On Apr. 8 and 9 jubilee mission meetings were held at Toronto, and a foreign mission pageant of an impressive character was staged at Massey Hall. The Baptist Young People's Union held its Annual Convention at Ottawa in May. It was largely-attended, and resolutions were passed asking for a strict enforcement of prohibitory legislation, and calling on the nations to outlaw war. The seventh Annual Manitoba Baptist Convention, held at Winnipeg in the first week of June, reported active mission work among the Ukrainian population. A similar convention was later held at Saskatoon. The United Baptist Association of Western New Brunswick met at Fredericton, and elected Rev. G. C. Warren, of that city, Moderator. Increased membership and many mission activities were reported. The Southern Baptist Association, of the same Province, met at Lower Millstream, N.B., elected Rev. D. McPherson Moderator, and reported an active year. The Maritime Baptist Convention was held at Wolfville, N.S., in August, and Howard A. Rice, Mayor of Canso, was elected President. Arrangements were made to assist Baptist students and missions in other parts of Canada. The Eastern Baptist Association of New Brunswick met at Elgin and re-elected Rev. Milton Addison, of Petitcodiac, Moderator.

Twenty associational meetings were held in various parts of Ontario and Quebec, and all reported steady, though not sensational, progress. The Baptist Women's Home Missionary Society met at Woodstock, Ont., on Nov. 11, with 200 delegates present. One of the speakers pointed out that the work of evangelizing French-Canadians had been gradually left by the other Protestant churches to the Baptists. The Baptist Association of Ontario and Quebec met at London, Ont., on Oct. 29, and transacted routine business. An effort by Rev. T. T. Shields, of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, to re-open controversy on the subject of the conduct of McMaster University and of Baptist publications was not successful.

Other Religious Organizations. The Congregational Union of Canada held its Annual Meeting at Toronto, and elected Rev. W. H. Warriner, of Montreal, Chairman for the ensuing year, and Rev. W. T. Gunn, General Secretary. The latter said he had hoped to have been able to report the consummation of Union with the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies, but legislative action was still delayed. There had been, however, increasing co-operation with those bodies. The membership of the Church in all parts of Canada was reported to be 12,762. It was announced that receipts from the various church funds had fallen considerably short of expectations, and the hope was expressed that an effort would be made by members to clear up deficits before entering the Union.

One of the notable events of the year 1924 for the Salvation Army was the visit of the head, General Bramwell Booth, to all the leading cities of Canada, when he expressed deep satisfaction with the unselfish labours of his subordinates everywhere. During the year transfers of local leaders, under the Army system, affecting many centres, especially in the West, were announced. Montreal was created an additional centre for social work, and the new department was placed in charge of Major Byers, formerly of the Stratford Division. In August, Brigadier Thomas Walton, of Toronto, was appointed commander for the Montreal division, the former commander, Colonel Martin, having been transferred to Chicago. An important step was announced at Winnipeg in October by Commissioner David Lamb, of London, England, who stated that, in future, the Salvation Army would train all their British immigrants in agriculture on Manitoba farms. As in former years, the Army carried on much important social welfare work in the leading cities.

General Religious and Social Reform Movements. A World's Mission Conference was held at Hamilton, Ont., in the third week of February, which lasted four days, at which missionaries of several denominations and races described the work carried on. Among the speakers were Prof. Yohan Masih, India; Shiro Takazowa, Japan; Rev. S. Soper, Honan, China, and several Canadian leaders in foreign mission organization.

The Canadian School of Missions, maintained at Toronto by the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, reported that the fourth year of its operations had been most successful, and, in all, 286 missionaries had been enrolled since its establishment. The Canadian Zenana Mission announced the opening of a new Canadian hospital at Nasik, in the Bombay Presidency.

At the Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society at Toronto, A. M. Fetherston was elected President. Reports showed that there had been, in the previous twelve months, a total issue of 121,157 bibles or portions of the Scripture, in 45 different languages, all circulated in Canada. Sidney T. Smith was again elected President at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bible Society, Winnipeg. The total circulation of Scriptures reported by the Society for 1924 was 400,508, an increase of 50,416 over 1923. The income for the year was \$192,458; amount expended locally was \$133,645, and the total revenue for Bible work, \$326,103.

At the Annual Meeting of the Social Hygiene Council for Canada, held in the Toronto City Hall, in November, Mr. Justice Hodgins was elected Hon. President; W. H. Shaw, President, and Dr. Charles P. Fenwick, Vice-President. Educational work among nurses had been carried on during the year, and a health exhibit promoted by the Association was a popular success.

The Social Service Council of Ontario met at Hamilton in January and passed resolutions asking the Federal Government to amend the Criminal Code by prohibiting commercialized gambling and publication of racing odds; laws with regard to the prohibition of the liquor traffic were condemned as inadequate. The financial statement showed receipts of \$23,802, and a surplus of \$804. The Annual Meeting was held at Toronto in June, and the widespread educational campaign of the organization was outlined. Rev. R. J. Wilson, D.D., was elected President.

The Inter-Church Advisory Council of Canada met at Toronto, with Rev. T. Albert Moore presiding, and Rev. Robert Laird was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. It was suggested that institutions be established for the treatment of drug addicts.

Throughout the Summer and Autumn the Dominion Alliance, the W.C.T.U., and other social reform organizations, bent their energies toward obtaining support for the Ontario Temperance Act, in connection with which a plebiscite was held on Oct. 25. Hundreds of meetings were held in various parts of the Province, with the result that the Act was sustained by approximately 35,000 votes—a considerable reduction on previous prohibition majorities.

Lack of co-ordination in the objects aimed at was condemned at the Conference of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, held at Toronto in May, presided over by R. E. Mills, who was re-elected Chairman. Miss Charlotte Whitton, of Ottawa, urged a stock-taking of existing agencies. A charter, by which it is hoped to extend the work of the Council to all parts of the Dominion, was adopted.

The Annual Meeting of the Dominion Social Service Council was held at St. John, N.B., in September, with the President, Very Rev. Dean Norman Tucker, of London, Ont., in the Chair. Reports of branch activities from affiliated organizations in all parts of the Dominion showed a very active year. The operation of the Mothers' Allowance scheme in Ontario was explained by Rev. Peter Bryce, and resolutions for its adoption in other Provinces were passed. Special congratulations were extended to New Brunswick on its public health achievements and stricter supervision of marriages by all Provinces was urged. Dean Tucker was again elected President.

A great convention of Social Service workers from all parts of the world was held at Toronto in June, when the reform measures under way in Canada were explained and progress in other countries was outlined.

WOMEN'S WORK IN CANADA

By

Emily P. Weaver

National and Inter- national Aspects of Women's Organiza- tions

It is manifestly impossible within the limits assigned to attempt any presentation of the work done by women in their own homes or while following "gainful occupations" of the unorganized individualistic type. References may be found in other sections showing (to a small extent) what women accomplished in 1924 in co-operation with men in the fields of industry, trade, professional and social work.

This section is an endeavour to depict the organized work only of Canadian women during 1924. Not the least of the value of the larger associations of women was the fact that they served as links between East and West, the Prairie and the Maritime regions, the city and the farm, helping to make the Dominion into one organic whole—links all the stronger because of the natural tendency of women to occupy themselves directly with human interests.

So many notable women from different parts of the British Empire, from other countries of Europe and Asia, and from the United States, were entertained by Canadian women's organizations in 1924, that it might well be called an International year. Among the visitors to Canada might be mentioned Lady Parsons, founder and President of the Women's Engineering Society, and a number of women of high scientific attainments in botany, archaeology, biology, physics and so forth, who came in August as delegates to the Conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, wife of the former President of the Board of Education of Great Britain, who addressed the Home and School Federation on Child Welfare; Dr. Grace Boelke, a medical woman from Australia, specially interested in Industrial Hygiene; Miss Margaret Bondfield, the woman Cabinet Minister of the British Labour Government; Commandant Mary Allen, O.B.E., of the Women's Auxiliary Service, out of which had grown a training school, which supplied policewomen to all parts of the British Isles and Germany. There were also the 28 women, representing 18 different countries, who came from the Washington Conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, on the "Pax Special," to hold meetings in Canada. Miss Agnes C. MacPhail, M.P., was Chairman of the meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Canadian women attended meetings of international organizations in Denmark and Norway, and visited, in an official or private capacity, the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, where, during

"Women's Week" (July 20-26) the social work of women received emphatic recognition. At the Canadian Day Conference, Lady Patricia Ramsay read Her Majesty's message, expressing deep interest in the proceedings. Mrs. McWilliams, a member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian National Council for Education, discussed "The Evolution and Scope of Canadian Education"; Miss Charlotte Whitton, Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, spoke on "Welfare Work in Canada"; and Mrs. Muldrew, Supervisor of the Emigration of Women to Canada, read a paper on "Social Life in Canada". The Canadian women visitors to the great Exhibition gained, as one of them put it, "a wider experience for themselves", and also were "privileged to further Canada's position, both in the Motherland and on the Continent".

The National Council of Women. Many of the events and incidents appearing in the annals of the National Council of Women for 1924 were connected with the British Empire Exhibition, at which the Council was represented by the President and others. During 1924, this most comprehensive of all women's organizations had in federation 62 local councils and the following nationally-organized societies: The Canadian Association of Nursing Education; Canadian Girl Guides; Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses; Canadian Suffrage Association; Canadian Women's Christian Temperance Union; Canadian Women's Press Club; Girls' Friendly Society in Canada; Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire; King's Daughters; Medical Alumnae, University of Toronto; Queen's University Alumnae; Salvation Army in Canada; Victorian Order of Nurses; Women's Art Association of Canada; Young Women's Christian Association; and the National Council of Social Hygiene, the latter being received into affiliation in 1924. Federated with the local councils were some 1,350 societies, or branches of societies, representing a total of about 400,000 members.

The Executive Committee met in April at Ottawa, and went as a deputation to the Prime Minister to ask, among other requests, for steps towards the amending of the British North America Act in order that women might be appointed to the Senate; for a change in the divorce law, to put men and women on equal footing; for a pure bedding law, forbidding the importation of "junk filling for mattresses"; for representation on the Dominion Health Committee; for amendment to the Homestead Act, so as to extend its privileges to women on the same terms as men; and for personal naturalization of married women.

Ten thousand copies of an illustrated booklet, entitled, "Canada, a Call to Women" (written by Council members and published through the courtesy of the Federal Government), were distributed in the International Council of Women's Pavilion at Wembley, and in the Canadian Building, where Mrs. C. H. Thorburn (third Vice-President of the N.C.W.) was Official Hostess. The Dominion Council played its part in the International Council of Women's

week, and in May "a wonderful conference", looking to international sympathy and understanding, was held on "The Prevention of the Causes of War", with the Marchioness of Aberdeen, founder of Canada's National Council, in the Chair.

By desire of the Dominion Government, Miss C. E. Carmichael, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn and Mrs. Horace Parsons, Corresponding Secretary of the C.N.W., then in England doing special work for the Ontario Government, attended a Conference of the Labour Division of the League of Nations at Geneva. From there they, and three other members of the Executive, proceeded to Copenhagen to attend an Executive Committee meeting of the International Council.

At the 31st Annual Meeting of the National Council, in Toronto, Oct. 9 to 15, Miss Carmichael, in her Presidential address, emphasized the fact that the Canadian organization was "linked up with the greatest organized body of women in the world", the International Council, and thus it was "possible for an individual in any Council, however obscure, to originate an idea, which can become world-wide in its scope". Referring also to the Wembley Conference, and to an article in connection with it, by Miss Louise Macdonald, she urged the N.C.W. to tackle the question of the prevention of the causes of war "in grim earnest", and to teach the rising generation the principles enunciated at the Conference. Special guests at the Annual Meeting were Mrs. Philip North Moore, President, and Mrs. Nathaniel Harris, Vice-President of the National Council of Women of the United States. The former was received into Honorary membership, as were also Mrs. Charles Archibald, of Halifax; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, of Macleod; Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa; Dr. Stowe Gullen and Mrs. J. S. Dignam, of Toronto, for signal service to the Council, and a life membership in the International Council was presented to Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., in recognition of her valuable thirty-one years' Council work.

The reports of the Provincial and Local Councils and Standing Committees contained much valuable information regarding conditions and the organized work of women in every part of the country. Many important matters were discussed and resolutions were carried: adopting a budget of \$10,000; stressing the need of adequate forest fire protection, and of legislation making compulsory better fire protection in institutions; re-affirming belief in the urgent need for women magistrates in Women's Courts and women judges in Juvenile Courts; recommending that the Government should take steps for the training and licensing of midwives; approving of the establishment of Municipal Hospitals; re-affirming the "standard of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants adopted as part of the Women's Platform at St. John in 1920", deciding to memorialize the Government and members of Parliament to try to hasten international action concerning the menace of oil-burning and oil-carrying vessels to bird and fish life, and to property. Other

resolutions carried dealt with: the preservation of historic relics and National parks; the establishment of Botanic Gardens; various aspects of the immigration question; and with the sending of a letter to the Senate, asking for sympathetic consideration regarding pensions, in the interests of soldiers and their dependents.

The President, Secretaries and Treasurer were re-elected and the members of the Executive Committee for 1924 were as follows: Hon. President, Lady Byng of Vimy; President, Miss C. E. Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, the wives of the Lieut.-Governors, and Mrs. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Robert Forke; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, Toronto; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Hamilton; Treasurer, Mrs. Sidney Tweed, Waterloo, Ont. The Presidents of Local Councils, and the Presidents, or representatives of nationally-organized societies in federation were, *ex-officio*, Vice-Presidents.

National Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. C. H. Thorburn.....	Toronto	Prof. C. M. Derick, M.A....	Montreal
Mrs. William Dennis, M.A....	Halifax	Mrs. Arthur Murphy....	Edmonton
Dr. Stowe Gullen.....	Toronto	Mrs. G. W. Kerby.....	Calgary
Mrs. Adam Shortt.....	Ottawa		

Provincial Vice-Presidents.

Alberta	Mrs. O. C. Edwards	Macleod
British Columbia	Mrs. S. D. Scott	Vancouver
Manitoba	Mrs. S. E. Clement	Brandon
New Brunswick	Mrs. Atherton Smith	St. John
Nova Scotia	Mrs. John Stanfield	Truro
Ontario	Mrs. R. G. Smythe	Toronto
Quebec	Dr. Ritchie England	Montreal
Saskatchewan	Mrs. Stapleford	Regina

In 1924 the Department of Labour at Ottawa published, at the request of the National Council of Women, a pamphlet entitled, "Legal Status of Women in Canada", as shown by extracts from Federal and Provincial laws, compiled by Mrs. Edwards, Convener of the Committee on Laws, of the National Council.

Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. On Sunday, June 1st, 1924, the "Daughters of the Empire" attended an impressive service of intercession in Convocation Hall, Toronto, as a prelude to the Annual Meeting of the National Chapter, June 2-7. The delegates were welcomed by His Honour Col. Henry Cockshutt, Sir Robert Falconer, Mayor Hiltz and Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Regent of the Municipal Chapter. Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, National President, gave a *resumé* of the year's work, and stated her belief that "the greater part of our troublesome problems can be solved only by a simplicity of spirit, based on a living faith in the teachings of Christ".

Reports were read of the National Society and Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in the United States, both doing philanthropic work amongst the British-born, and trying to foster better understanding between the English-speaking peoples; of educational

and other I.O.D.E. work in Bermuda; and of the Princess May and Kaiser-i-Hind Chapters in India, a letter from Miss Sorabji, Regent of the latter, describing an Empire Day gathering of Parsee, Mohammedan, Hindu, Persian and English women. Other reports dealt with the work of the Victoria League, Navy League, League of Nations, Immigration and Girl Guides' Committees; of the Provincial Chapters; of the Organizing Secretary, who stated that the Provincial Chapter of Quebec and 31 other chapters had been organized during the year; and of the "Echoes" Secretary, who was able to tell of profits where there had been deficits in the financing of the newsy, finely-illustrated I.O.D.E. magazine, and the increase in subscriptions, bringing the total to 9,700 in 1924. Miss Charlotte Whitton spoke on Child Welfare work, calling attention to "a remarkable falling off in Infantile Mortality", according to figures given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1920-22, and discussed the problems of "Juvenile Immigration" and its policy. Later she was presented with a life membership in the National Chapter.

Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, D.D., in his address on "The Growth and Genius of the British Empire", characterized the Order's War Memorial scheme as a splendid supplementary service to higher education. In 1923-24, 17 girls and 15 boys holding I.O.D.E. bursaries had been studying at 13 universities and colleges throughout Canada. The 1924 bursaries in Canadian universities were awarded in September to John Henry Williams, British Columbia; Ellen Graham, Alberta; Dorothy Florence Little, Saskatchewan; Catherine E. Burch, Manitoba; Helen Edith Oliver and Mary E. Miller, Ontario; Joseph Morley Pope and Muriel Prew, Quebec, and Goldie Adelia Charlton, Nova Scotia. The "Overseas Scholars" who went to England in 1924 were John W. McClung, Alberta; Alfred Rive, British Columbia, Raeburn S. Hawkins, New Brunswick; Carlyle S. Beals, Nova Scotia, and George W. Gardiner, Prince Edward Island. The National Educational Secretary, Miss W. Gordon, stated that \$13,073 had been contributed to the War Memorial Fund during the year, but that it still fell short by \$113,848 of the half-million dollars aimed at. Later, a resolution was passed, authorizing a special effort to complete the fund in 1925, on the occasion of the 25th, or "Silver", Anniversary of the founding of the National Chapter.

Other resolutions carried recommended: The purchase of made-in-Canada goods; the adoption of an authorized version of "O Canada", to be used in schools and at public meetings; efforts to counteract the influence of the "Pax Special", and measures looking to the improvement of conditions of Child Immigration.

The National officers elected for 1924-25 were: President, Mrs. P. E. Doolittle; Vice-Presidents, Miss R. M. Church, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. A. F. Rutter; Secretary, Miss A. S. Galt; Treasurer, Mrs. J. U. Power (all of Toronto); Educational Secretary,

Miss W. Gordon, Kingston; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Mulock, St. Catharines; Standard-Bearer, Mrs. George Black, Dawson City. The Presidents of the Provincial Chapters (*ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the National Executive) were Mrs. Wolley-Dod, Calgary; Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Victoria; Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, Winnipeg; Mrs. H. F. H. MacLeod, Fredericton; Mrs. Geoffrey Morrow, Halifax; Mrs. H. F. Burkholder, Hamilton; Mrs. W. C. Hodgson, Montreal; Mrs. Hugh MacLean, Regina.

An outstanding event of the year was the completion and unveiling, by the Earl of Athlone, of the I.O.D.E. Monument in South Africa to the Canadians who fell in the South African War.

Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. The President, Mrs. David Watt, of Birtle, Manitoba, and all the other officers of this organization, elected at the Biennial Convention at Fredericton in 1923, continued to serve during 1924. A Year Book was published in May, and quarterly reports, outlining business and work accomplished, were sent out. In August a meeting of the Executive was held in Toronto, and the reports of the Standing Committees on Agriculture, Education, Child Welfare, Legislation, Industries, Immigration, Home Economics and National Events brought to light much valuable information. A decided stand on the manufacture of oleomargarine was taken, and copies of a resolution, signed by one organization in every Province, were sent to the Premier and Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa. No information was received during 1924 concerning the desired "Women's Institute Division" in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The reports presented at the Provincial Annual Conventions contained much of great and varied interest. Representatives of Alberta spoke of efforts to gather the local pioneer history of the Province, and mentioned the vast improvement in the turkey industry, which had more than doubled during the year. In British Columbia the great event of the year was the achievement of a long-discussed Provincial organization of the Institutes, and at its first convention, instances were given of the success of women in bee-keeping and in the growing of fruit, beans, peppers, radish-seed and bulbs. At the Manitoba Convention, Mrs. Watt stated that civic and social improvement was the aim of the Institutes first and foremost, and that "the co-operation of women with men to bring about improvement was essential, as 75 per cent. of abandoned farms was the result of discontent among the women". Ontario, on account of large membership and long distances, had annual conventions at Dryden (to which some delegates came 400 miles); at North Bay (which stressed the idea of service to the unfortunate); and at Ottawa, London and Toronto. The last-mentioned was a big gathering of enthusiastic women, who "sent in splendid reports of work accomplished, never hesitated in discussion, and were eager to plan further effective work".

The outstanding achievement of the year was the F.W.I.C.

Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto—Aug 23 to Sept 8. The Institutes of every province, except Prince Edward Island, were represented by speakers; and Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia had wonderful exhibits along the lines of W. I. work, with demonstrations of an educational nature, especially from the agricultural point of view, in the west wing of the Women's Building, which was thronged day after day. Notable among its attractions were Ontario's convenient, simply furnished "Farm Home", and the booth where Madame Blanchard, of New Brunswick (who had learned how to weave from her mother), explained the processes of preparing the flax, and weaving the hand-made linens and homespuns, of which she had such a wonderful display. On the evening before the close of "the Fair", the Ontario Government gave the Institute workers, gathered from coast to coast, a farewell banquet. The display of this great women's organization had proved so popular that at once the C.N.E. Board invited the Federated Women's Institutes to participate in the 1925 Exhibition, and the Institutes' leaders immediately began to plan greater things for the coming year, when it was expected that all the Provinces of Canada would be represented by W.I. speakers, exhibits and demonstrations.

Women's Canadian Clubs. In 1924 these organizations numbered 36, with three Girls', or Junior Clubs, in addition. The clubs were most numerous in Ontario, but had been organized in the capitals and other towns of New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. At Calgary and Edmonton the women's clubs were more active and had a larger paid-up membership than the men's. Fifteen women's clubs were represented at the 12th Annual Conference of the Association, held at St. John, N.B., Sept. 9 to 11. With a view to conditions in small towns, the constitution was amended to permit the organization of clubs, having both men and women members, with double representation in the Association. The establishment of a central office and schemes for obtaining speakers, especially for small clubs, were discussed.

Women's Political Associations. The Local Councils took a foremost part in stimulating and educating women to make full use of their political privileges. Addresses were given in several places on Citizenship, Taxation and Immigration; in Halifax, on Proportional Representation; in Hamilton, on Revision of the Bank Act; and in Lethbridge, on the City Charter and Civic Government. The Local Councils stirred up interest in Civic Elections at Ottawa, had the names of 68 women placed on the voters' lists in Georgetown; succeeded in getting a woman put on the School Board in East Pictou, N.S., and on the Board of Health in Kingston, whilst the Councils of Edmonton, Lethbridge and other centres demanded the opening of the Senate to women.

Important among party organizations was the Provisional

Committee of the proposed National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs—Chairman of the Executive, Miss Florence W. Edwards, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss Helen Doherty, Ottawa. This Committee called a meeting at Ottawa, June 4, 1924, at which every Province was represented—Ontario having been provincially organized since 1914. The object was to encourage the organization of Liberal women, locally and provincially. The subjects discussed included: "Women Voters in Quebec"; "The Two Races"; and "Women's Ideals and Practical Efforts". Addresses were given by Premier Mackenzie King and the Liberal whips of the Dominion and of Ontario.

The Women's Liberal-Conservative Auxiliary Association of Toronto—organized in February, 1924, was affiliated with the (men's) Liberal-Conservative Association of Toronto, and was a governing body, composed of the officials of the various ward associations of Toronto. It aimed at the thorough organization of the Conservative women of each ward, and had for its President in 1924 Mrs. Cyril Rudge. A well-attended meeting, in honour of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Howard Ferguson, and their wives, was held in October.

The Canadian Federation of University Women. Organized on a triennial basis, this federation held its Annual Executive Meeting at Ottawa, on Oct. 11, with the President, Mrs. Walter Vaughan, in the chair. During the year five new clubs—Brandon, Calgary, Niagara Falls, St. John, N.B., and the Alumnae of the University of New Brunswick entered the Federation. The sum of \$1,313 was raised for the Travelling Scholarship (the award in 1924 going to Miss Dorothea Sharp), while \$1,000 was contributed towards the purchase of "Crosby Hall", the University women's hostel and clubhouse in London, England. In July, 13 members of the Canadian Federation, including 7 official delegates, attended the International Conference of University Women's Clubs, held in Christiania, Norway.

Nursing Organizations. The Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, which changed its name to The Canadian Nurses' Association, comprised 48 federated associations, with approximately 10,000 members. At the Biennial Meeting, held in Hamilton, Ont. (June 23-25), it was decided that the office of *The Canadian Nurse* should be removed from Vancouver to the National Office at Winnipeg, on Sept. 1st, 1924. The National Memorial Committee reported that the Memorial to the early nurses of Canada and to the nursing sisters who gave their lives in the World War, to be placed in the Dominion Parliament Buildings, would be unveiled at the Association's next general meeting, which would be held at Ottawa. The President, Miss Jean E. Browne, Toronto, was re-elected, and Miss Jean S. Wilson was Executive Secretary of the National Office, Boyd Building, Winnipeg. In April, the University of British Columbia gave "a four days' institute", open

to graduate nurses interested in public health nursing, but planned especially to reach nurses in isolated districts. On the 23rd of May, 24 young women, representing five Provinces of the Dominion, and Scotland, France, China and Czecho-Slovakia, graduated from the University of Toronto in the Department of Public Health Nursing. On May 5, Miss Alexandra M. Dunn, Superintendent of Stratford General Hospital, became Ontario's new Superintendent of Training Schools for Nurses. In November, during the 8th Annual Convention of the Alberta Registered Nurses' Association (President, Miss M. A. McCammon), Miss Randall, Inspector of Training Schools for British Columbia, urged that matriculation standing should be required for admission to a Training school, and that training schools should be supported by public funds, in order to give the student nurse "student privileges, shorter hours on duty" and "provision for study". The need was stressed for more nurses, working along the lines of the Victorian Order, and it was suggested that municipalities and organizations might be induced to take the financial responsibility.

The Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, Miss T. S. Smellie, in her report to the National Council of Women, discussed the problem of obtaining a sufficient number of nurses to meet the call for development all over Canada, and urged that local committees in University centres (where students are already in the field) should "welcome rather than deprecate time spent on training of nurses". In different centres, local organizations, such as the St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses of Toronto (with eight registered nurses and a supervisor) provided skilled nursing in the homes of people unable to afford a full-time nurse.

An interesting event in the nursing profession, during 1924, was the honour conferred on Miss Jean I. Gunn, Superintendent of Nurses, Toronto General Hospital, who was asked to go to England and the Continent as the guest of the Rockefeller Foundation to study hospitals and training schools. Miss Gunn left Toronto during March.

Professional, Cultural and Social Organizations. Of the exceedingly numerous women's associations in this group, there were many clubs organized by private persons, or connected with churches, colleges, communities or business establishments, for the encouragement of outdoor sports or other recreation, for the study and enjoyment of literature, art and music, and for the promotion of comradeship among women of similar tastes and pursuits. In affiliation with the Ontario Historical Society were the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, President, Mrs. E. J. Ashton; and the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, President, Miss Sara Mickle. The last-mentioned completed, in 1924, its Queen Victoria Memorial Fund of \$10,000, begun for the erection of a Memorial Hall immediately after the Queen's death, but delayed by the War.

The Canadian Women's Press Club, with Miss Kennethe M. Haig as President, had, in 1924, a membership of about 400. During the year Mrs. E. Ruttan, of Woodstock, Ont.; Mrs. W. J. Cautley, of Edmonton, and Mrs. Albert Horton, of Ottawa (a member of the C.W.P.C. in its very early days), passed away. In 1924, a Past President of the Toronto Women's Press Club, Mrs. J. W. Garvin, was elected President of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association. In the list of Canadian books of the year, the C.W.P.C. was well represented, especially in poetry and fiction; but by far the largest part of its collective work appeared in the newspapers and periodicals of the Dominion. One member of the Women's Press Club, by the way, Mrs. Lipsett Skinner, held the distinction of being the only woman reporter in the Press Gallery at Ottawa.

The Women's Art Association—President, Mrs. Frederick Mercer—acquired, in 1924, property adjoining the headquarters in Toronto, thus greatly increasing its possibilities as a centre for art-lovers. Here craft workers from Europe sought aid, and Newfoundland women asked for help to learn weaving. The Guild of Arts and Crafts, with Mrs. J. S. Dignam, Convener, held exhibitions and demonstrations, and had working studio clubs for Sculpture, Painting and so forth. In October, the Canadian National Council held an "Art Conference" of much interest, and in December the work of 78 Canadian women artists was shown at the unique "Retrospective Exhibition". Encouraging reports came from the Branches of the "W.A.A.C." at Hamilton, St. Thomas, Peterborough, Owen Sound and Sudbury, and Mrs. Dignam, Convener of the Fine and Applied Arts Committee of the N.C.W., told of music competitions, loan exhibitions of pictures and handicrafts, and the purchase of pictures for future museums, in many Western cities. Saskatoon, for instance, had done splendid work, through an exhibition and sale, in encouraging the arts and crafts of the "New Canadians".

Business Women's Clubs, under varying names, "for relaxation and mutual helpfulness", had been organized by 1924 in Toronto, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Fort William, Calgary, Weyburn and other places. The question of a more comprehensive organization had been discussed, but the different clubs were still independent of one another. The Canadian Business and Professional Women's Club of Toronto—President Miss Ethel Patillo—was the oldest, having a position of leadership amongst these clubs which had a magazine of their own, called "Club Life". Other notable organizations were the Business Woman's Club of Calgary, which held meetings to study civic and community problems, as well as those of business women, and gave its members opportunity to study and practise speech-making; and that of Edmonton, where a special matriculation class was held for members who had had few educational advantages; while the Business and Professional Women's Club at Fort William, with its pleasant, well-equipped clubrooms,

was of "real assistance to the business woman, especially the girl away from home, in need of a social centre or assistance of any kind".

The organization of that very large group of professional women, the trained nurses, has been dealt with already. That other great group, the teachers, was not nationally organized in 1924, but there was one strong provincial organization, the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, President, Miss Hazel Roberts, of Hamilton. The Federation was in affiliation with the Canadian Teachers' Association, and included organizations in many cities and towns of Ontario. It aimed to improve the *status* of the woman teacher, financially and otherwise, and also to bring about improvements in text-books. In cities outside the boundaries of Ontario, including Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, women teachers had organized.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada. The League with Mrs. W. H. Lovering as President, held its 4th Annual Convention at Edmonton, Alberta (July 7-11), when its members were much gratified to receive a message of commendation and congratulation from His Holiness the Pope. By this time (July) the League was organized in 26 Dioceses, with a membership of 30,000 in 250 cities, towns and villages; and, in 1924, approximately \$175,000 was raised for work, undertaken by the League, much of the amount being disbursed locally for church debts, hospital provision, child welfare and other social needs. A system of secretaries was organized in the branches, for "follow up work" in social welfare and travellers' aid activities; and in 1924 the League published a "Canadian Directory of Catholic Boarding Homes for Women", which aimed to give, in every town and city, addresses of respectable lodgings or of persons who would be responsible for finding suitable accommodation for the enquirer.

It was announced during the year that Rosary Halls had been recognized by the Government, and placed on the list of hostels to which immigrant girls might be sent. The sum of \$4,759 was raised during 1924 for the support of the Sisters of Service, an order designed to include nurses, teachers and social workers, for work amongst immigrants in outlying districts, and, on Aug. 9th, two pioneers of the grey-clad sisterhood arrived at Winnipeg on their way to Morton, Manitoba, a settlement of Poles, Germans, Ruthenians and Icelanders.

International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. The 6th Biennial Convention of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae was held at Philadelphia (Oct. 17-25). Among the delegates of the 500 or more alumnae associations represented, were women from France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, England, Ireland and Canada. The Ontario Chapter, with Mrs. E. P. Kelly as Governor, was the only one provincially-organized in Canada, but at its 3rd Annual Meeting held in Toronto, Dec. 9, a Committee was

formed to awaken the other Provinces to the need for a national organization (while continuing in affiliation with the International Federation) and to arouse the interest of every Convent College alumnae in the Dominion. The formation of Girl Guide companies under the direction of the Alumnae was discussed, and reports were presented from the Alma Mater Associations, Loretto, St. Joseph's College and "The Pines."

The Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women. Founded on the broad principle of Christian fellowship, and with a membership from the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, the Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women had, in 1924, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, of Toronto, again as President. It had branches at Ottawa, Toronto, and St. Catharines. It stood for the study of the fundamental principles of the Protestant faith, and of questions affecting Canada and the Empire. It endeavoured to provide a common meeting-ground for all women of the Protestant faith, and to foster a sound and intelligent tolerance of the conscientious religious convictions of others. It worked along philanthropic, missionary and educational lines, arranging for lectures and addresses on subjects consonant with its general aims, and circulating Protestant pamphlets. The St. Catharines Branch had its Home for Aged Protestant Women; and the Toronto Branch, which received at each meeting an average of twelve new members, again gave assistance to the Ukrainian newspaper, "Faith and Knowledge", guaranteeing \$1,500 for its support during the year. It was circulated in the Ukraine as well as among the Ukrainians who had settled in Canada. A large sum was collected for the Bible Fund. In Toronto a special collection was made at each meeting for sending the Bible, or portions of the Bible, to foreign settlements in Western Canada, to the Ukraine, Russia and Czecho-Slovakia. During the year the Ukrainian missionary in Canada visited his native land, and worked amongst his own people. One of the events of the year was the laying of the corner-stone by Mrs. Gooderham, of the first Ukrainian Protestant Evangelical Church (Thorold). A Ukrainian clergyman was in charge, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Perry of St. Catharines. The Dominion Council of the Federation had Standing Committees on: Literature, Convener, Mrs. A. J. Arthurs, Toronto; Bible Fund, Mrs. J. Murray Clark, Toronto; Constitution, Mrs. John Bruce, Toronto; Non-Anglo-Saxon Work, Mrs. G. H. Smith, St. Catharines.

Women's Christian Temperance Union. This organization, with Mrs. Gordon Wright, of London, Ont., as President, passed through a year of strenuous activity, with the Ontario Temperance Act Referendum as the storm-centre. The officers of the Union took a leading part in forming at Toronto on May 1st "the Ontario Women's Prohibition Committee", to fight for the preservation of the O.T.A. and its thorough enforcement. Mrs. William Pugsley,

President of the Ontario W.C.T.U., presided at the inaugural meeting, and representatives of more than a dozen leading women's organizations spoke. Mrs. R. G. Smythe was elected Chairman. Mrs. John Scott, President of the Montreal Women's Club, described conditions in Montreal, reminded her audience that the women of Ontario had an advantage over those of Quebec in possessing the vote, and urged the former to fight against "Government Control". She explained, however, that approximately 1,000 of Quebec's 1,300 municipalities were "dry by local option".

On June 3, Toronto District W.C.T.U. (comprising 38 local unions) held its 38th Annual Meeting. The President, Mrs. F. C. Ward, discussed the temperance situation in Canada and elsewhere, commented severely on "Government Control", as seen in British Columbia, and quoted figures, given by the Chief of Police in Toronto, to show a remarkable change for the better under the O.T.A. A resolution was passed, objecting to the expense of the Referendum, and interesting reports of the Travellers' Aid and other special lines of work, were presented.

The 47th Annual Convention of the Ontario W.C.T.U. was in session at St. Catharines, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2. Mrs. Gordon Wright and Mrs. William Pugsley each presided part of the time, and Miss Anna Gordon, of Evanston, Illinois, World's President of the W.C.T.U., gave an inspiring address. She referred to the approaching Jubilee of the founding of the Union by Miss Frances Willard in November, 1874, and urged every woman to work and to vote in support of the O.T.A. And on Oct. 23, women voters did turn out in large numbers.

The Young Women's Christian Association. While this organization had no increase beyond its 39 branches in Canada, previously reported in 1923, considerable growth in the membership of the latter was witnessed, and, while endeavouring to serve all girls, it kept the needs of the immigrant, British-born and foreign, to the fore. May was an eventful month in Y.W.C.A. annals. First came the meeting at Washington, U.S.A., of the Association's World Committee, with its emphasis on "world service", which incidentally made possible the coming to Canada of many inspiring visitors. Next, was the Biennial Convention at Preston Springs, Ontario, (May 17 to 22,) attended by representatives of 30 of the Canadian Associations and 11 visitors from the World Conference. Mrs. R. G. Angus presided, and Mrs. Muriel L. Brock was elected Acting-President at the closing session. May 18 was kept at Preston as Y.W.C.A. Sunday, and Miss N. E. T. Addison, Dean of Women in Victoria University, spoke in the Methodist Church, Dr. Margaret Patterson, in the Presbyterian, and Miss Jacqueline Norton in the Baptist, on different phases of Y.W.C.A. work. At the Convention the problems of leadership, of training volunteer and professional workers, and of travellers' aid and immigration work were earnestly discussed, and Miss Charlotte

T. Niven, General Secretary of the World Committee, told of the International Migration Service, caring especially for "the woman migrant", and its *bureaux* in Canada, the United States and many European countries.

At an open meeting, Mrs. Gall, President of the Y.W.C.A. in India, Burma and Ceylon, and Miss Marion Ferguson (on furlough) spoke on the situation in India; Miss Olive McKay told of wonderful development of Christian work in China, and Miss Taka Kato, from Tokio, described "Prevailing Conditions among Japanese Girls". Another interesting visitor, who had reached Toronto a few days earlier was Miss T. H. Shin, National Industrial Secretary for China, who was returning home after fifteen months' study at the London School of Economics, and on May 28, the Countess of Portsmouth, World's Committee Treasurer, addressed a drawing-room meeting in Toronto on "Y" girls in foreign lands, saying that "the world was rapidly becoming one great community".

At the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Association (May 23) Miss Mary E. Phillips, of the Association's Industrial Law Bureau in Great Britain, described the efforts of "the League of Skilled Housecraft", in which the Y.W.C.A. and the Girls' Friendly Society were co-operating, to raise the status of domestic service; and mentioned also "the Blue Triangle Home Service Corps", composed of young women, using the Y.W.C.A. as a residential club, and going out to work by the hour, chiefly in flats or small houses.

Canadian Girl Guides' Association. With Lady Byng as Hon. President and Mrs. H. D. Warren as Chief Commissioner, this Association opened the year auspiciously with increased training activities. For six months, Miss Joyce Wolton, Red Cord Diploma'd Guider, sent by Imperial headquarters, held training classes in all the large centres from East to West, while the Canadian Head of Training, Mrs. Gordon Ratcliffe, visited the smaller Guide centres of British Columbia, and the Organizing Secretary, Miss Herrington, visited those of the East. Later, the Chief Commissioner made a tour through the West. The Annual Meeting was held on Apr. 10 in Toronto. Reports showed a total of 598 companies, including Guides, Brownies and Rangers. Guide camps increased during the year in number and efficiency and, in September, a conference of Camp Advisors met in Toronto.

The outstanding event of 1924 was the participation of 40 Guides and Guiders in the World Camp, held from June 16 to 23 at Foxlease—the Princess Mary School of Guiding in the New Forest, England. Here gathered representatives of Great Britain and the Dominions, with 1,200 Guides and Guiders from 26 different countries. The Canadian Guides travelled together, with Miss Dorothy MacGregor as Officer-in-charge, under the auspices of the Overseas Education League, to join the Chief Commissioner at Foxlease. The Canadian Guides suffered a great loss in April, 1924, in the

death of Lady Pellatt, who for nine years had been Chief Commissioner.

Canadian Girls in Training. The Annual Meeting of the National Girls' Work Board of the Religious Education Council of Canada, including women of the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches was held, on May 1st, at the National Training School, Toronto. The reports for the year showed 2,766 registered groups, 30,119 girls in training; 17 Girls' Conferences, with an attendance of 3,068; 44 girls' camps, with 2,204 in attendance, and 7 leaders' camps, with 271 in attendance. Emphasis was placed on the training of leaders, and it was encouraging that many former C.G.I.T. girls were taking positions of leadership in church and community; and that C.G.I.T. girls were taking responsibility for raising all or part of the Provincial Girls' Work budgets. Miss Constance Body was re-elected Chairman and Miss Mary Allison, Secretary.

Helpers of the Sick and Handicapped. The May Court Club of Ottawa, with Mrs. Louis White as President, maintained a Convalescent Home and a Dispensary for the tubercular patients, and its members worked for hospitals and "homes" in the city.

The Samaritan Club, of Toronto, with 1,278 members, cared for 174 families (of which some member was tubercular) by endeavouring to strengthen the resistance power of those not infected, but who had been exposed to the disease. In June, a new Rest House, at Jackson's Point, Lake Simcoe, was opened by the Club and 190 guests were taken care of during the Summer. The Club suffered a great loss at Christmastide in the death of its President, Mrs. Morden Neilson.

The Women's Auxiliaries to the Canadian Institute for the Blind accomplished much outstanding work during the year. These Auxiliaries were: at Toronto, with Miss Mabel Cory as President; at Halifax, President, Miss Mary Murphy; and at Winnipeg, President, Mrs. Herbert Seller. The Institutes raised funds for the blind and worked on behalf of those so afflicted. The Toronto Auxiliary was partly responsible for the establishment of the Church Street Men's Working Residence. They also assisted the inmates to earn enough by their own efforts to pay for board and lodging in the Residence. In the Institute's first year, 1918, the work of its blind clients realized \$9,000, and for the year ending June, 1924, the amount had nearly reached the sum of \$350,000.

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare, with Mrs. C. H. Thorburn as President, held its Annual Meeting at Toronto, June 23 and 24. It was reported that during the year an office had been opened at Ottawa; a study had been made of Child Immigration conditions, and a number of pamphlets on different aspects of Child Welfare had been published. The Council endorsed the "Children's Charter", or "Declaration of Geneva", and decided to try to measure

progress in Child Welfare work, between the inauguration of the Council in 1920, and the conference to be held at Ottawa in 1925.

Girls' and Young Women's Work was carried on by many organizations which had the double object in view of benefiting their members and providing scope for assisting others. Amongst these may be mentioned the Canadian Branch (organized in 1889) of the King's Daughters—President, Miss A. M. Brown, of Toronto. It was fully organized in six provinces, and had for its aim the development of the spiritual life. Most of its Circles had special Bible Study, but in other respects their work was varied. The King's Daughters maintained a well-equipped hospital at Duncan, B.C., a home for aged couples at Fredericton, N.B., and a Summer *Crêche* on the Mountain at Montreal. At Kingston, Ont., and Battleford, Sask., they worked for the needy, whilst in several cities King's Daughters' Guilds made business girls their chief care, having boarding homes and classes in Ottawa and St. John, and a Lunch and Rest Room, with a library, in Toronto. That world-wide organization, the Girls' Friendly Society, designed to provide disinterested assistance for the lonely girl, when travelling or on arrival at a strange place, had, in Canada, in 1924, 1,433 members and 40 parochial branches, which contributed for parochial objects \$1,916; and for other objects, \$1,716. Mrs. A. Gillespie, President of the Central Council, died whilst in office.

The Big Sister Association of Toronto, was formed to promote the welfare of girls, by preventive, protective and educational assistance. It offered friendly direction regarding employment, housing and religious association, and enlisted the services of women who would voluntarily take a friendly interest in girls. In 1924 Mrs. J. B. Cleveland was President, and Miss C. Jean Walker General Secretary. There were 4 field workers, 49 Big Sisters, and 350 sustaining, active and associate members; 550 cases were handled during the year. Toronto had also its Roman Catholic and Jewish "Big Sisters", whilst other independently-organized societies worked elsewhere on somewhat similar lines.

Women's Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches are amongst the oldest societies organized and officered by women. In 1924, the four women's foreign missionary societies of the Baptist churches, including the United Baptist Women's Missionary Society of the Maritime Provinces—President, Mrs. W. G. Clarke; the Baptist Women's Board of Eastern Ontario and Quebec—President, Mrs. H. H. Ayer; the Women's Board of Ontario West—President, Mrs. Albert Matthews; and the Women's Committee for Western Canada—President, Mrs. W. E. Matthews, supported 44 single women missionaries in India and 6 in Bolivia, while the Home Mission Boards supported certain pastors and worked among the Slavic immigrants in Canada. The income of the Women's Boards (for foreign and home missions) approached \$100,000.

The 11th Triennial of the Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary

Society of the Church of England in Canada was held at Hamilton, Ontario, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, 1924. All the Diocesan Boards were represented, except Caledonia and Mackenzie River. Mrs. Patterson Hall, who had been President for 16 years, resigned, and Mrs. Ferrabee, of Montreal, was elected in her stead. The retiring President referred, in her address, to the high value of the School of Missions and to the new Pension Scheme, put on a working basis in January, 1924, when Miss Young (for 27 years a W.A. missionary in Japan) became first beneficiary. Two new missionaries went overseas during the year, making a total of 36 missionaries and 27 biblewomen (most of whom were supported by Diocesan Boards) in Japan, China, India and Africa. In Canada, the W.A. had 22 missionaries and gave grants to the salaries of 65 other workers, labouring among the Orientals in Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert; in the Indian missions, schools and hospitals; among the Jews in Montreal and Toronto; and among the white settlers (British-born and foreign) in the West, where "Prairie Deaconesses" and "Van Missions", staffed by women, had done "noble pioneer work". It had been decided that, beginning in 1924, the books of the Dominion Treasurer should close with the calendar year, so an *interim* statement was presented, instead of the usual audited Report. Forty-six children of missionaries, of whom the majority were doing excellently, were on the Educational Fund.

The Board of Managers of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada, held its 43rd session Sept. 23-26, in the National Training School, Toronto. Mrs. H. A. Lavell, of Kingston, was re-elected President; also, with one exception, were the former Presidents of the 12 Conference Branches (and who were also *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the Board). The Reports for the year ending Apr. 30 showed a total of 1,610 Auxiliaries, with 62,755 members, 615 Mission Circles, with 19,083 members, and 953 Mission Bands, 30,892 members. The income of the Society was \$447,996, of which \$394,318 was contributed by the Branches. In addition, \$10,316 was raised for the Rest Fund, from which 14 retired missionaries received annuities. The missionaries numbered 68 working in Japan and China; and 33 missionaries and 25 assistants, deaconesses and teachers, working in Canada among the Indians, and the newcomers from Syria, Italy, Austria, China Japan and other countries. There were 22 missionaries on furlough, many of whom gave numerous addresses. In 1924 Nova Scotia Conference Branch celebrated its fortieth anniversary, being but one year younger than Montreal, eldest of the Conference Branches.

The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Western Division), in 1924, had 95,000 members. Its annual income was \$367,000, and its total disbursements \$414,000. Its staff numbered 250. In Canada it supported 14 hospitals and 14 school homes; and had 23 social service and "strangers" workers, two of the latter specializing in work among the Ukrainians, French and Italians, while three members worked among the Chinese. In

India the society was represented by 33 workers; in China, by 41; in Korea and Formosa, by 11; and in Japan, by 1. The great event of the year (May 27-30) was the Biennial Meeting and celebration of the Society's Diamond Jubilee, counting from the establishment, in 1864, of the W.M.S. of Montreal, oldest of three organizations which amalgamated, in 1914, to form the Western W.M.S. Mrs. John Macgillivray was re-elected President. Later (Nov. 13), some 1,200 women met at Toronto (under the auspices of the Women's League of the Presbyterian Church Association) to discuss ways and means of "continuing the machinery of the Church".

The 48th Annual Meeting of the W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church (Eastern Division) was held (Sept. 17 and 18) at New Glasgow, N.S.—President, Mrs. G. E. Forbes. Reports showed a membership of 10,785; and an amount of \$70,502 raised for Home and Foreign Missions. The first School Home in the East was opened in the Miramichi Presbytery, at New Carlisle. The Society supported 6 missionaries in Trinidad, 2 in British Guiana, 5 in Korea, including one doctor, and 12 Home Helpers, who worked among miners, foreigners, coloured people and others. The Port Chaplain reported the arrival at Halifax of 29,994 immigrants, representing 20 nationalities, and to these were given 7,770 copies of the Scriptures in their own languages. In addition to their contributions in money for missionary purposes the women's missionary societies sent to the Home and Foreign mission stations bales of clothing and other supplies to the value of many thousand dollars.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1924. Prominent in the work of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the Dominion in 1924 was the attention paid to the pressing necessity for national economy. The question was brought to the fore early in the year by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, was made the subject of provincial conferences and finally formed the all-absorbing theme of a National Economy Conference at Ottawa. Locally the Boards took up the question energetically and endeavoured to awaken legislators and the public generally to the seriousness of the tax burden resting on the country.

The first Provincial Conference was held in Regina on Feb. 1, with representatives present from the Boards of Trade of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Calgary and Edmonton. Travers Sweatman, K.C., President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, acted as Chairman. The Conference adopted a resolution pointing out that the economic advantages which Canada now possessed were gravely impaired by the heavy burden of taxation, direct and indirect, resulting in making the cost of living burdensome, in driving capital either into unproductive channels or out of the country, and in prejudicially affecting both immigration and emigration. It urged the Canadian people to unite in a concentrated Dominion-wide movement to require all governments, opposition groups and taxing bodies to co-operate in the necessary curtailment of public expenditures.

On Feb. 21 representatives of Boards in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces met in Montreal to discuss the same question and concluded that economies might well be secured through curtailment of the construction of public buildings and branch line railways, except when absolutely necessary; reduction of expenditure on useless government publications; longer working hours and other economies in the civil service and reduction of the sessional indemnities of senators and members of Parliament. A similar provincial conference for Ontario was held in Toronto on Mar. 7, following which some 27 delegates from Boards and Chambers in all the principal Canadian cities assembled in Ottawa on Mar. 27 and 28 under the chairmanship of Cecil Bethune, President of the Ottawa Board of Trade, and took steps to lay the views of the business men of Canada before the Government.

The deliberations of the Conference resulted in the unanimous adoption of a petition which was presented to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and fourteen members of his Cabinet by the entire delegation attending the Conference. The Government was asked to consider:—

(a) A united effort to curtail expenditure both as to capital outlay and administration costs;

(b) The advisability of calling together representatives of the nine Provincial governments to determine whether substantial savings could be made by the elimination of duplication and overlapping in taxation and other services;

(c) The adjustment of staff and working conditions to present day requirements;

(d) The elimination of the publication of reports the value of which would not justify the cost, and the publication of the figures of the public accounts, including railway accounts, in brief and standardized form.

While individual Boards were active locally throughout the year, important conferences were held from time to time by groups of Boards associated together for purposes of common interest. On Feb. 26 and 27 the Associated Boards of Trade of Saskatchewan met in Moose Jaw, with a lengthy list of subjects up for consideration. Among the resolutions adopted on this occasion were the following,—that the Federal Government be urged to proceed at once with the programme of western branch line construction recommended in 1923 by the management of the National Railways; that “welfare committees” be formed by Boards of Trade to co-operate with and assist the Land Settlement Board in welcoming and distributing the new citizens of Canada; that the Hudson’s Bay Railway be completed without delay; that the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission be asked to make full enquiry into the reason for the non-utilization of the interior storage elevators at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw; and that the Federal Government be urged to consummate the negotiations looking towards the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway without unnecessary delay. The election of officers resulted in the return of W. D. McIntyre, Moose Jaw, President; J. Wood, Swift Current, first Vice-President; C. A. Cooke, Regina, second Vice-President; F. J. O’Leary, Prince Albert, third Vice-President and R. Farquharson, Moose Jaw, Secretary-Treasurer.

In Prince Edward Island, at the third Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Island, held in Charlottetown on Aug. 6, representatives of the Farmers’ Institutes were invited to attend and steps were taken to provide for farmer representation on the Executive, thus bringing the business and agricultural interests of the Province together. The President, J. O. Hyndman, attributed the backwardness of business in Prince Edward Island to lack of proper transportation facilities, lack of faith and co-operation among the people and lack of proper publicity as regards the Province and its resources. A resolution was passed asking that any amount charged against the Island Railway in connection with the ferry service should be transferred to the debit of the general revenues of the Dominion and then passed to the credit of the Prince Edward Island Division of the Canadian Government Railways. It was also resolved that the Provincial government should be asked to establish a Provincial publicity bureau. J. O. Hyndman was re-elected President; with W. L. Poole, first Vice-President; Geo. Muttart, second Vice-President, and W. H. V. Dunbar, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Maritime Board of Trade, uniting the Boards of the principal cities of the Maritime Provinces, held its 26th annual meeting in Kentville, N.S., on Sept. 16 and 17 under the Presidency of A. E. McMahon, General Manager of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited. Addresses were delivered by Prof. M. Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture and Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Hon. J. E. Myers, Minister of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island; Hance J. Logan, K.C., M.P., Amherst, N.S.; Dr. A. F. Miller, Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium, Kentville; Prof. W. Saxby Blair, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville and G. F. Murphy, Traffic Officer, Maritime Freight, Limited; urging the routing of traffic through the “Buy-at-Home” campaign; urging the routing of traffic through Canadian instead of foreign ports and providing for the appointing of a delegation to visit Western Canada with a view to creating a better feeling between East and West. The officers elected were:—President, W. L. Higgins, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Vice-Presidents, M. E. Agar, St. John, N.B.; J. A. Young, Sydney, N.S., and Ivan C. Rand, Moncton, N.B.

The Western Ontario United Boards of Trade had as their officers in 1924,—President, Lt.-Col. W. J. Brown; Vice-Presidents, Chas. M.

Iredale, Preston; Frank Harding, St. Thomas; F. Maclure Sclanders, Windsor; A. Huber, Southampton; Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon Philip, London.

In Ontario, the provincial organization in which 64 Boards were associated held its eleventh Annual Meeting in the City Hall, Toronto, on Nov. 20 and 21, with an attendance of 156 representatives from 39 boards and with M. P. Byrnes, Collingwood, presiding. It was the largest convention in the history of the organization and was rendered notable by the enthusiastic support given to a proposal for the amalgamation of the Western Ontario United Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade with the Ontario Associated Boards. Another feature was the tendering of a complimentary banquet on Nov. 20 to His Honour, Col. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in recognition of his unstinted efforts for the welfare of the Province.

Twenty-five resolutions were received from member boards and placed on the *agenda*. Several of these were vigorously discussed, particularly those dealing with the Imperial Tariff Preference, the restoration of the gold standard, the Dominion Income Tax and the exportation of raw materials. On the tariff question the Associated Boards went on record as contending that, while foreign countries built and maintained a formidable tariff wall against the products of Canadian fields and industries, similar measures should be passed to protect the productive wealth of the province and the whole Dominion and that tariff preferences granted by Canada should be based on the principle of an exchange of advantages and with due regard for differences of wages, standards of living and working conditions in the various countries so as to assure sufficient protection for home industry. The resolution urged the development of trade among the different parts of the British Empire and the appointment of tariff experts to act in an advisory capacity. The question of the advisability of restoring the gold standard proved so controversial that it was decided to refer it to the Executive Council for study and submission to the next Annual Meeting. With respect to the Income Tax it was resolved to petition the Dominion Government to introduce legislation making such changes as would reduce the rates to the level of those in the United States and provide for further desirable exemptions and adjustments. Measures for the retaining of raw materials in Canada for the benefit of domestic industry; immediate development of the St. Lawrence waterway for navigation and power; steps for the assistance of the shipbuilding industry; improvement of the St. Mary's River for navigation purposes and the organization of an Ontario Tourist Association, were other matters approved.

The officers elected for 1924-25 were,—President, J. G. Elliott, Kingston; 1st Vice-President, K. J. Dunstan, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, J. J. Duffus, Peterborough; 3rd Vice-President, R. A. McInnis, Iroquois Falls; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Marshall, Toronto.

As a centre of activity for the commercial interests of Montreal, the Board of Trade of that City occupied a prominent position. Seventeen ordinary and three general meetings were held by its Council, which devoted attention to many matters of both general and local importance. The Board took a leading part in the campaign for national economy, and in this connection issued and circulated over 100,000 copies each of two educational circulars, one on Apr. 3 entitled, "The Public Debt and Your Share of it," and the other on Oct. 31 entitled, "Interest on the Public Debt and Who Pays It". The Board also made strong representation to the Government on Sept. 25 with respect to the recent legislation giving the Government a prior lien for five years upon all the assets of delinquent taxpayers, voicing several objections to the measure. Other representations were made to the Government regarding the taxation of public utilities, it being contended that it was unfair to tax privately owned

utilities and exempt those publicly owned, and also regarding tariff reductions on the instruments of production, which, it was urged, should not be undertaken before being given most serious consideration. The Board took an active interest in the Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case, in the question of equalizing freight rates in Canada, in trade arrangements *via* Panama, in smuggling and in several other matters of more local interest. The officers of the Board in 1924 were,—President, H. B. Mackenzie; 1st Vice-President, A. O. Dawson; 2nd Vice-President, Robert Starke; Treasurer, A. D. Anderson; Secretary, J. Stanley Cook.

Montreal's other important trade body, La Chambre de Commerce, founded in 1887, was an aggressive organization with a large French-speaking membership. Matters dealt with in 1924 included taxation, the St. Lawrence waterway, the tariff question, the connection of Montreal with the National Transcontinental Railway, the luxury tax on automobiles, daylight saving, the liquor law, etc. Joseph Daoust was President; Paul E. Joubert, Vice-President; Raoul Grothe, 2nd Vice-President; J. V. Desaulniers, Treasurer, and J. C. Groves-Contant, Secretary.

The Toronto Board of Trade, with 2,646 members at Dec. 31, 1924, pursued a wide variety of activities during the year. It was vitally interested in the settlement of the waterfront grade separation problem and took an active part in bringing about the final solution; it took action with respect to several pieces of legislation deemed inimical to the interests of Canadian business, notably the Government lien for unpaid taxes; it participated in the National Economy Conference and afterwards brought the decisions of the Conference to the attention of the Premier of Ontario and members of the Legislature; it secured better mail service with Northern Ontario and otherwise promoted the interests of this section of the country; it participated in the arrangements for the meeting in Toronto of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; it rendered valuable service to its members in handling transportation difficulties; it took up with the Government the question of reducing foreign postage rates and it gave vigorous support to the Canadian National Exhibition. Other events of 1924 were the presentation of honorary life memberships to Dr. F. C. Banting and C. H. Best, co-discoverers of insulin, and the organization of an Advertising Section, with J. J. Gibbons as President. At the Annual Meeting on Jan. 26, 1925, S. B. Gundy was elected President; George Wilson, 1st Vice-President; E. Holt Gurney, 2nd Vice-President and C. L. Burton, Treasurer. F. D. Tolchard was Secretary; L. R. Crashaw, Assistant Secretary and T. Marshall, Manager of the Transportation Department.

In Winnipeg, the Board of Trade was very active in 1924 in opposing the application of the railways for an extension of the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and later conducted a campaign, together with other western Boards, to secure the re-establishment of the agreement after it had been declared non-effective by the Railway Board. It also opposed British Columbia's application for the equalization of freight rates. Other activities were co-operation with the On-to-the-Bay Association in connection with the effort to secure completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway; a campaign to raise funds for the completion of the highway from Emerson to Winnipeg; a campaign for economy in government; organization of a young men's section; formation of a committee for the purpose of conducting an industrial survey of Winnipeg; investigation of the possibilities of a sugar beet industry for Manitoba; formation of a mining bureau and of a tourist and convention bureau; the putting on of an advertising campaign to attract tourists, and of a campaign for the re-establishment of Winnipeg's annual exhibition. Travers Sweatman, K.C., was President; F. H. Marsh, Treasurer and A. E. Parker, Managing Secretary.

Reviewing the work of 1924 in his presidential address at the 38th Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade on March 10, 1925, J.

K. McRae, retiring President, stated that the year had in many ways been a difficult one, but that an examination of world and trade conditions at the end of the year showed much to be thankful for and gave good reason for optimism. Mr. McRae quoted many figures to illustrate the progress being made by British Columbia in industry and trade and summarized the matters handled by the Board, these including harbour development, Peace River development, assistance to the Okanagan fruit growers, national economy, freight rate and grain discrimination, Crow's Nest Pass agreement, customs officer at the port of New York, etc. A. Melville Dollar succeeded Mr. McRae as President and F. E. Burke was elected Vice-President.

At the Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce on Apr. 28, 1924, a record of work covering a wide range of subjects was passed upon and approved by the members, who elected W. J. Westaway, President; Geo. R. Kerr, 1st Vice-President; Percy Ford-Smith, 2nd Vice-President and E. V. Illsey, Treasurer. F. P. Healy was Managing Secretary. The Border Chamber of Commerce met in Windsor on Jan. 22, 1925, and elected George M. Duck, President; F. L. Howell, Vice-President and F. M. Allworth, Honorary Secretary.—The Fredericton, N.B. Board of Trade held its Annual Meeting on Jan. 14, 1925, passed a resolution favouring the building of the Kingsclear Branch of the Canadian National Railways to connect the Maritime Provinces with the United States system of railways, heard an address on the proposed hydro-electric development at Grand Falls, approved various reports and elected Alex. Murray, President; R. L. Phillips, Vice-President; W. T. Gerald, Treasurer; R. H. Simonds, Secretary and C. Fred Chestnut, Auditor.

Western Canadian Boards were also active. The Regina Board met on July 4, 1924, decided to change its year which had extended from July to June to the calendar year, and elected Ira H. Bowman, President and W. M. Van Valkenburg and George C. Rooke, Vice-Presidents, to serve until Dec. 31, 1925. Charles A. Cooke, Secretary-Manager, reported among other matters that much work had been done in connection with publicity, highways and auto tourist travel, transportation and legislation; that an accommodation bureau for visitors to the Exhibition and conventions had been maintained and that the possibilities of a community auditorium had been investigated.—With F. C. Grant, President; James Ogilvy, Vice-President and R. Farquharson, Secretary, the Moose Jaw Board of Trade met on Jan. 21, 1925 and reviewed the work of 1924, which included the handling of various transportation problems, the encouragement of small and suitable industries, an effort to secure additional wholesale and distributing warehouses, and publicity work on behalf of the city and district.—The Calgary Board with a membership of 620, held its 34th Annual Meeting on Jan. 9, under the Presidency of H. A. Howard, and reported a year of continued service to the membership and community generally. Officers for 1925 elected were:—President, F. E. Osborne; Vice-Presidents, M. J. Christie, J. B. Sutherland and C. O. Smith; Secretary, J. H. Hanna; Assistant Secretary, John Wilson.—The Annual Meeting of the Edmonton Board took place on Nov. 7, 1924. Among the activities of the year reported were, a strong agitation against legislation in Alberta adversely affecting mortgage and other securities; support of application of Prince Rupert for terminal elevator; publicity work on behalf of the city and district; organization of luncheon to demonstrate the food products made in Edmonton; opposition to increase in cargo rates imposed by the Vancouver Harbour Commission; support of campaign to move Alberta coal to Ontario; strong representations to the Government to find solution to transportation problems of Peace River Country and attention to various other transportation matters. The officers elected for 1924-25 were: J. D. O. Mothersill, President; 1st Vice-President, J. M. Imrie; 2nd Vice-President, C. G. Robson; 3rd Vice-President, W. R. Bottom. John Blue was Secretary.

Municipal and Kindred Organizations. The principal municipal organization in 1924 was the Union of Canadian Municipalities. This body, composed of representatives of the municipal governments of numerous cities and towns, held its Annual Meeting in Windsor, Ont., on Aug. 9. Though attendance did not come up to expectations much useful business was transacted. Among resolutions adopted was one condemning the encroachment of private electric corporations upon the reserves of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and one calling upon the Federal and Provincial governments to limit the rate of interest on mortgage loans on houses to 7 per cent. Frank J. Mitchell, Mayor of Windsor, was chosen President; Joseph Samson, Mayor of Quebec, first Vice-President; S. J. Farmer, Mayor of Winnipeg, second Vice-President; Napoleon Champagne, Mayor of Ottawa, third Vice-President; and Fred Cook, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer.

In the meantime the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, the Canadian Tax Conference and the Canadian Civil Service Research Conference were continuing their efforts in 1924 to improve government and municipal administrative methods in Canada, particularly with respect to taxation. These organizations were the outcome of an administrative survey of Toronto made about eleven years ago at the instance of a group of public-spirited citizens, by Dr. Horace L. Brittain, a Canadian, then in the employ of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. This Civic Survey Committee was so pleased with the result that it decided to establish a permanent Bureau of Municipal Research, appointing Dr. Brittain as director. The Bureau by means of bulletins to the citizens generally, open letters to the members of Council, and through surveys, was able to do much work of a useful and constructive character. The accomplishments of the Bureau becoming known to citizens and government officials throughout the Dominion and, its services being requisitioned with increasing frequency outside Toronto, it was decided to form a sister organization under the name of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada to undertake similar work on a Dominion-wide scale. This was done in 1919, with John Firstbrook, Toronto, President, and Dr. Brittain, Director. During four years, the Institute conducted among other undertakings, a survey of civic taxation in Vancouver, a governmental survey of British Columbia, a financial survey of the town of New Toronto, an administrative survey of the schools of the Border Cities, a financial survey of Ford City, a taxation survey of Winnipeg, an administrative survey of Victoria Hospital, London, a taxation survey of Point Grey, B.C., an administrative survey of various departments in London and a survey of community needs in Fredericton, N.B., all these and others being carried out at the expense of the city councils or of interested citizens. Advisory committees were established in many of the principal cities, as well as a National Board of Trustees.

The Institute had as subscribing members in 1924, 12 banks, 21 chartered accountants, 66 financial houses, 234 individuals, 190 industrial firms, 15 insurance companies, 39 municipalities, 13 newspapers, 19 officials of governments, 38 organizations and the libraries of 7 universities. The Executive Committee consisted of F. Barry Hayes, Toronto, President; Oliver Hezzelwood, Toronto, Honorary Treasurer; and J. P. Hynes, Toronto; Col. W. J. Brown, London; E. S. Little, London and J. P. Bell, Hamilton.

In 1922 there was inaugurated under the auspices of the Institute the Canadian Tax Conference to deal particularly with the question of taxation. Its first Convention was held in Toronto in 1923 and was a distinct success. A second annual Convention took place in Montreal on Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1924. The four main resolutions adopted on this occasion aimed at (1) more co-operation between federal, provincial and municipal governments in delimiting the fields of taxation, in co-ordinat-

ing tax collection systems and in making rates more uniform; (2) reduction of income tax rates to the U.S. level; (3) averaging incomes for income tax purposes and (4) securing the publication of printed rules and instructions regarding assessment for income tax. A number of valuable papers on various taxation questions were read at the Conference. More recently the Institute inaugurated a Department of Civil Service Research, the first Annual Convention of which was held in Montreal in conjunction with the Canadian Tax Conference.

Canadian Association of Exhibitions. Organized in 1923 for the purpose of a mutual interchange of ideas with regard to the management of exhibitions, the Canadian Association of Exhibitions held its first Annual Meeting in Toronto on Nov. 27, 1924, with the President, D. T. Elderkin, Regina, in the chair. Cities represented included Vancouver, New Westminster, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon, Winnipeg, Toronto, London, Guelph, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, St. John, Fredericton and Charlottetown. Representatives were also present from the United States, and New Zealand. The proposal that the convention should be made an annual affair was unanimously accepted. Attention was directed to methods of Exhibition publicity, the question of registration of animals exhibited, the allocation of grants from breeders' associations and various other matters. John C. Simpson, President of the World Amusement Service Company, Chicago, spoke at a banquet in connection with the convention and insisted that fairs, to be a success, must have some fundamental purpose and this purpose must be recognized by the management and must be strictly adhered to and fostered.

Foremost among Canadian Exhibitions in 1924 was the Canadian National Exhibition, which was held in Toronto from Aug. 23 to Sept. 6. This great annual show, first held in 1879, was opened by Sir Frederick Field, Commander of the Special Squadron of the Royal Navy, visiting Canada at this time, and the sailors and marines from the warships were one of the attractions of the Fair. Other features were an Empire spectacle, "Marching on", which was performed nightly before a packed grandstand and the Exhibition Choir, which, under the direction of Dr. Fricker, gave several concerts in the Coliseum. Robert Miller was President of the Exhibition Association and George T. Irving, Vice-President, with John G. Kent, Managing Director. The attendance exceeded 1,500,000.

The Central Canada Exhibition followed at Ottawa during the week of Sept. 8. The President of the Central Canada Exhibition Association was George J. Pink; the Vice-Presidents, E. A. Stephens and George Robertson and the Secretary and Manager, J. K. Paisley. Several hundred other exhibitions and Fall fairs were held throughout the Dominion, affording the people of every locality an opportunity to display their products in friendly competition. On Nov. 18, the Third Royal Winter Fair was opened in the Coliseum, Toronto, by His Honour Narcisse Perodeau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The products of every province were on exhibit, besides stock from the United States and prizes amounting to \$70,000 were awarded. The Ottawa Winter Fair was opened on Dec. 1, with an excellent programme of events and fine exhibits.

Canadian Purchasing Agents' Association. The fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Purchasing Agents' Association, which brought together in conference the men who did the buying for most of Canada's major industries took place in Toronto on Oct. 4, 1924. Featuring the convention were addresses by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, who reviewed Canada's industrial history and forecast healthy expansion

* NOTE.—For description of Canadian Government Exhibit at Wembley see Empire Section, page 39.

of markets as a corollary of a steadily increasing population; H. R. McGill, Director of the Commodities Department of the Babson Statistical Organization, who dealt with trade tendencies; Professor Michell of McMaster University, who discussed the return to normal conditions and John M. Taylor, Guelph, second Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who voiced a plea for the purchase of Made-in-Canada goods. A. G. Hopcraft, President of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, was a guest and addressed the gathering.

The Canadian Bar Association. Founded in 1914, largely through the instrumentality of Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, as an organization bringing together the members of the bars of the several provinces for the discussion of matters of mutual interest, this Association has grown steadily in membership and usefulness. Its ninth Annual Meeting was held in Quebec on July 7 and 8, 1924. The inaugural session on the evening of July 7 was featured by the Presidential address of Sir James Aikins and speeches by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Perodeau of Quebec; Sir François Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Quebec; L. A. Cannon, K.C., Batonnier of the Quebec Bar Association and Hon. Justice Clarke of the Appellate Court Division, Alberta. Some important declarations were made by Mr. Cannon in connection with the civil code of the Province of Quebec, of which, he declared, the people were extremely jealous. Following a business session and a reception at Spencerwood on the second day, several hundred members of the Association embarked for England, where they acted as joint hosts with the British Bar to the delegates of the American Bar Association at an international conference in London. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, Ottawa, was elected Honorary President; Sir James Aikins was re-elected President; Justice E. Surveyer, Montreal, Honorary Secretary; H. M. Ludwig, K.C., Toronto, Honorary Treasurer; W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville, Registrar; E. H. Coleman, Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Council of the Association held a largely attended mid-winter meeting in Ottawa on Feb. 7, 1925, when encouraging reports were presented on membership and on the work undertaken by the Councils in the several provinces, arrangements were made for holding the tenth Annual Meeting in Winnipeg on Aug. 26, 27 and 28 and a great deal of detail business was transacted. At the close of the session the members were entertained at luncheon at the Rideau Club by the President, who also had as his guests many of the members of the Dominion Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Judges of the Exchequer Court, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., and some of the leading members of the Ottawa bar.

The Engineering Institute of Canada. With a membership of 5,125, composed of 10 honorary, 1,139 ordinary, and 2,351 associate members, with 421 juniors, 1,061 students and 43 affiliates, the Engineering Institute of Canada, carried on much work of importance to the engineering profession in 1924. The Institute had branches as follows:

Branch	Chairman	Secretary-Treasurer
Border Cities	J. E. Porter	F. James Bridges
Calgary	R. S. Trowsdale	G. P. F. Boese
Cape Breton	S. C. Miffen	D. W. J. Brown
Edmonton	Kells Hall	W. R. Mount
Halifax	C. H. Wright	K. L. Dawson
Hamilton	H. B. Stuart	J. J. MacKay
Kingston	L. F. Grant	Gordon J. Smith
Lakehead	H. S. Hancock	Geo. P. Brophy
Lethbridge	John Dow	Geo. S. Brown
London	E. V. Buchanan	E. A. Gray
Moncton	Fred Condon	M. J. Murphy
Montreal	O. O. Lefebvre	E. A. Ryan
Niagara Peninsula	E. P. Johnson	R. W. Downie
Ottawa	J. L. Rannie	F. C. C. Lynch
Peterboro	E. R. Shirley	P. Manning
Quebec	A. R. Decary	Louis Beaudry
Saguenay	W. G. Mitchell	B. Pelletier
Saskatchewan	R. N. Blackburn	J. W. D. Farrell
Sault Ste. Marie		W. S. Wilson
St. John	G. G. Hare	W. J. Johnston
Toronto	J. M. Oxley	J. H. Curzon
Vancouver		P. H. Bucban
Victoria	F. C. Green	E. P. Girdwood
Winnipeg	D. L. McLean	F. Burke-Gaffney

Features of 1924 in the work of the Institute were the adoption of a code of ethics together with a method of procedure; establishment of a strong committee on professional conduct to report on all cases of alleged unprofessional conduct brought to its attention; activity of the Committee on War memorials to the end that suitable memorials might be established in honour of the dead; establishment of closer contact with the engineering societies in Great Britain and France through representation at the World Power Conference in London; completion of work and final report of the Fuel Committee; satisfactory continuance of the work of the Committee on the Deterioration of Concrete in Alkali Soil. An important report was prepared by the Committee on Apprenticeships and Training of Engineers, which made some valuable recommendations. The Institute, through its representatives, Sir Alexander Bertram, Prof. C. J. Mackenzie and Frederick B. Brown, also did useful service in connection with the efforts of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association to bring about a greater uniformity of engineering products.

The President of the Association, Walter J. Francis, who was elected at the 38th Annual General Meeting in Ottawa on Jan. 23, 1924, died on Mar. 6. Sir Alexander Bertram, Vice-President, acted in his stead for the balance of the year. The General Secretary was Fraser S. Keith and headquarters were in Montreal.

Canadian Clubs. The Canadian Clubs continued in 1924 their educative programmes in the interests of national unity and international goodwill, and at the 12th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Clubs, held in St. John, N.B., on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, steps were taken for the further development of their spheres of usefulness. Important in this connection was the adoption of a resolution setting forth the desirability of having a more permanently manned organization in order that the Association might more effectively co-ordinate the work of the various clubs, give adequate assistance to the clubs in the matter of securing speakers and also take its proper place of leadership in the formation of new clubs. To this end the incoming executive was instructed to endeavour to make satisfactory arrangements for the appointment of a paid executive secretary.

The Executive Committee reported an increase of eleven in the number of affiliated clubs, bringing the total to 77, of which 76 were in Canada and one, that of Boston, in the United States. The total membership exceeded 30,000. The convention, which was presided over by H. A. Porter, St. John, president 1923-24, approved the programme of the Empire League for training and overseas settlement and recommended

the formation of a national committee to co-operate with the central organization; requested the executive committee to give early attention to the matter of endeavoring to arrange for Canadian citizens from various sections of the Dominion going to other sections for the purpose of addressing Canadian Clubs with the special object of interpreting the views and aspirations of the sections from which they came; endorsed the Weir version of "O Canada" as a suitable song for use at all Canadian Club meetings; approved the aims of the National Council of Education and recommended the closest co-operation of all Canadian Clubs with it; resolved that the Dominion Government Department of Immigration should be requested to have printed in the languages used by any considerable number of immigrants the handbook of instructions regarding beginning life in Canada, now printed only in English; referred to the Executive the suggestion that the Association take steps to interest governmental authorities in an official and impressive celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, July 1, 1927, expressed gratification that the Canadian Club of Amherst, N.S., had undertaken to erect a monument to the late Sir Charles Tupper and decided to hold the 1925 Convention in Fort William and Port Arthur.

The officers elected for 1924-25 were,—President, C. H. Philpot, Fort William; Vice-President, Mrs. Hugh A. Raney, Port Arthur; Honorary Secretary, John W. Thompson, Fort William; Honorary Treasurer, I. L. Matthews, Port Arthur. Provincial Vice-Presidents, British Columbia, Mrs. H. P. Hodges, Victoria; Saskatchewan, C. R. McIntosh, North Battleford; Manitoba, C. C. Ferguson, Winnipeg; Ontario, A. R. Lancefield, Hamilton; Quebec, Zephrim Hebert, Montreal; New Brunswick, Ivan C. Rand, Moncton; Nova Scotia, A. B. Wiswell, Halifax; Alberta, to be filled. (Position later accepted by L. F. Clarry, K.C., Calgary.)

During the year Clubs throughout Canada were addressed from time to time by distinguished visitors to the Dominion, among whom might be mentioned, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Sir Hamar Greenwood, General Bramwell Booth, John Buchan, The Bishop of Gloucester and Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States. His Excellency, Lord Byng, the Governor-General, was also a Canadian Club speaker during the year, while there was scarcely a prominent Canadian from the Prime Minister down who did not at some time or other address some one of the men's or women's clubs.

A notable event of the year was the celebration by the Canadian Club of Toronto, the second oldest club in the Dominion, of the 25th anniversary of its organization, an event which took the form of a dinner, held on Jan. 16, with all but four of the 26 past presidents in attendance. The speakers were His Excellency, the Governor-General; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada; Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., and Sir Edmund Walker, while Lt.-Col. John A. Cooper, first President of the Club, acted as toastmaster. Presidents of some of the leading clubs in 1924 were:—

Men's Canadian Clubs

- Montreal..... Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig
- Toronto..... Victor Ross
- Winnipeg..... D. C. Coleman
- Vancouver..... W. J. Baird
- Ottawa..... Hon. N. A. Belcourt
- Hamilton..... E. V. Illsey
- St. John..... W. J. S. Myles
- London..... Prof. Fred Landon
- Brantford..... W. G. Martin
- Regina..... W. A. McLeod
- Calgary..... L. H. Fenerty
- Edmonton..... R. V. Bellamy

Women's Canadian Clubs

- Montreal.....
- Toronto..... Mrs. Rhys D. Fairbairn
- Ottawa..... Lady Perley
- Vancouver..... Mrs. O. L. Boynton
- St. John..... Mrs. E. Atherton Smith
- London..... Mrs. F. W. Hughes
- Brantford..... Mrs. A. Hollinrake
- Galt..... Mrs. M. B. Davidson
- Chatham..... Mrs. George Cowan
- St. Catharines..... Mrs. A. H. Malcolmson
- Belleville..... Mrs. E. N. Baker
- Edmonton..... Mrs. A. H. Dickins

The Empire Club of Canada. Nineteen-twenty-four was notable in the annals of the Empire Club of Canada by reason of the fact that it marked the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Club. The

event was celebrated at a banquet held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Dec. 18, when His Honour, Col. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mrs. Cockshutt were the guests of honour. The Lieutenant-Governor paid high tribute to the work of the Club during its twenty-one years of existence in advancing the interests of Canada and the Empire and made a striking reference to the sentiments, institutions and inherited advantages derived by Canada from the Motherland. Alluding to the relations of Canada and the United States, he declared that "the genius of our country, we would fain believe, will lead us on parallel, not converging, lines. As in the past, so in the future, our adjustment will be in accord with British ideals and with British community of interest". A feature of the evening was a presentation to Dr. D. J. Goggin, who was retiring from the post of Secretary-Treasurer after several years of service. Dr. Goggin reported a club membership of 1,750. The new officers elected were,—President, Dr. R. N. Burns; first Vice-President, Dr. Harold Clark; second Vice-President, J. B. Sutherland; third Vice-President, J. Earl Lawson; Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Stapells.

The Rotary Club. With its major activity at the time an increasing and unceasing effort for better business methods and their standardization in codes of ethics, the Rotary organization, rapidly attaining a worldwide scope, was in 1924 a great and aggressive force for international goodwill and service.

The first Rotary Club was founded in Chicago in 1905. In 1910 a national association of 16 clubs was established. Two years later the international association was organized at Duluth to provide for a charter for Winnipeg and London, England. In 1922 at Los Angeles the constitution was again reviewed and the name Rotary International adopted. In point of membership the British Empire took second place to the U.S. with 15,000 Rotarians organized in about 250 clubs in the British Isles, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, India and Bermuda. It had as its objects to encourage and foster: (1) the ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; (2) high ethical standards in business and professions; (3) the application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; (4) the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; (5) the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve Society; (6) the advancement of understanding, goodwill and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

The year was notable in the annals of the Canadian Rotary Clubs through the holding in Toronto from June 16 to 20, of the 15th annual Rotary Convention. There was at this time a total of 1,794 clubs in Rotary, with a membership of 100,000, an increase of 300 clubs and 10,000 members for the year. The number who attended the Convention, which taxed all available hotel accommodation in the city and required the improvisation of sleeping quarters in boats and trains, was 9,187, the largest attendance on record. Of these, 2,378 were Canadians; 6,647 from the United States; 80 from Great Britain and Ireland; 24 from Cuba and 15 from Mexico. Other countries represented were Argentine, Australia, Brazil, China, France, Japan, New Zealand, Panama, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Spain, South Africa, Uruguay, Hawaii, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

The Convention was held in the Transportation Building in the National Exhibition Grounds, where accommodation for 10,000 people was provided, while other Exhibition buildings were utilized for registration. Official welcome was given to the Rotarians at a luncheon given by the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House.

Apart from the business sessions of the Convention, at which numerous addresses of an inspirational character were delivered by speakers from all parts of the world, a number of entertainment features of unusual interest were provided, including a spectacular good-will pageant, exemplifying the century of peace along the 4,000-mile boundary of Canada and the United States; a performance by the Pageant Chorus of 2,000 voices, under the direction of Dr. Herbert Fricker; a garden party at the University of Toronto, and a great ball in the Convention hall.

The Executive of the Toronto Rotary Club who were in charge of the arrangements included: Sidney B. McMichael, Chairman; Harry Rooke, Vice-Chairman; Frank H. Littlefield, Henry G. Stanton, Fred L. Ratcliff, J. F. M. Stewart, Norman Sommerville and William A. Peace.

The Kiwanis Club. Kiwanis International was, in 1924, a composite group of business, professional and agricultural men devoted to the rendering of civic and social service to the 1,300 cities in the United States and Canada in which clubs existed at that time. Each club was made up of two of the leaders in each business and profession in the city. In this respect Kiwanis represented a cross section of North American life. The first Kiwanis Club was organized at Detroit, Mich., in Jan., 1915. From that time the organization enjoyed rapid growth. By 1919 there were 138 clubs, with about 15,500 members. In 1922, when the clubs met in annual convention in Toronto, there were 802 clubs, with 68,101 members. In 1924 there were in the international body about 1,200 clubs, with 86,000 members. Twice in that period Canadians occupied the presidential chair, in 1919, when Henry J. Elliot, Montreal, was President, and again in 1922, when George H. Ross, Toronto, held the office.

The international policies which guided the activities of all Kiwanis Clubs included: (1) Promotion of an intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship, including a determined effort towards a universal exercise of the franchise; (2) a programme of service for the under-privileged child; (3) closer relations between the farmer and city man; (4) stimulation of added civic interest, co-operation and service on the part of all Kiwanians and Kiwanis clubs; (5) greater influence in matters of public interest in order that the organization might become a greater constructive force in the affairs of the day. Added to these were constant development of better business standards and methods, general service work on behalf of charities, boys' and girls' clubs, playgrounds, hospitals, memorials, safety campaigns, tourist camps, schools, beautification of cities, good roads and similar activities.

The Annual Convention in 1924 was held in Denver, Colorado, June 22 to 27, with the following Canadians present: Henry J. Elliot, past International President, and J. Walter C. Taylor, Vice-President, Kiwanis International, Montreal; George H. Ross, past International President, Toronto; Charles F. Adams, Chairman of International Committee on Classification, Calgary; F. Stacey McCall, Governor Western Canada, 1924, North Edmonton; B. Blake Halladay, Governor Ontario-Quebec, 1925, Weston; Col. J. Brodie, Secretary-Treasurer, Ontario-Quebec, 1924, Quebec City; Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Governor Western Canada, 1925, Saskatoon; Roy W. Henry, Secretary-Treasurer, Western Canada, 1924, Edmonton; E. G. Tanguay, Governor Ontario-Quebec, 1924, Quebec City; Douglas J. Scott, International Trustee, Winnipeg; R. T. Stanley, Toronto.

In his report, the International Secretary, Fred C. W. Parker, referred to the initiation of "Canadian Citizenship Week" as one of the notable accomplishments of Kiwanis in Canada during 1923-24. The week of May 24 was set apart for the purpose, and a study was made of constitutional government. There was published a special treatise on the rights and privileges of Canadian citizens, which was submitted to the government with the recommendation that it be made a text

book for the schools. Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, as well as school officials, educationists and Members of Parliament were invited to participate in the observance of the week, and suitable prizes for essays on Canadian Government were awarded to students.

Other features of Canadian interest were the awarding to the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver of the first prize in the 1924 Efficiency Contest and the delivery of an address on "The True Values of Life" by Hon. R. J. Manion, M.P., Fort William.

The Navy League of Canada. With its aims and objects becoming more widely known and appreciated by the Canadian public, the Navy League of Canada reviewed at the Annual Meeting of its Dominion Council, held at Halifax on June 16, 1925, a year of continued and helpful activity on behalf of seamen generally. Reports from the provincial divisions indicated that shipowners and captains realized the value of obtaining sea cadets from Navy League Corps and that hundreds of cadets were at sea, training as future officers of the Canadian Merchant Marine. Eloquent testimony as to the class of boy supplied through the Navy League was given by Captain E. E. Tedford, Gen. Supt. C.G.-M.M., and Captain J. T. Walsh, Gen. Manager of the C.P.O.S.; not one had failed in any examination or had given cause for anxiety with regard to his future. The League's financial statement gave evidence that the business men of Canada were safeguarding the investments in and endowments of all sailors' homes, and were providing for sailors' dependents.

The work done by the Dominion Council at this meeting included: (1) a decision to memorialize the Government and other shipowners to give the preference to Canadian-born and British boys desiring to go to sea, this in view of the fact that it had been found that Canadian boys were being apprenticed to foreign ships; (2) an appeal to manufacturers to route their exports and imports, as far as possible, over Canadian railways and in Canadian bottoms; (3) a resolution to be forwarded to the Government on the extension of the defence of national trade; (4) strong approval of the report of Hance J. Logan, K.C., M.P., Trade Commissioner to the West Indies, on the question of the expansion of Canadian trade; (5) a decision to ask the Government to make it obligatory on lake shipowners to grant discharges to all lake seamen; (6) renewal of yearly allowances to Canadian seamen and their dependents, as recommended by the various Provinces; (7) endorsement of grant to Prince Edward Island School of Navigation; (8) assistance to the Nova Scotia Division with respect to the Halifax Sailors' Memorial Home; (9) adoption of a new constitution.

The Patrons of the Navy League were: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; His Excellency, Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada; the Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces.

The Honorary Presidents were: T. B. Macaulay, Montreal; E. W. Beatty, K.C., Montreal; W. G. Ross, S.S.D., Montreal; and Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., Montreal. Sam Harris, S.S.D., Toronto, was re-elected President. The Vice-Presidents elected were: Miss Church, Toronto; Eric Hamber, Vancouver; Robert Reford, Montreal; J. C. Hyndman, Charlottetown; D. C. Coleman, Winnipeg. C. W. Rowley, Toronto, was Honorary Secretary-Treasurer; Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, Secretary, and G. E. Heal, Treasurer.

The Canadian Red Cross Society. Continued co-operation with the Federal authorities in the care of ex-service men; the conducting of classes in home nursing; the development of nursing and medical services, in particular through the Nursing Outposts of its provincial divisions; and the organization and conduct of the Junior Red Cross constituted the major forms of the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1924.

Organized in 1896 as a voluntary auxiliary to the Department of National Defence in time of war and in time of peace as a co-operative body in matters of health and education, this fine patriotic organization was incorporated in 1909. Its National Office was in Toronto and it had provincial divisions at Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Provincial divisions and local branches visited hospitals for soldiers and provided special comforts for patients; workshops for handicapped men were conducted at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; cases of special need were met and assisted; co-operation was given to the Soldier Settlement Board in meeting the needs of many who had taken up land under the Board; convalescent homes were operated at various points. The organization and conduct of classes in home nursing, begun late in 1923, met with a large measure of success, through the voluntary co-operation of graduate nurses. During the year 134 classes were completed, instruction having been given to 1,753 pupils. The providing of nursing, medical and dental services to settlers in outlying or frontier districts was being more and more met through the establishment of nursing outposts, particularly in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 24 outposts with 140 beds in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, 2,096 patients, not counting outpatients, were cared for in 20,813 nursing days at a net cost of \$39,045. The Junior Red Cross continued to make its appeal to teachers and educational authorities, there having been in 1924 a total of 3,462 branches with 93,488 members, an increase of over 400 branches and 8,000 members over 1923. Children organized in the Junior Red Cross provided hospital treatment for over 1,500 handicapped children and dental treatment for 2,788 children during the year. In co-operation with the Department of Immigration and Colonization, nurseries were conducted at the ports of Quebec, St. John and Halifax. At these nurseries 15,350 children, 1,865 infants and 12,507 women were cared for, 506 treatments were given and 3,663 follow-up cards were forwarded to Provincial Divisions.

The Central Council of the Society met twice in 1924, both times at Toronto, the annual meeting having been held on March 18 and 19 and an Autumn meeting on Oct. 14 and 15. The Executive Committee met five times. Members elected for 1925 consisted of: Chairman, Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G.; Past Presidents, Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.; Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire; Lieut.-Col. Noel G. L. Marshall; President, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., P.C.; Honorary Secretary, A. H. Campbell; Honorary Treasurer, F. Gordon Osler; Honorary Solicitor, Norman Sommerville, K.C.; Honorary Advisor in Public Health, Col. G. G. Nasmith; and the following.—C. B. Allan, St. John; Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Calgary; Prof. J. A. Dale, Toronto; Lady Drummond, Montreal; Lt.-Col. R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines; J. A. Machray, Winnipeg; D. H. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle; J. J. M. Pangman, Montreal; Dr. C. D. Parfitt, Gravenhurst; Mrs. H. P. Plumtre, Toronto. The General Secretary was Dr. Albert H. Abbott.

The St. John Ambulance Association. In 1924 the St. John Ambulance Association completed twenty-nine years of service in Canada, having spread widely in that time the knowledge of First Aid, Home Nursing and Home Hygiene, and issued over 120,000 certificates and awards. The importance of its educational work was evidenced by the manner in which it had been taken up by railway companies, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Bell Telephone Company, and nearly all the large industrial corporations, particularly the mining companies. In addition, pupil teachers in attendance at the normal schools of Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan were being required

to take the senior course of instruction in first aid, and many hundreds of boys and girls were taking out junior certificates.

The Canadian Branch of the Association had as its Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; its Patroness, Her Excellency Lady Byng of Vimy; its Vice-Patrons, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces and the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory; and its Honorary President, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C. Its President was Col. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., M.P., St. John; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Henri S. Béland, Hon. H. Bostock, Hon. Mr. Justice Chisholm and Col. J. Alex. Hutchison; Joint Honorary Treasurers, Sir George Burn and Charles G. Cowan; and Director-General, Col. Chas. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., Ottawa. The head office was in Ottawa.

Addressing the Annual Meeting on Feb. 12, 1925, Col. MacLaren, who was re-elected President, pointed out that 1924 had been the most successful year ever enjoyed by the Canadian Branch in point of work accomplished. In a comprehensive report of the year's activities, he showed that the interest in the work had been well maintained, there having been an increase over 1923 of 42 per cent. in the number of certificates and awards issued, these totalling 9,515. Attention was also directed to the fact that Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, who had given many prizes in the past to encourage competition in First Aid, had presented two more trophies—the Wallace Rankine Nesbitt Trophy, a handsome silver shield for competition among teams of cadets, and the Wallace Nesbitt Junior First Aid Dominion Challenge Trophy, a miniature of "The Gate" at Clerkenwell, England, for competition among teams of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and other teams of boys or girls, under 16.

The General Executive Committee reported that the Councils of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia had more than held their own during the year, the return from each having shown an increase; the Ontario Council had demonstrated what could be accomplished when adequately financed; the Council of Quebec, while not completely organized, had formed a number of very successful classes; in Saskatchewan the work had been somewhat severely handicapped. Both the C.P.R. and C.N.R. Councils were organized in a comprehensive way, each having carried on the work with increased efficiency. The Bell Telephone Company Centre had shown its interest by offering for annual competition five handsome trophy shields. Trophy competitions were held in March, April and May, with 89 entries, showing a continued interest in this part of the Association's activities.

The Boy Scouts' Association. In 1924 the main effort of the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts' Association was to secure the training of as many Scout and Cub leaders as possible. It was estimated that, since Gillwell training was begun in Canada in 1922, more than 1,200 persons had taken the correspondence course, the summer training course, or one of the two winter training courses. As a direct result, Canada's scouts did better work than during any previous year. The number of scouts in 1924 was 26,516. This was a decrease of 7,938 from 1923, but was wholly accounted for by a decision of the Saskatchewan Provincial Council to count only those Troops and Packs which were definitely known to be alive and actively engaged in scouting activities, involving a reduction of over 9,000. The number of Wolf Cubs in Canada was 13,387, a decrease of 375. On the other hand, a gratifying feature was an increase in the number of Scout and Cub masters and assistants from 2,652 to 2,947.

Features of 1924 in the Scout movement were the training at Ottawa, from Feb. 26 to Mar. 7, of two men from each province in a special Gillwell training course; the holding of the first Canadian Akela Leaders' Training Course in Ottawa, from Nov. 25 to 29, with 21 representatives from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, in attendance; co-

operation by the Churches and organizations and institutions representative of religious bodies in the holding of training courses for scout leaders; a great increase in the sale of books and badges by Dominion Headquarters; favourable consideration of a plan for the registration of all Scouts, with payment of registration fee; and preparation for sending out correspondence courses to Cub leaders applying for them.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council took place at Ottawa on Apr. 30, 1925, with the Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, in the chair. Approval was expressed of the steps taken by the Executive Committee to secure the registration of all Scouts at Dominion Headquarters. The question of enlarging the representation of the Provincial Councils on the General Council and the question of the advisability of issuing a Religious Devotion Badge were brought up and referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration. Dr. Robertson was re-elected Chief Commissioner; Gerald H. Brown, Honorary Secretary, and D. M. Finnie, Honorary Treasurer. These, with the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. C. Roper, Sir Henry Egan, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Maclaren, Lieut.-Col. R. J. Birdwhistle, Major E. C. Woolsey, Major A. A. Pinard, G. E. Fauquier, Col. W. I. Gear, Sir George Perley, J. W. Mitchell, Major J. A. Ewing, T. H. Wardleworth, J. E. Macpherson, Bishop M. F. Fallon, and Rev. George D. Kirkpatrick, composed the Executive Committee.

The Chief Scout in 1924 was His Excellency Baron Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., etc., Governor-General of Canada. John A. Stiles was Assistant Chief Commissioner; Rodney C. Wood, Dominion Camp Chief; Frank E. L. Coombs, Editor of Publications. The following were Provincial officers:

Province	President	Commissioner
Nova Scotia.....	G. Ross Marshall.....	I. W. Vidito
Prince Edward Island.....	Hon. D. A. Mackinnon.....	Lt.-Col.D.A.Mackinnon
New Brunswick.....		
Quebec.....	W. C. Finley.....	Major J. A. Ewing
Ontario.....	J. W. Mitchell.....	H. A. Laurence
Manitoba.....		Edward Fitzgerald
Saskatchewan.....	Hon. S. J. Latta.....	W. F. Kerr
Alberta.....	H. G. Munro.....	Dr. G. H. Malcolmson
British Columbia.....	J. H. Griffith.....	R. Ross Sutherland

Veterans' Organizations. The G.W.V.A. and Others. On Apr. 15, 1924, veterans of the Great War throughout Canada celebrated the 7th anniversary of the founding of the Great War Veterans' Association. At the time, C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary, stated that 82,000 individual claims for adjustment of pensions, pay and allowances, war service gratuities, treatment of disabilities, land settlement and numerous other matters, had been placed in the hands of the G.W.V.A., and of these 38 per cent. had been successfully adjusted. Thousands of other cases had been adjusted by securing remedial legislation. An average of 40 new claims were being presented for adjustment daily, and nearly 10,000 cases were under review. There was still much to be done in adjusting legislation and securing better administration. The Association was intensely concerned with the problem of Canadians migrating to the United States, it having been estimated that some 70,000 veterans had crossed the border since the War ended. The G.W.V.A. sought to curb the stream, and proposed to invoke the aid of its 890 branches for the purpose. The Association had as its main policy, service to the widow and orphan, to the disabled, to the returned men, and to the Dominion at large.

The Manitoba Provincial Command, at its sixth annual convention, held in Winnipeg, Feb. 12 to 14, discussed many matters of interest to the veterans and passed a number of resolutions. Outstanding among the matters unanimously agreed upon was a resolution that the existing pension bonus should be made a permanent part of pensions. Among other declarations were the following: (1) extension of the Federal Appeal Board's scope, so that it would have power to hear appeals from

any decision of the Pensions Board or the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; (2) the right to re-open cases before the Appeal Board; (3) authority for the Appeal Board to hear additional evidence over and above that upon which the Pension Commissioners or the D.S.C.R. made their decisions; (4) admission to Canada of only such immigrants as were of good character, from non-enemy countries, and trained and prepared to carry on agricultural pursuits; (5) immediate construction of C.N.R. branch lines; (6) establishment of stability of the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme; (7) inter-communication between branches in order that employment opportunities might be made generally known to ex-service men; (8) increase of Income Tax exemptions. The addition of 10 branches to the Command from North-western Ontario, including Port Arthur, Fort William and Kenora, brought an increase of more than 600 members. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. E. Spencer, Morden; 1st Vice-President, J. V. Johnson, Winnipeg; 2nd Vice-President, A. Cairns, Brandon.

The Alberta Command met at Lethbridge on Feb. 21 and 22, and likewise passed resolutions of a similar nature with respect to the Appeal Board, the payment of pensions, soldier settlement and immigration. Abolition of the Senate and removal from office of the Chairman, Members and Secretary of the Board of Pension Commissioners were advocated. Alex. Walker, Calgary, was elected President; T. Longworth, Lethbridge, 1st Vice-President, and W. J. Hill, Edmonton, 2nd Vice-President. The Saskatchewan Command followed with its Annual Meeting at Swift Current, on Mar. 6 and 7. Its most important resolution was with respect to the pension bonus, which, it was urged, should be made permanent. Lieut.-Col. J. McAra was re-elected President for the ninth time; F. J. O'Leary, 1st Vice-President, and A. B. Payne, 2nd Vice-President.

An event of 1924 in the sphere of veteran activities was the introduction into Canada of the Chivalric Order of the Crusaders, a secret organization having its origin in England. Its first meeting was held in Toronto early in the year, when Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie was elected Knight Grand Commander; Major W. F. Orr, Knight Grand Keeper; Captain W. A. Orr, Knight Commander Governor; R. R. Brancier, Knight Grand Padre; J. Calder, Knight Grand Almoner, and E. Eversfield, Grand Scribe. In a statement issued by the Grand Scribe, it was explained that the Grand Consistory was a secret organization of soldiers and sailors who had served in the War; that membership would be recruited with the greatest care; that the Order was open to all soldiers and sailors of good character and repute; that the charter would remain open until July; that the Order would be fully affiliated with the Most Noble Order of Crusaders in Britain, and that the Motto of the Canadian Crusaders would be "Patriotism, equality, fraternity and justice". It was hoped that the Order would afford an organization for the soldier body as a whole.

The Young Men's Christian Associations. Valuable constructive work, aiming at more thorough organization and extension of the activities of the Y.M.C.A. throughout Canada, was accomplished at the Fourth National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, which took place at Preston, Ont., on Nov. 28, 29 and 30, 1924, with 152 delegates and visitors in attendance. The Convention officers selected were: President, J. G. Lorriman, Preston; Vice-Presidents, G. E. Barbour, St. John; John Westren, Toronto, and W. H. Wiggs, Quebec; Secretary, A. S. McAlister, Vancouver; Assistant Secretary, W. H. Pierce, Woodstock. Principles to govern the Commission on Revision of Constitution in drafting a new constitution were approved, these being in the direction of bringing about a more direct and frequent contact between local associations and the national organization. The Convention also approved of the report of the Commission on Membership Basis, which recommended

a new basis to be adopted as an alternative in admitting associations to membership in the National Convention. Other decisions were to recommend to local associations that they make provision for recognizing as members those boys and young men who did not wish to use institutional privileges, but who desired to promote the aims and progress of the Y.M.C.A.; to approve the policy of promoting in non-association communities the organization of Y.M.C.A. groups for Christian service in school and community, and to seek for such groups a basis of fellowship in the Y.M.C.A. in the form of a service membership; to have the National Council become a constituent member of the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations; to appoint commissioners to confer with the National Council of the United States and the International Committee for the purpose of drafting a plan defining the relationships which should exist among them. During the Convention inspirational addresses were delivered by E. C. Carter, World's Alliance, Y.M.C.A., Geneva, Switzerland; Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary, International Committee, Y.M.C.A.; Harry Ballantyne, General Secretary, National Council; Henry Lightbody, General Secretary, National Council for Scotland, and D. A. Davis, Senior International Y.M.C.A. Secretary for Europe.

A combined Annual Meeting of the National Council and the Ontario and Quebec Territorial Committee took place in Toronto on Jan. 15, 1925, when consideration was given to the alternative membership basis and the new constitution, as approved at the convention in Preston. It was agreed that these should be sent to local associations for suggestions before being submitted for a referendum vote. A budget of \$56,982 for 1925, being an increase of \$2,000 over 1924, was approved, and work in the foreign field and in Canada was reviewed, with recommendations for further action. Officers of the National Council elected for 1925 were: Chairman, R. F. McWilliams, k.c., Winnipeg; Vice-Chairmen, the three Chairmen to be elected by the territorial divisions; Treasurer, John Watt; Record Secretary, H. Ballantyne. The Ontario and Quebec Territorial Committee elected J. G. Taylor, Chairman; A. W. Briggs, Toronto; Col. W. E. Brown, London, and W. R. Breyfogle, Peterboro, Vice-Chairmen; C. A. Bauckham, Treasurer, and P. J. Lee, Recording Secretary.

National Boys' Work Board. The Board held its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Apr. 30, 1924, with representatives in attendance from all the provinces of the Dominion. The National Secretary, Taylor Staten, emphasized the importance of relating laymen to the National, Provincial, District and Local Boys' Work Boards, and also of retaining the interest and enthusiasm of some of the churches which were not as enthusiastic regarding co-operative effort as they had been at the outset. Features of the year were the organizing of nearly 30,000 boys in Trail Ranger Groups and Tuxis Squares, and successful introduction of Tuxis Square camps among Doukhobor boys. Decisions reached were to arrange for a National Boys' Parliament in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, during the Christmas vacation of 1925, and to use radio as a means of sending lessons and assistance to boys living in out-of-the-way places.

Officers for 1924-25 were: Chairman, A. M. McClure, Beauharnois, Que.; Vice-Chairman, A. E. Roberts, Vancouver; Executive, Dr. G. D. Stanley, Calgary; George F. Blair, Regina; Geo. H. Stewart, Winnipeg; Howard A. Hall, Toronto; William Cairns, Montreal; G. P. Bolton, Sussex, N.B. The Treasurer was R. S. Coryell, Toronto, and E. Holt Gurney, Toronto, was Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Masonic Order, A.F. & A.M. In addressing the 69th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. of Canada in the Province of Ontario, held in Toronto on July 16 and 17, 1924, the Grand Master, W. J. Drope, M.A., referred to the fact that the Masonic membership in Ontario had doubled in eight years, and had reached a total of about 103,000. This, he declared, was a state of affairs which demanded

attention, and was unworthy of boastful comment. Numbers were unimportant, but the quality of the membership was of vital importance. During the year warrants were issued to 12 lodges, dispensations were continued to 3 lodges, and one new dispensation was granted. Of interest was the laying of the corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple at Weston, on June 7, and of the U.E. Loyalist Memorial Building at Belleville, on June 17. Reports of the Grand Secretary and of the Grand Treasurer showed the Order to be in sound financial condition. Officers elected for 1924-25 were: Grand Master, W. J. Drope, Grimsby; Deputy Grand Master, J. A. Rowland, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, E. T. Malone, Toronto; Grand Secretary, W. M. Logan, Hamilton.

The Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec met in Montreal on Feb. 13, with the Grand Master, Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford, in the chair. Progress both in membership and in financial standing was reported, of special importance being the announcement that the campaign for a new Masonic Temple had been highly successful, the objective of \$500,000 being exceeded by \$200,000. On May 29, Canon Shatford laid the corner-stone of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, in Cedar Street, with full Masonic ceremony.

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia convened for its 59th Annual Communication at Bridgewater, on June 11, with the Grand Master, J. H. Winfield, presiding. The Grand Secretary, James C. Jones, reported 79 chartered lodges, with 9,579 subscribing members in 1924, an increase of 114 members over 1923. Events of the year were the dedication of a new Masonic Hall at Lunenburg, on Mar. 12, and the laying of the corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple in Halifax, on May 21. The election of officers for 1924-25 resulted as follows: Grand Master, J. H. Winfield; Deputy Grand Master, A. F. Power; Grand Treasurer, John MacAloney; Grand Secretary, James C. Jones.

The 49th Annual Communication of the Grand Chapter of Manitoba opened in Winnipeg on June 11, with the Grand Master, W. J. Major, presiding. In his report, the Grand Secretary stated that the membership had increased in 1923 from 10,684 to 11,078, there having been 600 new members initiated, and 329 admitted by affiliation. James S. MacEwing was elected Grand Master for 1925-26; Albert L. Crossin, Deputy Grand Master; James Mackie, Grand Treasurer, and James A. Ovas, Grand Secretary.

The Orange Order in Canada. The Loyal Orange Order of British North America continued in 1924 to make its influence felt on the life of the country through the vigorous enunciation of the principles on which the Order was founded. The 94th Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge was held at Sault Ste. Marie on May 28 and 29, with Hon. W. D. McPherson, Grand Master, in the chair. In delivering a remarkably comprehensive address, in which not only were the affairs of the Order reviewed in detail, but a most exhaustive account of the material, social and religious progress of the Dominion, was given, Mr. McPherson stated that he had been influenced by two leading thoughts in its preparation, "Firstly, to endeavour to inspire our membership with the highest possible patriotic pride in our glorious heritage and our destiny as a component part of the British Empire, and, secondly, our duty to preserve the civil and religious liberties which have devolved upon us by upholding and maintaining the cause of Protestantism generally, and particularly in our own beloved Canada. Germane to the first, is as perfect a knowledge as possible of Canada, including the important topics of Education, Immigration and Emigration, and, to the second, the activities of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy here and abroad, and the gradually enlarging propaganda of Communistic doctrines aiming at the overthrow of civilization and Government throughout the world".

The Grand Secretary, William Lee, reported that during the fiscal

year one District Lodge, 40 new Primary Lodges, 8 Royal Scarlet Chapters, 65 Lodges of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association, and 7 Lodges of the Orange Young Britons' Association, had been organized, with 6,062 members initiated, 2,667 joined by certificate, 2,880 re-initiated, 2,348 withdrawn by certificate, 3 resigned, 81 expelled and 899 died. Value of the real estate of the Order was \$1,745,560, and of the other property, \$423,585, with insurance, \$1,142,698. The report of the Grand Treasurer, Joseph E. Thompson, showed receipts of \$90,596, and expenditure of \$88,444, the balance being increased from \$45,324 to \$47,476. Reporting for the Insurance Department, Thomas H. Bell, Secretary, stated that policies in force at Dec. 31, 1923, had a value of \$3,932,500, as compared with \$3,957,500 at the end of the previous year. Assets amounted to \$506,448. During 1923, \$56,366 was paid in death claims, and since the insurance department was founded, \$1,475,769.

Among the most important resolutions were: (1) approval of the position taken by the Government of Northern Ireland to remain an integral part of the British Commonwealth, and agreement with Ulster's stand on the boundary question; (2) contribution of \$4,000 to the British Colonization and Immigration Society; (3) approval of the recommendation of the special committee on juvenile lodges that the time had arrived when the Grand Lodge should take control and make provision in its constitution for juvenile lodges to be operated. The Centennial Fund Committee reported a total amount subscribed up to May 1, of \$18,988, and the hope was expressed that the number of subscriptions would show a rapid increase. The following officers were elected: Hon. J. W. Edwards, M.D., Cataragui, Grand Master; John Easton, Winnipeg, Deputy Grand Master; Rev. Capt. F. C. Ward-Whate, Lunenburg, N.S., Grand Chaplain; William Lee, Toronto, Grand Secretary, and Hon. Joseph E. Thompson, Toronto, Grand Treasurer.

The Provincial Grand Lodges had held their annual meetings earlier in the year. The 22nd Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Alberta took place on Mar. 26, with the R.W. Grand Master, W. G. Walford, in the chair. The Grand Lodge of British Columbia met in Vancouver on Feb. 21 and 22, the Grand Master, H. H. Avery, presiding. It was reported that the Drive Committee, which had been formed to raise \$25,000 to build and equip a new home for orphaned children, had almost reached their objective, and that six new lodges had been instituted. There was a large attendance at the 52nd Session of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in Winnipeg, on Mar. 12 and 13, with the Grand Master, Thomas Boyd, in the chair. The Grand Secretary reported that two new lodges had been instituted during the year. Special attention was directed to the constitutional and other aspects of the British Mission at the Vatican and to bilingualism in Manitoba.—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the first Orange Lodge in New Brunswick took place at St. John on July 12, when 2,000 Orangemen followed the Grand Master, H. T. Brewer, in an impressive parade, and listened to a number of appropriate addresses. In New Brunswick the separate school question was much to the fore during the year, and was specially discussed by the Grand Lodge of the Province. In Nova Scotia, the Order gave consideration to the proposal of the civic leaders in Halifax to tax church property to the extent of 20 per cent. of its assessed value, a proposal to which the Roman Catholic Church was opposed.—The Grand Lodge of Ontario East met in Peterboro on Mar. 19 and 20, with C. A. Lount, Grand Master, presiding. The Grand Secretary, F. M. Clarke, reported 25 County, 84 District and 399 Primary Lodges in active working order. C. A. Lount was re-elected Grand Master, with Major H. A. Graham, Deputy Grand Master.—The Grand Lodge of Ontario West held its Annual Meeting in Brantford on Mar. 13 and 14, under the presidency of A. A. Gray, Toronto, Grand Master. W. M. Fitzgerald, Grand Secretary, reported that 12 new lodges had been instituted, with 2,973 new members initiated, there being 749 lodges on the register. John Bailey, Walkerville, was

elected Grand Master, and Rev. W. L. L. Lawrence, Toronto, Deputy Grand Master.—In Prince Edward Island the Grand Lodge convened in Charlottetown for its 63rd Annual Session, and L. B. Miller, Grand Master, occupied the chair. Encouraging reports on the condition of the Order were presented. John Y. Phillips, Summerside, was elected Grand Master, and C. E. McKenzie, Milton, Deputy Grand Master.—The 75th Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Quebec took place in Sherbrooke on Mar. 4, when T. C. Thompson, Sherbrooke, was elected Grand Master and A. W. M. Ingram, Montreal, Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Orange Lodge of Saskatchewan convened in Moose Jaw on Mar. 5, and reports showed the Association to be again on the upward path. The new officers elected were: Rev. Rural Dean A. C. Tappin, Kerrobert, Grand Master, and R. H. Longmore, Hubbard, Deputy Grand Master.

The I.O.O.F. and Other Fraternal Societies. The 70th Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, I.O.O.F., was held in Guelph on June 19, with about 1,000 delegates in attendance. The Grand Master, W. G. R. Bartram, London, presided. It was reported that 4 new lodges had been instituted in 1923, with one charter recalled. The Committee on Statistics regretted the suspension of 4,478 members, and suggested the adoption by the representatives of a slogan, "No Suspensions". The new officers elected were: Grand Master, J. E. Anderson, Lindsay; Deputy Grand Master, A. E. Ross, M.P., Kington; Grand Secretary, William Brooks, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, P. F. Coupland, St. Mary's. Meeting concurrently, the Rebekah Assembly elected Mrs. Mann, Hamilton, President. At the 55th Annual Session of the Grand Encampment, I.O.O.F., of Ontario, held at Belleville on Aug. 12, it was decided to hold the next session at the same time and place as the Grand Lodge. Several changes were made in the by-laws. R. J. Elliott, Ottawa, was elected Grand Patriarch; A. Switzer, Toronto, Grand Senior Warden; Rev. J. W. Hibbert, Essex, Grand High Priest; S. C. Parks, Toronto, Grand Scribe, and E. C. Garbutt, Picton, Grand Treasurer.

The Independent Order of Foresters celebrated, in 1924, the 50th anniversary of its birth, which occurred on June 17, 1874, in Newark, N.J. The Order was introduced into Canada in 1875, and in 1876 the High Court of Ontario was established. Reorganized in 1881, with the late Dr. Oronhyatekha as Supreme Ranger, the Order grew steadily and became firmly established throughout Canada and the United States, as well as in the British Isles. It attracted the interest and support of such men as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, President McKinley and Samuel Gompers. For years its Temple Building, in Toronto, the corner-stone of which was laid by Lord Aberdeen in 1895, was the highest building in the British Empire. A pioneer in fraternal benefit insurance, the Order paid out in 1923 no less than \$2,051,049 for death claims; \$1,080,392 for old age benefits, and \$229,992 for sickness and funerals. It also maintained an orphan home at Oakville, Ont., and sanitariums at Lopez Canyon and in the Adirondacks, in the United States. W. H. Hunter was, in 1924, the Supreme Chief Ranger.

The Canadian Order of Foresters held its 45th Annual High Court meeting in Montreal from June 16 to 19, 1924, with J. A. A. Brodeur, K.C., Montreal, High Chief Ranger, presiding, and F. H. Davidson, High Vice-Chief Ranger, Winnipeg, in the vice-chair. The High Secretary, A. P. Van Someren, Brantford, reported that, at Dec. 31, 1923, the Order had 71,839 members, and there was \$6,913,196 to the credit of the Insurance Fund. All reports presented indicated progress.

Representing 900,000 members throughout the continent, more than 1,500 Knights of Pythias attended the 33rd biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge in Toronto from Aug. 12 to 19, with Hon. George E. Cabell, Supreme Chancellor, as the leading figure of the gathering. At the same time, the Grand Lodge of Ontario met in Toronto in annual

session, and elected F. A. Lemon, Grand Chancellor, and James Cochran, Grand Vice-Chancellor.

Uniting the various organizations engaged in fraternal work, the Canadian Fraternal Association held a two-day session in Montreal on May 10 and 11, under the presidency of J. M. Farrell. In an address delivered on this occasion by G. D. Finlayson, Supt. of Insurance, Ottawa, it was stated that the actuarial position of friendly societies in Canada was very satisfactory, and that they would not be affected, as would the joint stock concerns, by any immediate changes proposed in the law. Clair Jarvis, of the Canadian Woodmen of the World, was elected President; C. J. Foy, of the C.M.B.A., Vice-President; W. F. Montague, of the Chosen Friends, Secretary-Treasurer.

Some Sporting Events of 1924 Sporting interest in 1924 centred largely in the Olympic games, which took place in two parts, the winter sports at Chamonix, in January and the early part of February, and the track and field events, etc., at Colombes, in July. In the former, Canadian athletes won a distinguished position; in the latter, they were less successful. The Canadian Olympic hockey team, composed of Cameron, Ramsay, Munro, Smith, McCaffery and Watson, with Slater and McMunn spares, sailed from St. John on Jan. 11, on the C.P.O.S. Montcalm. At Chamonix they met successively the teams representing Czecho-Slovakia, Sweden and Switzerland, defeating them with ease. In the semi-final they played and defeated the English team by 19 to 2, and in the finals, on Feb. 3, were victors over the United States by 6 to 1.

Canada was represented in the track and field events at Colombes by the following athletes: Sprinters, C. Coaffee, Manitoba; L. Armstrong, Manitoba; A. Vince, Ontario; G. Hester, Ontario; J. M. McKecheaney, Quebec. Quarter-milers, A. T. Christie, Ontario; H. Alywin, Ontario; W. Maynes, Maritime Provinces; . . . Johnson. Half-milers, J. Harris, Manitoba; H. Phillips and T. McKay, Ontario. 1,500 metres, R. Barnes, Ontario. 10,000 metres marathon, J. Cuthbert, Ontario; V. McAuley, Maritime Provinces. 10,000 metres walk, P. Granville and E. C. Freeman, Ontario. Hurdles, W. J. Montabone, Quebec; P. McDonald, Maritime Provinces. Pole vaulting, V. W. Pickard and J. E. Francis, Ontario. 5,000 metres, D. McGill, Manitoba; Hugh Jury, A. I. Miller, Maritime Provinces.

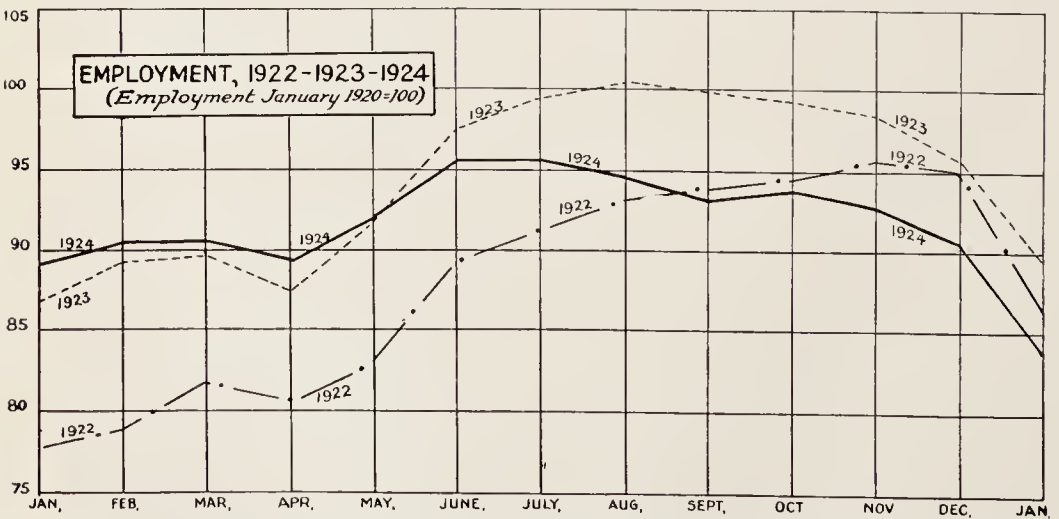
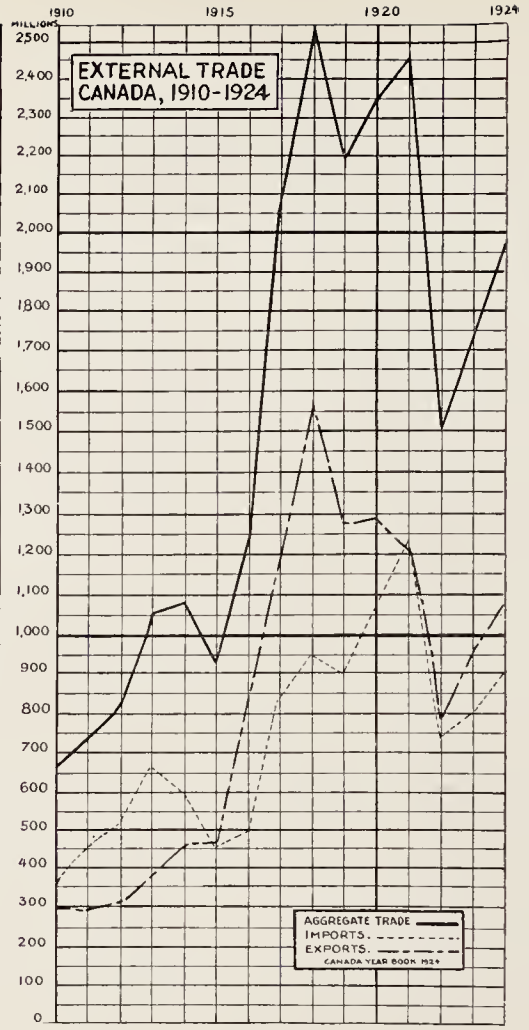
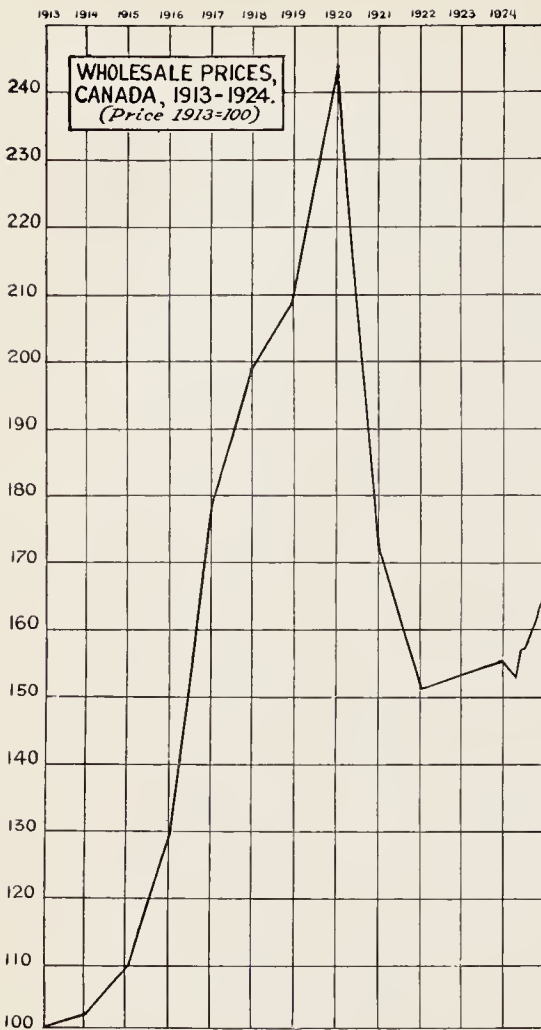
To a young Canadian, Private Desmond Burke, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, there came the distinction, in 1924, of winning the King's Prize at the Bisley meet in England. Canada's 1924 Bisley team was composed of: Major J. R. L. Streight, m.c., Islington (in command); Capt. G. Crighton, Toronto (adjutant); Sgt. J. A. Bowden, Waterloo; Pte. H. J. White, Toronto; Lieut. H. W. Bishop, Ottawa; Sgt. F. Ho Lem, Calgary; Sgt. R. Storrar, Mimico Beach; Staff-Sgt. J. Binnie, Hamilton; Sgt. D. Stewart, Ottawa; Lieut. Alex. Martin, Calgary; Pte. D. Burke, Ottawa; Pte. B. W. Beaumont, Victoria; R.S.M. F. J. Goodhouse, Ottawa; Major J. Jeffery, Kingston; Major R. S. Cross, Ottawa; Sgt. A. F. B. Wilson, Ottawa; Major F. Richardson, Victoria; C.S.M. W. A. Hawkins, Toronto; C.Q.M.S. A. Parnell, Virden, and Pte. P. W. Selwood, Vancouver. In the opening stage of the King's Prize shooting, Pte. Burke led the field with a score of 103 in a possible 105 on the two, five and six hundred yard ranges, and won a bronze medal and badge. Eleven Canadians entered the final stage of the competition, the largest representation Canada ever had. In the final, Private Burke broke all records at the 1,000-yard range by scoring 13 bull's-eyes and two inners. He also created a precedent by coming first in two stages of the event.

A Canadian all-star soccer team visited Australia, sailing from Victoria, B.C., on Apr. 9, and playing a schedule of games extending from May 10 until July 26, with various Australian teams. The Canadians won the majority of games played. Harry Mosher, of the University of British Columbia, captained the team. During the summer the Corinthian

football team from England toured Canada and played numerous matches with Canadian teams.

In yachting, an event of special interest was the capture of the Richardson Trophy and the championship of the Great Lakes by the Canadian challenger, *Nayada*, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto. The cup was defended by *Ariel*, of Chicago, while *Mebleh*, of Cleveland, also competed. *Nayada* lost the first race, but won the second and third. Her skipper was Norman Gooderham.

A Canadian team, in 1924, entered the race for the Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's tennis championship. On July 26, in competition with Cuba, at Ottawa, Canada won three of the five events. On Aug. 1, at Montreal, Japan eliminated the Canadians. Willard Crocker was Canada's leading player in these contests.



CARDINAL FEATURES OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1924

By

R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

The statistics which appear on the following pages represent an attempt to illustrate within limited compass the more salient features of the progress of Canada during 1924. They are arranged in two tables. In Table I. the outstanding results of the year as a whole are shown against the background of the two preceding years, so that a review may be obtained of the general direction of Canadian conditions in their essential features. In Table II. certain typical developments within the year itself are traced in a detailed series of monthly records. Neither of these tables is exhaustive, and there are doubtless many additional records which will suggest themselves as worthy of inclusion, but the object has been to limit the data here presented to those that are typical and "barometric".

Limiting the standpoint of comment to that of the economic history of the year, a lower level of activity upon the whole is apparent, with, however, some notable exceptions. Perhaps the most pregnant development was the rapid, almost spectacular recovery in agricultural prices which set in about June and, within a few months' time, brought the relative level for these products fully abreast of that which has prevailed in the case of manufactured commodities as compared with pre-war years, redressing an inequality which was responsible for consequences of a far-reaching character. Thus, despite an all-round decline in yields, the year was considerably more profitable for the basic industry of agriculture, the value of production being over \$100 millions higher than in 1923. The immediate effect of this was felt over a large area and in many lines of activity. A less direct result was to maintain and increase the favourable trade balance so necessary to Canadian commercial stability under present conditions; for the fiscal year 1924-25 this favourable balance will exceed \$270 millions. Canadian exchange in turn profited, the dollar being close to par throughout the last six months of the year.

From the broader standpoint also of public finance, the results have been favourable; moreover, the fall in interest rates has effected a considerable saving on public loans refunded during 1924. On the other hand, the lessened volume of the crops, together with lowered freight rates, reduced railway earnings. General employment was also slightly under the level of 1923, and the same held true of bank clearings, which are a fair mirror of general business. The banking situation may be summed up by noting that there was a decline in current loans and an increased investment in securities by the banks. General prices rose, but this was largely due to the movement in agricultural products. In mining a decided gain in metal production was more than off-set by a falling off in coal (the result of labour troubles), and in building materials. One of the bright spots of the year, in its bearing upon the future, was the field of life insurance, where the movement upward which characterized 1923 was maintained. The general outlook improved as the year advanced, especially during the latter half.

TABLE I.

**Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions
in Canada, in 1924, Compared with the
Two Preceding Years.**

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
I. POPULATION :	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Immigration.....No.	90	73	149
Emigration to U.S. ¹ ..No.	47	117	201
Births ².....No.	164	157	147
Deaths ².....No.	69	70	63
Total Population— (Estimated).....No.	8,940	9,083	9,227
II. PRODUCTION :			
1. AGRICULTURE :			
Wheat.....bu.	399,786	474,199	262,097
.....\$	339,419	316,994	320,362
Oats.....bu.	491,239	563,998	405,976
.....\$	185,455	184,857	200,688
Barley.....bu.	71,865	76,998	88,807
.....\$	33,335	32,571	61,760
Total Field Crops.....ac.	57,190	56,445	57,853
.....\$	962,293	899,226	995,236
Live Stock : On farms. \$	681,887	613,260	641,144
Marketed. \$	77,548	82,402	98,637
Butter (creamery)....lbs.	152,501	162,834	182,062
.....\$	53,453	56,873	62,752
Cheese (factory).....lbs.	135,821	151,624	150,245
.....\$	21,824	28,645	24,000
Total Dairy Production \$	197,717	233,629	234,000
2. FURS.....\$	17,438	16,761	15,643
3. FISHERIES :			
Salmon.....\$	13,593	12,534	.....
Cod.....\$	5,377	4,079	5,247
Lobster.....\$	5,956	6,365	4,169
Total Fisheries Product..\$	41,800	42,565	³ 43,000
4. FORESTRY :			
Forestry Operations.....\$	170,850	197,459	.....
Sawmill Products.....\$	114,324	139,894	.....
Pulpmill Products.....\$	84,947	99,073	.....

¹ Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration—considered high by Canadian immigration authorities.

² Registration area, exclusive of Quebec.

³ Preliminary estimate.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
5. MINERALS :	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Metals :			
Gold.....oz.	1,263	1,233	1,516
\$	26,116	25,495	31,346
Silver.....oz.	18,646	18,602	20,244
\$	12,577	12,068	13,519
Lead.....lbs.	93,307	111,234	177,756
\$	5,818	7,986	14,405
Zinc.....lbs.	56,290	60,416	98,789
\$	3,218	3,992	6,267
Nickel.....lbs.	17,597	62,453	69,587
\$	6,158	18,332	19,484
Copper.....lbs.	42,880	86,882	106,351
\$	5,738	12,529	13,851
Non-Metals :			
Coal.....tons	15,157	16,991	13,617
\$	65,518	72,059	54,885
Natural Gas..M. cu. ft.	14,683	15,961	15,122
\$	5,847	5,885	6,178
Asbestos.....tons	164	231	220
\$	5,553	7,523	6,590
Structural Materials and Clay Products..\$	39,535	37,751	33,313
Total Mineral Production.....\$	184,297	214,079	209,516
6. MANUFACTURES :			
Vegetable Products.....\$	537,536	547,674	.....
Animal Products.....\$	371,552	384,086	.....
Textile and Textile Products.....\$	308,560	334,439	.....
Wood and Paper.....\$	489,815	556,025	.....
Iron and Its Products...\$	331,585	465,960	.....
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....\$	70,856	88,199	.....
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....\$	141,288	143,975	....
Chemical and Allied Products.....\$	95,944	111,244	.....
Miscellaneous Industries.\$	135,073	149,562	.....
Total Manufactures.....\$	2,482,209	2,781,165	.....
Total Employees			
Monthly Average..No.	474	526,
Total Salaries and Wages \$	510,431	571,470	.....

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
<i>Significant Items :</i>	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Pig Iron, Production tons	384	881	593
Steel Ingots and Cast-ings, Production tons	486	884	651
Flour, Production...bbls.	17,273	19,060	19,932
Newsprint, Prod'tion tons	1,066	1,262	1,345
Sugar (raw), imports ..lbs.	1,197,609	847,016	828,031
Rubber (crude), imports "	21,076	29,696	32,300
Cotton (raw), imports .lbs.	110,751	112,401	92,911
Petroleum (crude) imports.....gals.	492,383	501,217	560,398
7. CONSTRUCTION :			
Building Permits\$	147,962	133,201	123,731
Contracts Awarded.....\$	331,843	314,254	276,261
III. EXTERNAL TRADE ¹ :			
1. EXPORTS :			
Total (Domestic and Foreign).....\$	753,927	945,296	1,058,763
(a) Component Material Classification :			
Vegetable Products.....\$	317,579	407,760	430,932
Animal Products.....\$	135,799	135,842	140,423
Textiles.....\$	4,586	7,851	8,055
Wood and Paper.....\$	179,926	228,756	273,355
Iron and Its Products...\$	28,312	51,138	66,976
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....\$	27,886	44,358	65,911
Non-Metallic Minerals \$	22,617	27,647	26,776
Chemicals.....\$	9,506	14,047	15,350
Miscellaneous.....\$	14,030	14,053	17,363
(b) Purpose Classification :			
Food.....\$	407,712	484,918	493,751
Clothing.....\$	2,372	3,197	3,723
Industrial Equipment.\$	2,879	3,295	4,276
(c) Degree of Manufacture:			
Raw Materials.....\$	329,371	416,278	453,522
Partly Manufactured...\$	107,228	150,958	175,974
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....\$	303,642	364,216	415,855

¹Fiscal years ended March 31st.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
2. IMPORTS ¹ :	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Total Merchandise.....\$	747,804	802,579	893,367
(a) Component Material Classification :			
Vegetable Products.....\$	172,666	161,670	186,469
Animal Products.....\$	46,646	46,737	45,027
Textiles.....\$	139,997	170,147	173,796
Wood and Paper.....\$	35,791	35,846	40,977
Iron and Its Products...\$	110,210	138,724	173,474
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....\$	29,773	37,493	43,433
Non-Metallic Minerals...\$	137,604	139,989	155,899
Chemicals.....\$	24,630	25,793	26,088
Miscellaneous.....\$	50,486	46,181	48,205
(b) Purpose Classification :			
Food.....\$	125,032	114,257	124,731
Clothing.....\$	19,503	22,255	22,653
Industrial Equipment...\$	29,233	30,369	35,102
(c) Degree of Manufacture :			
Raw Materials.....\$	216,449	228,028	254,023
Partly Manufactured...\$	71,844	77,818	100,278
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....\$	459,512	496,733	539,066
IV. INTERNAL TRADE :			
1. TOTAL WHEAT RECEIPTS at Fort William and Port Arthur.....bu. (Crop years)	190,879	244,915	296,694
2. INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS :			
Cattle.....head	832	812	900
Swine.....head	1,927	2,256	2,914
3. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS, (Jan. 1st)			
Butter.....lbs.	11,630	14,646	16,628
4. LOADED AT STATIONS IN CANADA :			
Agricultural or Vegetable Products.....tons	17,999	21,560	20,981
Animal Products.....tons	1,526	1,640	1,766
Mine Products.....tons	22,092	17,778	16,320
Forest Products.....tons	7,364	13,131	12,499
Manufactures.....tons	13,568	14,854	13,583
Total.....tons	62,549	68,962	65,149

¹Fiscal years ended March 31st.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
V. PRICES :			
1. WHOLESALE PRICES			
INDEXES : (1913 = 100)			
<i>Component Material</i>			
<i>Classification :</i>	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
Vegetable Products.....	148.4	144.2	153.8
Animal Products.....	135.4	134.1	129.4
Textiles.....	174.7	200.9	202.5
Wood and Paper.....	166.4	176.8	165.8
Iron and Its Products....	151.8	168.0	161.0
Non-Ferrous Metal			
Products.....	98.9	96.8	96.3
Non-Metallic Minerals...	188.4	183.8	183.4
Chemicals.....	166.4	164.8	161.8
General Index.....	152.0	153.0	155.2
<i>Purpose Classification :</i>			
Food, Beverages and			
Tobacco.....	146.0	147.6	146.1
Clothing.....	161.9	163.0	156.1
Producers' Equipment....	189.0	186.1	186.4
<i>Classified by Degree of</i>			
<i>Manufacture :</i>			
Raw Materials.....	148.5	142.8	148.5
Manufactured Articles....	155.0	159.1	157.3
2. RETAIL PRICES AND			
COST OF LIVING.....			
	148.8	150.3	147.6
3. SECURITY PRICES :			
Common Stocks, average			
prices.....	81.92	92.37	94.28
4. FREIGHT RATES :			
Railway, per ton mile ¹ ...	136.7	129.1	133.4
Atlantic Shipping rates ² .	.....	122.85	138.22

¹ Index numbers based on 1913, of average freight receipts per ton mile, the variation being due to changes in classes of freight as well as in freight rates.

² 1898-1913 = 100.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION :	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. RAILWAYS :			
Gross Revenues.....\$	440,687	478,338	448,000
Gross Operating Expenses\$	393,927	413,863	385,000
Revenue Freight. . . ton mls	30,368	34,068	30,500
Passengers Carried ... No.	44,384	44,834	42,900
2. ELECTRIC RAILWAYS :			
Gross Revenues.....\$	49,660	50,191	.....
Gross Operating Exp....\$	35,987	36,172	.....
Passengers Carried...No.	738,909	737,282	.....
3. MOTOR VEHICLES :			
Registrations.....No.	514	586	652
4. CANALS :			
Freight..... tons	10,026	11,199	12,869
5. SHIPPING ¹ :			
Reg. Net Tonnage Entered.....	59,080	72,200	76,693
Reg. Net Tonnage Cleared.....	59,112	71,173	75,620
6. TELEGRAPHS :			
Land Messages Sent..No.	15,271	16,150	.....
Revenue.....\$	11,019	11,417	.....
7. TELEPHONES :.....No.	944	1,009	.....
8. POST OFFICE : Revenue \$	26,555	29,262	29,100
Money Orders issued....\$	139,914	143,055	159,855
VII. LABOUR :			
1. EMPLOYMENT INDEXES :	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
(Jan., 1920=100)			
General Index.....	87.9	94.6	92.3
Manufacturing.....	81.6	89.3	85.2
Logging.....	47.2	63.3	64.6
Mining.....	95.1	101.6	100.6
Transportation.....	106.0	108.6	107.3
Construction and Maintenance.....	125.1	131.9	140.8
Trade.....	91.5	92.8	93.3
2. UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS.... P.C.	7.1	4.9	8.6

¹ Fiscal years ended March 31st.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
3. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE			
STATISTICS :	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Applications.....No.	548	589	519
Vacancies.....No.	470	541	412
Placements.....No.	394	463	366
4. WAGES INDEXES :			
(1913=100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	176.8	178.4	179.2
Building Trades.....	162.5	166.4	169.9
Metal Trades.....	173.7	174.0	175.4
Printing Trades.....	192.3	188.9	192.0
Steam Railways.....	155.1	157.4	157.4
Electric Railways.....	184.4	186.2	187.8
Coal Mining.....	197.8	197.8	192.4
Lumbering.....	146.7	170.4	183.2
5. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS :			
Disputes in Existence No.	85	91	73
Employees Affected...No.	(000 omitted) 41	(000 omitted) 33	(000 omitted) 32
Time lost in working days No.	1,975	768	1,771
VIII. FINANCE :			
1. DOMINION ¹ :			
Ordinary Revenue.....\$	381,952	394,615	396,838
Ordinary Expenditures...\$	347,561	332,294	324,813
Total Disbursements....\$	463,652	434,452	369,234
Gross Debt.....\$	2,902,347	2,888,827	2,819,610
Active Assets.....\$	480,211	435,050	401,827
Net Debt.....\$	2,422,136	2,453,777	2,417,783
2. PROVINCIAL :			
Ordinary Revenue.....\$	116,157	117,423	.....
Ordinary Expenditure...\$	112,875	131,299	.....
3. CURRENCY :			
Dominion Notes in Circulation ²\$	240,430	240,862	226,003
Gold Reserve, against Dominion Notes ²	89,939	120,652	107,257
Bank Notes in Circula- tion ²\$	166,466	170,421	166,137

¹ Fiscal year ended March 31st.² Yearly averages ascertained from the monthly reports.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS.	1922	1923	1924
4. CHARTERED BANKS :	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Assets ¹	\$2,638,776	2,643,774	2,701,427
Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserve) ¹	2,364,823	2,436,588	2,685,022
Demand Deposits ¹	\$ 502,781	523,171	511,219
Notice Deposits ¹	\$ 1,191,637	1,197,277	1,198,241
Current Loans ¹	\$ 1,122,256	1,052,141	1,048,118
5. FIRE INSURANCE ² :			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31 \$	7,384,838	7,689,581	.....
Premium Income for Year.	53,059	55,083	.....
6. LIFE INSURANCE :			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31 \$	3,533,769	3,819,506	4,120,236
Premium Income for Year.	115,618	125,842	139,128
IX. GENERAL BUSINESS :			
1. BANK CLEARINGS	\$ 16,260,328	17,317,228	17,012,800
2. BANK DEBITS . . . . .	.....	.....	27,839,260
3. BANKRUPTCIES (Dun.) No.	3,695	3,247	2,474
Liabilities (Dun.)	\$ 78,069	65,810	64,531
4. INCORPORATIONS . . . . .	.....	777,137	666,735
5. STOCK EXCHANGE TRANS- ACTIONS :			
Montreal (No. of shares)	2,911	2,238	2,687
Toronto (No. of shares)	1,215	1,025	908
X. SOCIAL CONDITIONS :			
1. CRIME :			
Convictions, Indictable Offences, adults No.	16	15	.....
Convictions, Non-Indict- able Offences, adults No.	136	137	.....
2. EDUCATION :			
School Enrolment No.	1,950	2,172	.....
Number of Teachers No.	59	60	.....
Total Expenditure	\$ 114,741	121,495	.....
3. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES			
Marriages ³ No.	64	65	66
Divorces No.	.5	.5	.5

¹ Yearly averages ascertained from the monthly reports.

² The statistics for Dominion Fire Insurance Companies follow :

	1922	1923	1924
Amount at risk, Dec. 31st.	\$6,348,637	\$6,713,751	\$7,220,431
Premium Income for year	48,168	50,218	49,837

³ Figures are for registration area. Province of Quebec not included.

TABLE II.
Statistics Illustrating the Economic Trend, Canada,
During 1924.

1. POPULATION, 1924.

Month	Immigration	Emigration to United States ¹	Returned Canadians	Births ²	Deaths ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan....	4,342	15,598	....	12,224	5,853
Feb....	6,106	14,092	....	12,108	5,416
Mar...	13,432	13,474	....	12,870	5,993
Apr....	19,330	17,517	4,087	12,075	5,541
May...	19,494	17,216	4,936	13,005	5,547
June...	14,421	19,177	4,720	12,715	5,105
July...	10,778	7,814	5,127	12,605	4,844
Aug....	12,696	10,154	4,991	12,594	4,709
Sept...	8,495	9,905	3,625	12,211	4,887
Oct....	6,925	10,143	3,480	11,977	5,075
Nov...	5,668	12,321	3,186	11,473	5,013
Dec....	2,765	11,733	3,165	11,719	5,443

¹ Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration ; immigrants from Newfoundland are included from January to June.

² Registration area ; exclusive of Quebec.

2. PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY, 1924.

Month	Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings	Production of Coal	Building Permits	Contracts Awarded
	Long tons	Long tons	000 Short tons	\$000	\$000
Jan....	63,702	41,309	1,537	4,021	6,539
Feb....	60,283	70,953	1,235	3,658	21,249
Mar...	77,290	94,962	1,610	9,163	11,584
Apr....	83,875	104,162	1,009	13,452	30,199
May...	84,987	108,433	726	14,216	32,967
June...	56,963	68,914	729	13,374	26,185
July...	45,480	52,237	738	11,091	23,818
Aug....	23,073	22,736	708	9,464	26,665
Sept...	23,202	18,005	916	14,567	22,506
Oct....	28,626	19,996	1,333	11,533	21,067
Nov...	22,994	22,744	1,569	9,555	24,614
Dec....	22,544	26,239	1,506	6,260	28,868

3. SALIENT STATISTICS OF SIX IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, 1924.

Month	Flour Production	Raw Sugar Imports	Raw Rubber Imports	Raw Cotton Imports	News-print Production	Crude Petroleum Imports
	000 bbls.	000,000 lb	000 lb.	100 lb.	Short tons	000 gals.
Jan.....	1,850	25	3,351	137,978	110,529	39,375
Feb.....	1,811	87	2,257	81,105	112,318	24,551
Mar.....	1,719	107	3,636	81,009	113,192	40,494
Apr.....	1,449	51	3,120	58,706	116,283	29,864
May.....	1,881	96	3,322	54,570	118,500	35,009
June.....	1,413	76	3,089	27,896	108,321	56,564
July.....	1,354	112	1,661	36,276	114,133	47,960
Aug.....	1,426	68	1,881	25,101	114,417	37,231
Sept.....	1,737	56	1,840	43,262	108,100	42,669
Oct.....	2,143	68	2,115	79,196	113,156	38,783
Nov.....	1,708	55	3,020	157,653	111,703	35,355
Dec.....	1,440	30	3,007	146,357	112,342	38,105

4. TRADE STATISTICS, 1924.

Month	Imports	Exports	Cold Storage Stocks		Wheat Receipts, Ft. William & Pt. Arthur
			Eggs	Butter	
	\$000	\$000	000 Doz.	000 Lb.	000 Bu.
Jan....	66,568	70,355	2,260	16,628	12,662
Feb....	62,134	68,332	1,163	12,319	3,874
Mar....	86,954	93,615	904	7,929	2,602
Apr....	60,203	49,518	1,223	4,379	6,442
May....	72,058	105,311	4,867	2,795	15,781
June....	66,396	88,328	10,512	5,844	21,243
July....	72,631	88,221	13,992	16,110	13,083
Aug....	61,970	74,822	16,998	28,429	1,305
Sept....	63,901	82,456	16,200	35,096	7,077
Oct....	68,184	104,316	14,550	36,209	40,891
Nov....	66,250	119,876	9,712	33,718	42,660
Dec....	60,946	125,462	5,933	29,530	20,341

5. TRANSPORTATION, 1924.

Month	Railways				Canal Traffic
	Gross Operating Revenues	Net Operating Revenues	Car Loadings	Freight Carried One Mile	
	\$000	\$000	No. of Cars	000,000 Tons	000 Tons
Jan. . . .	33,331	1,771	46,495	2,474	.....
Feb. . . .	32,543	1,473	51,009	2,482	.....
Mar. . . .	37,303	5,324	57,888	2,666	.....
Apr. . . .	34,665	3,485	52,584	2,267	454
May. . . .	35,708	—434	55,635	1,274	1,730
June. . . .	36,935	2,354	58,378	2,494	1,835
July. . . .	37,013	3,640	50,310	2,054	1,906
Aug. . . .	34,847	4,745	49,800	1,599	1,767
Sept. . . .	36,852	7,513	58,034	2,366	1,700
Oct. . . .	44,354	12,744	70,665	3,626	1,936
Nov. . . .	41,017	10,602	66,558	3,573	1,282
Dec. . . .	36,681	7,771	74,932	2,583	233

6. PRICES, 1924.

Month	General Wholesale Prices	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	Raw Materials	Manufactured Goods	Family Budget ¹
	1913=100	1913=100	1913=100	1913=100	1913=100	\$
Jan.	156.7	143.2	154.4	146.0	159.4	21.23
Feb.	156.8	144.7	155.4	146.6	160.3	21.18
Mar.	154.3	143.5	152.8	143.6	159.7	21.00
Apr.	151.1	141.4	147.3	140.5	155.0	20.58
May.	150.6	142.6	145.7	141.4	152.7	20.24
June.	152.2	143.8	147.4	144.0	153.0	20.22
July.	153.3	148.3	146.4	147.1	154.7	20.30
Aug.	158.1	151.7	150.8	153.0	158.3	20.57
Sept.	153.9	148.8	148.8	149.8	156.7	20.65
Oct.	157.0	153.7	149.4	154.4	159.0	20.67
Nov.	157.7	153.9	150.7	155.9	158.3	20.81
Dec.	160.9	156.8	152.9	159.7	160.1	20.90

¹Weekly cost of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent averaged for sixty cities of Canada.

7. LABOUR, 1924.

Month	Index of Employment ¹	Unemployment in Trade Unions	Employment Office Statistics		Strikes and Lockouts	
			Vacancies	Regular Place-ments	Disputes in Existence	Time Loss in Work- ing days
	(Jan. 1920 = 100)	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	No. omitted
Jan.....	88.7	7.5	33,571	15,237	13	210
Feb.....	90.6	7.8	41,016	13,249	17	197
Mar.....	90.7	6.7	26,104	14,388	13	11
Apr.....	89.3	5.1	35,670	21,088	16	200
May.....	91.8	7.3	33,219	21,569	14	203
June.....	95.2	5.8	27,907	17,343	26	215
July.....	95.9	5.4	26,589	17,646	19	211
Aug.....	94.7	6.5	35,302	27,143	16	206
Sept.....	93.1	5.9	65,709	43,832	9	184
Oct.....	93.9	6.8	40,310	27,729	7	128
Nov.....	93.0	9.7	23,438	15,387	3	5
Dec.....	90.8	11.6	23,233	12,814	3	2

¹ Figures for the first of each month.

8. GENERAL BUSINESS, 1924

Month	Bankrupt- cies	Defaulted Liabilities	Authorized Capital of New Companies	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits
	No.	\$000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000
Jan....	291	4,174	82	1,387	2,178
Feb....	250	5,883	48	1,274	2,187
Mar...	226	4,276	45	1,174	1,974
Apr....	166	8,447	68	1,266	2,029
May...	179	6,332	80	1,432	2,290
June...	147	5,977	45	1,260	2,057
July...	155	2,687	60	1,461	2,323
Aug....	129	1,449	33	1,253	1,967
Sept...	153	1,507	42	1,364	2,198
Oct....	183	2,399	32	1,772	2,963
Nov...	217	2,388	62	1,647	2,848
Dec....	199	1,285	78	1,709	2,825

9. CURRENCY AND BANKING, 1924.

Month	Notes in Hands of Public ¹	Metallic Reserves	Demand Deposits	Notice Deposits	Current Loans	N. Y. Exchange
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000,000	\$000,000	
Jan.	170,100	170,275	516,599	1,184	999	1.0275
Feb.	177,343	167,337	491,709	1,193	988	1.0322
Mar.	181,265	166,877	493,897	1,193	1,007	1.0294
Apr.	173,863	166,155	504,289	1,212	1,005	1.0184
May.	181,397	165,715	479,310	1,205	989	1.0166
June.	180,370	165,044	529,111	1,139	986	1.0141
July.	170,547	163,985	488,549	1,189	973	1.0064
Aug.	179,792	165,311	485,439	1,179	963	1.0011
Sept.	175,312	166,634	497,366	1,177	957	1.0078
Oct.	188,182	192,062	518,772	1,189	981	1.0016
Nov.	189,799	215,379	533,300	1,232	961	Par.
Dec.	177,163	205,145	595,325	1,238	939	1.0034

¹This figure is the sum of the Dominion notes and the bank notes in the hands of the general public as at the end of each month.

²Canadian dollars required to purchase one U.S. dollar; average of monthly high and monthly low.

10. INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION, 1924.

Month	Index of 31 Industrial Stocks.	Index of Bond Prices	Shares Sold on Montreal Exchange.	Call Loans in Canada.	Bank Holdings of Bonds and Stock	Interest Rates, New York. Call Loans ³	Interest Rate New York. ⁴
	(1913=100)	(1913=100)	No.	\$000	\$000,000		
Jan.	125.2	104.5	347,709	107,114	435	4.55	4.88
Feb.	127.2	103.7	294,207	111,468	465	4.50	4.78
Mar. ...	125.9	103.6	223,219	104,230	470	4.00	4.59
Apr.	120.7	103.7	167,849	108,979	484	4.44	4.63
May. ...	119.9	103.7	166,466	101,563	495	3.63	4.23
June. ...	119.8	103.9	141,977	102,335	510	2.25	3.91
July. ...	120.3	104.2	137,687	100,175	507	2.10	3.53
Aug. ...	123.1	104.7	182,538	103,077	512	2.00	3.25
Sept. ...	125.3	104.9	169,733	105,565	565	2.13	3.13
Oct. ...	123.5	104.2	269,890	113,186	554	2.45	3.13
Nov. ...	125.2	105.1	307,917	122,537	497	2.60	3.25
Dec. ...	128.2	105.0	277,411	128,198	536	3.38	3.56

³Average rate for the month.

⁴Commercial paper, 4-6 months; average for the month.

BANKING AND FINANCE IN CANADA

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

Canadian Banks. Financial Conditions and Banking Policy. The Banking situation in Canada during 1924 continued to face disturbing factors, but on the whole there was evidence of a fair recovery of financial and business activity, although at times the positive evidences of progress were disappointingly slow in revealing themselves. One factor of a negative character throughout the whole year was the Home Bank with its revelations and the disquieting personal element of directors and officials on trial. The appointment of an Inspector-General of Banks, served to strengthen, if not entirely to restore, public confidence. As a result, savings deposits gradually began to build up once more. Several bank mergers, carried on in a most orderly manner, helped to reassure the public that the weak spots in the banking sphere had been eliminated.

The acceptance of the Dawes Plan by the London Conference, and the success of the German Loan, together with the triumph of stabilizing elements in the general elections in England and the United States, were international influences of a helpful nature. The Canadian banks, on the other hand, were again forced to pile up surplus liquid resources for which there was no demand for commercial purposes, and "investments" rose over \$200,000,000 since the peak of business activity in 1920 with commercial loans falling over \$500,000,000 in a period of a little over four years. The Canadian West moved forward somewhat, in the after-effects of a large crop in 1923, and a fair one in 1924, but higher prices for crops came in to improve the latter situation and a paying off of banking indebtedness and a cleaning up of mortgages gathered momentum. The bankers, at the annual meetings of shareholders, became even more insistent on the heavy burden of taxation levied, country-large, as well as on their own institutions, and urged, more strongly than ever, a cutting down of National expenditures, and a speeding-up of immigration. Failures during the year showed a more favourable record, and Canadian funds in New York passed par. A first step was taken towards reducing taxation at Ottawa by the reduction of the Sales Tax from 6 to 5 per cent., and, on paper at least, the "Budget was balanced".

At the close of the year the tone of bank presidents in addresses to their shareholders was conservatively hopeful. Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President of the Bank of Montreal, declared that, "a gradual improvement in the trade situation is occurring", and in his concluding words held out "confidence and encouragement" in the future. Sir Herbert Holt, head of the Royal Bank, stated: "I

have never been more optimistic in regard to the possibilities of this country than I am to-day", while Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, declared that "we shall, nevertheless find, upon a fair review, much cause for encouragement and for renewed hope and confidence in the future".

Bank Affairs at Ottawa. A fairly lengthy investigation into the causes lying behind the failure of the Home Bank was conducted by the Commission under Mr. Justice H. A. McKeown, appointed by the Government. Evidence showed that as far back as Jan., 1916, three Western directors of the Bank, T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy and John Persse, had made representations to the Government that the condition of the bank was unsatisfactory. As a result, Sir Thomas White had correspondence with the management and finally received a report from Z. A. Lash, K.C., that reassured him for the most part. Sir Henry Drayton, who succeeded Sir Thomas as Minister of Finance, stated that the bank had never asked him for assistance, but that the Banque Nationale of Quebec had, and an advance of \$8,200,000 had been made to it, in order to prevent its failing. On going out of office Sir Henry had called the attention of his successor, Hon. W. S. Fielding, to the condition of the Home Bank, and Mr. Fielding had expressed "horror" with regard to the loan to the Banque Nationale. Sir Henry had replied that he probably would have to take a similar course in the case of the Home Bank.

The report and evidence taken before the Commission were considered by a sub-committee of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, and this sub-committee reported that the evidence brought out established clearly that the depositors had no legal claim for compensation by the country. They added, however, a suggestion that, in view of the facts—first, that representations had been made to the Department of Finance in 1916 and 1918 as to the unsoundness of the bank's condition; second, that if an effective audit had been made at the time in accordance with the provisions of the Bank Act, it would have resulted in immediate liquidation of the bank or amalgamation with another stronger bank, with no loss to depositors; and, third, that the reason given by the Minister of Finance at the time (Sir Thomas White) for not making an enquiry into the condition of the Home Bank by special officials, was that he thought it necessary to avoid a financial crisis in war-time—the depositors had a moral claim for compensation by the country. The Committee on Banking and Commerce accepted this conclusion, and reported it to the House, and this, in turn, was accepted and bore fruit in a proposal that came from the Government during the 1925 Session, and, after an amendment by the Senate, was carried into effect. (See Federal Section.)

During the hearings by the Banking and Commerce Committee a number of amendments to the Bank Act were submitted, but de-

feated, either in Committee or afterwards in the House, when brought up, among these being the following:

“That the circulation privilege of banks should be limited to 50 per cent. of the amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital; that the printing and issuing of bank notes should be under the control of the Department of Finance, instead of under the control of the Canadian Bankers' Association; that deposits in the bank be limited to six times the paid-up capital; that loans to any person or corporation be limited to 10 per cent. of the paid-up capital and reserves; that the establishment of banks with \$50,000 authorized capital be authorized; that the redemption of a failed bank's notes be met by the solvent banks, and that there be no indemnity to the solvent banks in such case unless and until all creditors of the insolvent bank were paid in full; that the holders of fully paid up shares in the case of impairment of capital should be under obligation, if required, to restore the lost capital.”

The main purpose of the hearings of the Committee, however, was to develop further safeguards for depositors and to prevent, if possible, further disastrous bank failures. Under ordinary circumstances, the regular decennial revision of the Bank Act that had taken place in the previous Session of 1923 would have served, without considering further changes in the Session immediately following. Indeed, about the beginning of the 1924 Session, a publication was distributed among the members—sent out under the authority of the Canadian Bankers' Association—suggesting that the provisions that were made in 1923 should be considered as adequate, and that time should be given to try these out before further changes were made in the Act. The Committee, however, went ahead, and under the chairmanship, first, of Hon. Walter Mitchell, and, later, of Mr. Thomas Vien, heard a number of outside witnesses, who dealt with the question of the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, such as John S. Williams, for seven years Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, and John W. Cole, Chief National Bank Examiner of the United States. Other witnesses were: C. E. Neill, acting President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and H. T. Ross, Secretary; Sir William Stavert, of Montreal; Dr. H. M. Tory, of Edmonton; George Edwards, Toronto, chartered accountant; J. C. Saunders, Deputy Minister of Finance, and G. D. Finlayson, Ottawa, Superintendent of Insurance.

Inspector-General of Banks. The final result of the deliberations of the Committee, and of action by Parliament, was the recognition, to some extent at least, of the principle of Government inspection of banks in Canada, and the appointment of an Inspector-General of Banks, in the person of C. S. Tompkins, formerly an inspector of the Royal Bank of Canada. The adoption of such a policy by the Government had been intimated by the Acting Minister of Finance, Hon. J. A. Robb, on May 27, in a statement that the Government had concluded that some form of Government inspection of banks was necessary. Draft proposals were submitted later by Mr. Robb to the Committee, and in July were finally passed by

Parliament. The new plan called for the appointment by the Governor-in-Council of an Inspector-General of Banks at a substantial salary, and with an adequate force to assist him. The new official, either directly or through his staff, is required to examine each bank at least once a year, and thus satisfy himself that it is in a sound financial condition. He is given authority to have access to all accounts, documents and securities, and has power to examine bank officers under oath, and must report his findings to the Minister. Special reports of bank auditors to directors (provided for in the 1923 revision) must be submitted also to the Minister of Finance and be available for the Inspector-General. Another clause in the Act enables the Minister to request the Bankers' Association to appoint a curator for a bank that he believes insolvent, without waiting, as at present, until the bank should suspend payment. In order that the public may not conclude, as it was contended on many occasions by those opposing the system of Government inspection of banks, that they would, that a Government inspection meant a Government guarantee as to the soundness of a bank, a clause was inserted which declares that the Government must not "incur any liability whatsoever to any depositor, creditor, or shareholder of any bank, or to any other person, for any damages, payment, compensation, or indemnity which he may suffer or claim by reason of this section, or anything contained therein, or by reason of anything done or omitted to be done, etc., etc."

Home Bank Developments. The first incident in connection with Home Bank proceedings during 1924 was a summons issued on Jan. 13 to shareholders of the Home Bank, numbering some 1,800, to show cause, on or before Feb. 13, why they should not pay up the amounts unpaid on their shares, and also double the amount in addition, known as the "double liability". At once measures were taken to contest the legality of the demand. At this time a number of associations of depositors of the bank were being formed in various centres, for the purpose of providing an influential body that might prevail upon the Government at Ottawa to provide indemnities for losses in whole or in part. When the case against the shareholders came up, G. T. Clarkson, the liquidator, on a motion that came before the Master of the Supreme Court, declared that the liabilities of the Home Bank at the date of its suspension of payment, on Aug. 17, 1923, were not less than \$18,286,978, and that losses of \$4,400,000 were sufficient to wipe out the capital and reserves of \$2,595,734 and to leave a deficit of not less than \$1,800,000 in the sufficiency of the assets of the bank to meet its liabilities. The liquidator declared that a number of shareholders would not be able to pay up the double liability, and that the sums that could be recovered from the double liability would fall very short of the amount required to pay the liabilities of the bank. The statement filed by the liquidator

set forth losses of \$4,438,000, with additional losses estimated at \$452,575 at various branches. Among these were the following: Arnprior Cabinet Co., loss of \$115,000 out of loan of \$120,410; Canadian Shoe Co., \$475,000 out of loan of \$577,588; Estate of J. C. Mason, \$15,000 out of \$33,132; W. G. Mitchell & Co., \$300,000 out of \$399,000; A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., \$200,000 out of \$266,086; Howe Sound Pulp & Paper Co., \$500,000 out of \$980,000; British Dominions Holding & Investment Co., Montreal, \$950,000 out of \$1,428,811; H. J. Daly, \$50,000 out of \$84,759; Head Office staff loans, \$70,000 out of \$100,595. Among security losses were \$50,000 on preferred stock of Murray-Kay, Limited; \$40,000 on preferred stock of Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee, and \$25,000 on preferred stock James A. Ogilvy, Limited, Montreal. Among bad debts was \$40,000 for Herdman & Co., stock brokers, Montreal.

The first intimation of an official nature as to what the depositors were likely to receive came in a statement from I. E. Weldon, associate liquidator, to the Ottawa depositors, that they would receive only 37 to 40 per cent. A form of petition to the Government was drawn up, asking for an indemnity and read as follows:

"Your undersigned petitioners, in view of the losses suffered by Home Bank depositors, would humbly pray that the depositors of the said bank be indemnified for the following, among other reasons:

"First, the unstable financial condition of the bank was known to the Dominion Finance Department for many years;

"Second, that no adequate action was taken to safeguard the depositors;

"Third, that the charter was renewed just preceding the date of its suspension;

"Fourth, that as the bank started as a savings institution, a large percentage of the depositors are wage-earners and unable to stand the financial loss;

"Fifth, that public confidence in banks has been shaken, and the granting of our petition would restore public confidence."

A decision, rendered by the Master of the Supreme Court on Mar. 5, called upon shareholders who had not filed defences to pay the double liability on May 1. At once a number of shareholders filed their defences.

Meanwhile the appeal of the Province against a decision of the Ontario Appellate Court, granting to the accused directors the right to a speedy trial before the County Court Judge, in place of trial by judge and jury, as the Government decided, had come before the Privy Council, and had finally been decided again in favour of the accused, who elected to be tried before Judge Coatsworth, County Court Judge.

Before the trials took place the liquidators issued a writ against President H. J. Daly, and the Directors, Messrs. Gough, Wood, Russill, Stewart, Haney, Barnard, and Clarence F. Smith, claiming the sum of \$5,000,000 as damage for losses sustained

by the Home Bank of Canada, its creditors and shareholders, "by reason of the misconduct, *malfeasance* and negligence of the defendants in the performance of their duties as directors and officers of the bank".

Three months before the trial was to open, on Sept. 9, the death took place of the President, H. J. Daly, after an illness of over a year and a half, from an infection of the stomach. He had been confined to his bed two weeks prior to his death.

During the trial conspiracy charges were laid against M. J. Haney and six other directors of the bank: Messrs. Gough, Barnard, Stewart, Smith, Russill and Wood, charging that they had, between Jan. 15 and Aug. 23, conspired with the Masons and H. J. Daly, and other persons unknown, by deceit or falsehood, or other fraudulent means, to defraud the shareholders and depositors of the bank, contrary to the Criminal Code.

Home Bank Trials. The trials of the officials opened on Sept. 9, before Judge Coatsworth, with Ocean G. Smith, former Chief Accountant, the first to be arraigned. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., appeared as Crown Prosecutor in all the cases. There was an imposing array of legal men. McGregor Young, K.C., was associated with Mr. McCarthy, and H. J. Scott, K.C., represented the Federal Government. Appearing for the defence were N. W. Rowell, W. N. Tilley, I. F. Hellmuth, G. H. Kilmer, D. T. Simons, R. H. Greer, R. T. Parmenter, Gordon Waldron, T. F. Hughes, R. S. Robertson.

In opening the case for the Crown, Mr. McCarthy claimed that \$6,000,000 of Home Bank deposits was loaned to companies in which directors of the bank were interested; that \$433,000, described in reports as bank buildings, was really not buildings at all, but automobiles, etc., and that of the \$27,000,000 assets reported in the statement to the Government, \$10,000,000 was worthless, in the opinion of the Crown, and only \$17,000,000 was left to meet liabilities of \$25,000,000.

During the course of the proceedings, evidence was given to show that, although claims against the late J. C. Mason, former General Manager of the Bank, amounted to about \$420,000, of which \$400,000 was owing to the Home Bank, not more than \$2,000 or \$3,000 would be available for creditors. John Kennedy, Assistant Manager of the Toronto branch, complained of being "fired" in 1916 by Colonel Mason, because he refused to sign the bank's statement, which he considered incorrect. Major Albert E. Nash, accountant, declared that dividends had been paid from capital and deposits, instead of from profits; that, in 1923, instead of net profits of \$232,539, as shown, there was actually a loss of \$41,817; that the loss in 1922 was \$156,261, and the difference between the actual and book values of securities held by the bank was set forth as \$2,602,000; that there was a loss in loans and overdrafts of \$1,315,000.

Ocean G. Smith, who was called in his own defence, declared that he believed up to the time of the failure of the bank that the Rest Account of \$550,000 was intact, and that loans and credits never passed through his department, but that his duties were of a routine nature, and that he had accepted the returns in the honest belief that they were true and represented the real state of the bank's affairs.

In addressing the court, Mr. McCarthy made a list of fourteen points in which he alleged the statements of the bank had been false. Among other incidents during the various trials was a statement of Sidney F. Stephens, one of the bank's inspectors, that he had been stopped from making an inspection of the liabilities in the Toronto branch by the late General Manager. Major Nash gave evidence in regard to loans to directors and their companies; personal loans to directors of \$276,244; loans to companies in which they were interested, \$3,257,477; loans guaranteed by directors, \$191,169; securities of companies in which directors were interested, \$2,583,665, and the company controlled by the Home Bank—the Canada Property Company—\$1,794,272; a total of \$8,082,829. Among loans to directors was one, in 1919, to M. J. Haney, of \$206,651; to C. A. Barnard, in 1920, of \$145,555; to H. J. Daly, \$61,982; to Lieut.-Col. Clarence F. Smith, \$94,348, and to R. P. Gough, in 1919, \$39,273.

One of the witnesses at the trials was W. N. Machaffie, former assistant to President Haney. He had addressed a draft letter to the Minister of Finance in 1918, but sent it, instead, to Mr. Haney, complaining of conditions at the bank. He had afterwards written to Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, and the day following was dismissed by Mr. Haney. In the draft letter he charged that Mr. Haney's policy was to endeavour to rehabilitate the bank by a series of speculative ventures, chiefly in steamship activities, and that the bank was loaning large sums of money and was to receive but a moiety of the expected profits. Two letters were referred to, written on May 13, 1918, one by H. J. Daly and the other by R. P. Gough, Director, who was on trial, to Mr. Haney, then President, in which the latter was accused of making large loans without knowledge of the directors. Mr. Daly, in the letter, referred to the bank on that date as being in a "precarious" position, and urged the turning of all available securities into cash at once.

Major A. E. Nash, at the trial of Mr. Gough, testified that on May 31, 1923, H. J. Daly was indebted, or, in some form obligated, to the bank to the extent of \$1,359,880, consisting of loans to him direct, or guaranteed by him, or loans to companies or corporations in which he was interested. A feature of Mr. Gough's trial was an investigation of a deposit of \$1,000,000 made by the Canadian National Railways on May 26, or 27, 1923, and its withdrawal on June 4 or 5. The Crown contended that the purpose of the loan was to pad the bank's statement at the end of the month (May). Mr. Gough went on the stand in his own defence, and

was a witness for over one week. He declared a "bombshell" had been dropped at the Board meeting of Aug. 7, 1923, when A. E. Calvert, acting General Manager, presented to the Directors the report which finally resulted in the suspension of the Bank.

Convictions and Sentences. The trials dragged themselves on, and by the end of the year the case of R. P. Gough had not been concluded. It was well on in January, 1925, before the final court session was ended, when the results announced at different times by Judge Coatsworth showed convictions of two officials and six directors. The sentences imposed were as follows:

- Ocean G. Smith**, Chief Accountant.—Guilty on three counts of negligence in connection with making and sending of the monthly statements of May and June, 1923, and the Annual Statement for 1923 to the Department of Finance of the Dominion Government. Free, on suspended sentence.
- Sydney H. Jones**, Auditor—Guilty of negligence. Sentenced to four months in the Ontario Reformatory, with a further indeterminate period thereafter of four months.
- Lieut.-Col. Clarence F. Smith**, Montreal, Director—Guilty of negligence. Sentenced to Ontario Reformatory for six months, with a further indeterminate period of six months.
- C. A. Barnard, K.C.**, Montreal, Director—Guilty on all three charges of making a wilfully false or deceptive statement; unlawfully using a false or deceptive statement, and negligently signing, approving, or concurring in an account containing false or deceptive statements. Sentenced to eighteen months in the Ontario Reformatory, with a further indeterminate period of six months, less one day.
- J. F. M. Stewart**, Toronto, Director—One count. Four months and four months indeterminate.
- R. P. Gough**, Toronto, Vice-President—Convicted on six counts and sentenced to the Ontario Reformatory for one year, plus one year less one day, indeterminate.
- S. Casey Wood, K.C.** Toronto, Director—Two counts. Six months and six months indeterminate.
- F. J. B. Russell**, Toronto, Director—One count. Sentence suspended.

Quashing of Bank Convictions in 1925. Appeals were taken against the convictions of Judge Coatsworth to the First Divisional Court of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and the result was a quashing of the convictions at the end of June, 1925, against the six directors who had entered appeals, the judgment being supported by Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, Mr. Justice Hodgins, and Mr. Justice Smith, forming a majority of the Court. It was intimated at once that the Court judgment might end the prosecution of the directors, and a short time afterwards the Attorney-General of Ontario, W. F. Nickle, K.C., declared that the Government had decided that it was useless to carry the case to a higher court. The charges of conspiracy, in which M. J. Haney was included with the other directors, were dropped at the same time. No decision, however, had been announced up to early in July, 1925, by the liquidators insofar as the civil suit for \$5,000,000 damages was concerned.

The judgments presented by the Divisional Court indicated that while the Court agreed that the statements issued by the bank were

false, they felt that the directors themselves had no knowledge as to the falsity, but had depended upon the management of the bank. In the case of Mr. Gough, Chief Justice Mulock held that he had not made any improper use of the bank's funds for the benefit of himself or any other person or corporation in which he was interested, nor was there anything to justify any charge of dishonourable or improper conduct, and, although misled by the President and management, he was not guilty of negligence. In regard to Clarence F. Smith, Mr. Justice Smith declared that "the evidence establishes the complete absence of any dishonesty on the part of the accused in his dealings with the bank. He had no knowledge that would enable him to detect any error, and had confidence in all these officers, who were representing, to him and others present, the correctness of these documents". In the case of Casey Wood, Mr. Justice Smith held that it was not easy to determine the exact principles that the learned county judge had invoked, in arriving at his conclusions as to the guilty negligence of the accused. He went on to state that "Mr. Wood did just as an ordinarily prudent business man would have done. The true situation was misrepresented to him to induce him to become a director, and he accepted the position in good faith".

Dealing with the case of Mr. Barnard, Mr. Justice Hodgins covered the duties of directors as follows:

"The utmost that can be demanded from directors is that they shall not be ignorant because of their wilfully shutting their eyes to the facts before them. The popular conception of a bank director's position centres round the word chosen to describe them. It is a complete *misnomer*, and the sooner it is altered the better. He does not and cannot direct, as the word is usually understood. The idea that a dozen men can each be and act as general manager to conduct affairs of the bank is absurd," says the judgment.

"It is not even argued that each director is required to make a separate inquisition, on the theory that more than they can depend on the officers of the bank. That would completely disorganize its business, and no business organization can be carried on on the principle of distrust.

"There is no evidence that the accused made or took part in the making of the statement. He was not at the Board meeting when it was adopted, but in Montreal. It is not shown that he used the statement with intent to mislead any person, therefore, his conviction is bad. And there is no evidence that the accused signed or prepared the statement."

Without taking into consideration the going into
Bank effect of the merger of the Bank of Hamilton with the
Mergers Canadian Bank of Commerce, on Jan. 1, 1924, the year
During was marked with three distinct merger arrangements.
1924. The first of these was the absorption of La Banque
 Nationale by La Banque d'Hochelaga, announced in
 January. The immediate cause of this amalgamation was financial troubles which faced La Banque Nationale, particularly on account of loans amounting to some \$5,000,000 made to an indus-

trial firm, Le Machine Agricole, at Montmagny, Que., which had developed during the War, but was not operated at a profit afterwards. In addition to this, an almost equal amount was out elsewhere as "frozen" assets, and could not be realized on, except after long delays. The Quebec Government came to the rescue and made the merger possible by placing bonds to the extent of \$15,000,000 at the disposal of La Banque d'Hochelaga, upon which it was permitted to realize if occasion should arise, the bank paying interest to the Government for the bonds that it should use. A good deal of criticism developed over the help given by the Province on the ground that it was excessive and that the Province had no authority to go to the assistance of private institutions, even if they were banks. The transaction was defended vigorously, however, by members of the Government, on the ground that had this step not been taken a financial disaster inevitably would have occurred. The Paid-up Capital of the new institution was fixed at \$5,500,000 with a Rest of \$4,000,000. Early in 1925 the new bank, resulting from the merger, became known as "La Banque Canadienne Nationale".*

Standard-Sterling. In September the Sterling Bank and the Standard Bank of Canada announced that they had reached an agreement for an amalgamation of the two institutions. It was not suggested that financial difficulties had forced this action, but that it had been decided that it was advisable for the two smaller banks to come together and thus save overhead expenses at a time when it was impossible for banks to lend their money at the usual rate of interest. Both banks were considered to be in sound financial position at the time. Dealing with the situation, A. B. Barker, Manager of the Toronto Clearing House, referred to the difficulty under present conditions in banks keeping their funds profitably employed, with the result that if overhead expenses could not readily be reduced net earnings must fall off. "The bank with a wide field is, under these conditions, in a better position to employ its funds than a smaller institution with its comparatively restricted outlet. By amalgamating with the Standard, therefore, the Sterling shareholders get the benefit of this wider field for their funds and overhead expenses reduced, as the supervision of the business of the two banks can be handled in one head office, instead of two."

The conditions for the merger of these banks, as announced, were that two shares of Standard Bank stock would be given for three shares of Sterling; A. F. White would be President of the amalgamated banks; G. T. Somers, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Thomas H. Wood, Vice-President, with an equal number of directors of the Sterling Bank added to the other Board. An interesting feature of the amalgamation was to be the appointment of N. L. McLeod, General Manager of the Standard, and A. H. Walker, General Manager of the Sterling, as joint general mana-

* NOTE.—For further particulars see Quebec, Section, page 307.

gers. The Standard, at the time, had 163 branches, of which 116 were in Ontario, 22 in Alberta, 16 in Saskatchewan, 6 in Manitoba, and 1 each in Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The Sterling Bank had 77 branches, of which 64 were in Ontario, 8 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan, and 1 in Quebec. Savings deposits, according to the last statement, as of July 31, 1924, were \$33,667,000 for the Standard, and \$8,878,396 for the Sterling. The Standard had \$4,000,000 Capital and \$2,750,000 Rest Account, while the Sterling had \$1,225,000 Capital and \$500,000 Rest. The Standard Bank was founded in 1873, and in 1909 acquired the business of the Western Bank of Canada. The Sterling Bank was founded in 1905. In a statement issued by the Standard Bank to its shareholders, among the advantages accruing from the merger were to be "largely increased resources available for profitable employment; increased earnings through a reduction in costs of overhead and management, and the strengthening of our branch system in parts of the Province of Ontario that we were not previously able to serve". The terms of the merger were afterwards ratified by the shareholders of both banks, Nov. 17. Dealing with the merger, *The Globe*, Toronto, stated that "the latest bank amalgamation is, fortunately, not an emergency measure designed to forestall another disaster. They both, the Standard and the Sterling, are in excellent condition. It is probably true that there are economic forces making for banking concentration which are too powerful to be resisted by the smaller concerns". The paper also pointed out that the amalgamation was the twenty-fourth in Canada since 1900.

Molsons' Merger with Montreal. At the end of October another merger was announced, when the Bank of Montreal arranged to take over the Molsons Bank, one of the oldest banking institutions in Canada, whose charter was first issued in 1855. The terms provided for the Bank of Montreal giving two shares of its own stock for three of the Molsons and a bonus of \$10 for every share of Molsons. This reduced the list of Canadian chartered banks to 12, compared with 18 at the beginning of 1922. The Molsons Bank had an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 was paid-up, and a reserve fund of \$5,000,000. The Bank of Montreal had Paid-up Capital of \$27,250,000, with a Rest Fund of an equal amount. The merger went into effect early in 1925.

This last merger, following so closely on the others, created very little opposing comment in the press, and was generally viewed as the simplest method of avoiding any serious difficulty that otherwise might have arisen. Regret was expressed generally at the passing of a bank that had been identified for nearly seventy years with the one family name, and which had had so honourable a record. *The Gazette*, Montreal, maintained that "monopoly" was not involved in such an amalgamation, and could not be under the Canadian system of government. "A few strong banks are much to be preferred over many weak ones, and, if any doubt this statement,

let them look at the unit bank system in the United States, and the long trail of disasters which have followed thereupon." *The Financial Post*, Toronto, remarked, on the other hand, that "the Progressives and Labourites will point to this as another evidence of the concentration of banking resources, and there is sure to be another strong demand for control; there is no use shutting one's eyes to this fact". The *Manitoba Free Press*, after referring to the shaking of public confidence in the banks by "disclosures of reckless loans and extension of credit by the management of certain banks", declared that it was the smaller banks that had suffered chiefly, as the people showed a preference for the stronger banks, thinking they afforded better security. It urged that the smaller banks should regain their old position, "bringing a counter movement of decentralization".

This last merger brought the total since Confederation to 28, of which the Bank of Commerce absorbed 6 other banks, and the Bank of Montreal the same number, while the Royal Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia each took over 4 other institutions. The absorption by the Royal Bank of the Union Bank of Canada in 1925 raised its total to 5.

Canadian Bankers' Association. This organization, formed of the leading executives of the chartered banks, does not appear in the public view to any great extent, but functions quietly and effectively in connection with the banks, and in the substantial aid that it affords the Canadian Government and many other government bodies, as well as business associations, in connection with their policies. At the Annual Meeting held in Toronto on Nov. 13, 1924, the President, Sir John Aird, reviewed the legislation that had resulted at Ottawa, mainly as a result of the Home Bank failure, which event, by the way, he characterized as "directly due to reckless and incompetent management, or worse". Dealing with the appointment of an Inspector-General of Banks, he declared that "as the legislation is largely the outcome of a popular demand, given a capable Inspector-General (and we have the assurance of the General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada that the gentleman recently appointed is well qualified for the position), one result should be that the public will have increased confidence in the banks and in their published statements which are issued from time to time".

Dealing with taxation, the President stated that "the problem of taxation, as far as banks are concerned, is one of increasing complexity. Not only is there special taxation of banks by the Dominion Government and provincial governments, but there are special taxes assessed on banks by cities and municipalities, and the weight of this latter taxation is increasing. The steadily diminishing ratio of profits in recent years, which banks show in relation to assets actively employed, is in no small measure due to the greatly increased aggregate of taxation". The President comment-

ed favourably on the amendment to the Income Act during 1924 whereby arrears of taxes cease to have priority over bank loans, except those that were made after notice of unpaid Income taxes. He declared also that it was opportune for the banks to increase and perfect the security which they held as collateral to advances. "One of the outcomes of the experiences in banking and finance in this country in the past two or three years," he said, "has been the recognition by the public that the security accepted by the banks in some instances at least has not been of the character it should have been, and that the banks should not be called upon, in view of the moderate margin of profit there is for them in loaning transactions, to take any hazard whatever in connection therewith."

The Chairman of the Committee on Education, Mr. A. E. Phipps, Imperial Bank, reported that in the ten years since courses of instruction had been started in connection with Queen's University and the Shaw Schools, 649 bank officers had completed the Associates' Course, 266 of them with honours, while 286 had completed the Fellows' Course, 82 of them with honours. In 1924 there had been 91 Associates, 20 with honours, and 37 Fellows, 6 with honours. In the Associates' Course on Nov. 1, 1924, there were enrolled 228 students, and 154 in the Fellows' course. Reporting late for the Minor Profits Committee, Mr. Phipps referred to an enquiry conducted by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in which it was found that in one of its important branches the domestic collection department was operated at a loss, as on 41,246 items handled by the branch in 12 months the return received amounted to only 10¼ cents per item, whereas the cost was 30 cents.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. Presidents, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.; Sir George Burn, E. L. Pease; President, Sir John Aird (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, C. E. Neill, E. C. Pratt, A. E. Phipps, Beaudry Leman; Executive Council, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, J. A. McLeod, John R. Lamb, Tancrede Bienvenu, J. W. Hamilton, C. A. Bogert, N. L. McLeod, A. H. Walker, and H. O. Powell; Auditor, G. T. Clarkson, C.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross, together with the President and Vice-Presidents.

Chairmen of Committees: Editing, H. V. F. Jones; Minor Profits, A. E. Phipps; Branch Banks, Sir John Aird; Education, J. R. Lamb.

Financial Statements of Banks. The financial statements of the banks for the year 1924 showed net profits well maintained, with a few increases and a few decreases. It was considered that the managements of the banks had done well in view of the difficulty of finding commercial employment for their surplus money. In the list presented below, showing net profits and dividends paid by the various banks for the years 1923 and 1924, it will be seen

that the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with the addition of the Bank of Hamilton, showed increased profits, as did also the Dominion Bank, the Bank of Hochelaga (with La Banque Nationale), the Bank of Nova Scotia, and Weyburn Securities:

Banks	1923		1924	
	Net Profits	Divs. Paid	Net Profits	Divs. Paid
Commerce	\$2,913,419	\$1,950,000	\$3,424,722	\$2,550,000
Dominion	1,129,369	780,000	1,144,082	780,000
Hochelaga	600,122	400,000	737,083	475,000
Imperial	1,141,600	910,000	1,107,890	910,000
Montreal	4,496,417	3,815,000	4,454,504	3,815,000
Nova Scotia	2,104,532	1,600,000	2,110,028	1,600,000
Provincial	583,696a	270,000	403,330	270,000
Royal	3,909,316	2,448,000	3,878,976	2,448,000
Standard	728,074	560,000	695,095	520,000
Toronto	984,670	600,000	968,204	600,000
Union	1,033,432	720,000	911,942	640,000
Weyburn Sec	40,270	31,474	46,601	26,228

The statements of the chartered banks submitted to the Dominion Government during 1924 showed a gain in Savings Deposits up to May, then a decline to September, and a gain thereafter to the end of the year, the total at the end of December being \$1,237,611,-267, as compared with \$1,180,037,130 at the end of 1923. Current loans showed a tendency to decline slowly, with the exception of the months of March and April, and ended the year \$73,000,000 below the total on Dec. 31, 1923. Call loans in Canada showed increases towards the end of the year, and were well above the figures of the previous year. The following table shows the relation of current loans to deposits for the years 1923 and 1924, month by month, and call loans in Canada, month by month, for the past four years:

Relations of Savings Deposits to Current Loans

	1924		1923	
	Sav. Deposits	Curr. Loans	Sav. Deposits	Curr. Loans
January	\$1,184,461,830	\$999,377,600	\$1,195,351,710	\$1,038,396,145
February	1,192,561,512	987,896,983	1,211,343,461	1,039,993,234
March	1,192,589,899	1,005,913,916	1,218,295,721	1,058,236,482
April	1,211,504,684	1,005,425,951	1,227,253,431	1,087,969,788
May	1,204,816,866	989,305,863	1,231,001,480	1,083,067,185
June	1,189,018,091	986,366,366	1,214,245,872	1,065,854,729
July	1,189,156,166	973,413,984	1,200,052,356	1,048,598,084
August	1,178,860,058	963,347,506	1,189,988,876	1,046,295,745
September	1,177,428,453	956,744,582	1,178,703,505	1,056,230,792
October	1,189,086,750	981,111,418	1,141,136,278	1,066,859,326
November	1,231,861,390	961,349,103	1,179,914,963	1,022,475,716
December	1,237,611,267	938,711,730	1,180,037,130	1,011,612,518

Call Loans in Canada

	1924	1923	1922	1921
	January	\$107,113,769	\$90,025,233	\$102,630,461	$112,474,318
February	111,467,549	88,513,509	100,379,637	112,680,497
March	104,230,641	89,467,552	103,638,801	113,818,308
April	108,979,049	94,621,385	102,005,932	110,289,586
May	101,562,621	94,350,470	101,239,898	111,251,183
June	102,335,491	96,698,528	99,804,892	110,775,140
July	100,175,306	95,701,912	96,770,236	107,552,690
August	103,076,794	98,123,000	99,939,844	106,115,117
September	105,564,807	96,919,263	106,982,838	106,729,270
October	113,185,752	116,220,141	105,083,013	105,362,186
November	122,537,415	110,928,603	98,984,090	104,392,115
December	128,198,184	115,527,321	98,383,580	113,071,089

(a) 17 Months.

Bank Clearings in 1924. Bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada during 1924 showed a decline of about \$315,000,000 below 1923, although they were up nearly \$800,000,000 over 1922. Clearings for the city of Montreal showed a decline of \$105,000,000, with a total of \$5,388,368,053, as against \$5,493,105,775 for 1923, while Toronto clearings declined from \$5,591,568,205 to \$5,255,433,826. The following are figures for each month of the last four years:

	1921	1922	1923	1924
January.....	\$1,486,587,842	\$1,352,110,772	\$1,341,165,816	\$1,387,293,093
February.....	1,309,906,908	1,151,058,783	1,066,608,373	1,275,967,992
March.....	1,344,554,974	1,345,914,514	1,198,534,124	1,155,031,071
April.....	1,471,680,024	1,212,952,411	1,267,331,011	1,224,815,946
May.....	1,520,254,199	1,495,964,764	1,525,793,277	1,419,390,197
June.....	1,480,631,700	1,322,480,401	1,365,059,812	1,230,167,142
July.....	1,373,997,214	1,280,230,117	1,335,497,234	1,458,852,095
August.....	1,291,975,979	1,175,785,827	1,309,766,196	1,250,397,881
September.....	1,342,001,451	1,255,212,513	1,219,675,211	1,360,722,055
October.....	1,541,335,327	1,497,000,783	2,220,453,721	1,768,055,761
November.....	1,669,015,595	1,616,790,334	1,910,288,910	1,547,329,894
December.....	1,608,580,967	1,554,876,485	1,574,033,599	1,739,680,428
Total.....	\$17,440,523,190	\$16,260,327,704	\$17,317,227,574	\$17,012,799,952

Banking Appointments in 1924

Bank	Position	Name	Address
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	President.....	Sir John Aird.....	Toronto
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	Chairman of Board...	Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart....	Toronto
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	Asst. Gen. Mgr.....	D. A. Cameron.....	Toronto
Dominion Bank.....	Director.....	F. Gordon Osler.....	Toronto
La Banque d'Hochelaga.....	Director.....	Leo G. Ryan.....	Montreal
Standard Bank.....	President.....	Arthur F. White.....	Toronto
Standard Bank.....	Director.....	A. M. M. Kirkpatrick.....	Toronto
Dominion Bank.....	President.....	Sir Augustus M. Nanton.....	Winnipeg
Royal Bank.....	Director.....	Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.....	Calgary
Royal Bank.....	Supervisor Maritime Provinces.....	C. E. MacKenzie.....	Halifax
Imperial Bank.....	Director.....	W. C. Laidlaw.....	Toronto
Bank of Montreal.....	Director.....	Hon. S. C. Mewburn, M.P.....	Hamilton
Bank of Montreal.....	Agent New York.....	William T. Oliver.....	New York
Bank of Montreal.....	2nd Agent N.Y.....	Alfred G. Fry.....	San Francisco
Bank of Montreal.....	3rd Agent N.Y.....	Edward P. Hungerford.....	New York
Bank of Montreal.....	Agent San Francisco..	Percival C. Harrison.....	San Francisco
Union Bank.....	Chief Accountant.....	C. C. Balfour.....	Winnipeg
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Director.....	O. E. Smith.....	Halifax

Financing in Canada During 1924. In the sale of bonds, government, municipal and industrial, a new record was established for a "peace year" in Canada in 1924, when the total of sales exceeded the previous high record of 1923 by nearly \$100,000,000, the total of 1923 of over \$500,000,000 being increased to slightly over \$600,000,000 for 1924. This latter total has been exceeded on three occasions only in this country—in 1917, 1918 and 1919, on which occasions the total sales were \$756,346,033, \$763,986,449, and \$909,383,728, respectively.

The financing of the Dominion Government consisted, as in the previous year, in preparing for maturing obligations, amounting to \$197,000,000. Three separate issues covered this transaction, a \$50,000,000 issue, which was offered in Canada to the public generally in September and readily subscribed; \$90,000,000 of one-year notes disposed of in the United States, and \$35,000,000 of two-year notes taken up by Canadian banks, a total of \$175,000,000, as compared with Dominion Government issues of \$200,000,000 in

1923. It was noteworthy that while the retired issues held by the public carried a coupon rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the Government loan of \$200,000,000 in 1923 carried a 5 per cent. rate, the \$50,000,000 public issue in 1924 was brought down to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest and declared to be by J. H. Gundy (Wood, Gundy & Co.) "probably the lowest rate at which Canada has ever borrowed on this continent". The balance of \$22,000,000 of maturing obligations was met by the Government from funds in its possession.

Next in volume in group financing was the borrowing of the railways, the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway. The Government lines called for an unusually large amount, \$105,375,000. Of this, \$50,000,000 of bonds were issued in January, bearing 5 per cent., and payable in Canada only; \$20,000,000 of 3-year bonds were issued in July bearing 4 per cent., and \$26,000,000 in September, bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the two latter issues being made payable in New York, as well as in Canada. Of the last-mentioned, the Canadian market proved more receptive and a large part of the offering was quickly subscribed in this country. Of special interest, perhaps, was the borrowing of \$42,000,000 in Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the form of \$12,000,000 of 10-year 5 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, issued in April, and \$30,000,000 twenty-year $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sinking fund secured note certificates, issued in December. Dealing with these latter issues, Mr. Gundy remarked: "This marked the first occasion upon which the C.P.R. ever offered its securities to Canadian investors apart from its own shareholders. The reception accorded these offerings was so cordial and widespread as to encourage the hope that Canada may continue to finance this most important undertaking at home."

Provincial Borrowing. The Provincial Governments were fairly frequent borrowers during the year, for some \$68,000,000, with the Province of Ontario the leader. Its largest single loan was in August, \$20,000,000, with a coupon rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., anticipating the rate that the Dominion Government chose for its popular issue of two weeks later. Ontario was in the market also in March with \$6,000,000 seven-months 5 per cent. paper, and in December with \$5,000,000 nine-months paper that it disposed of at an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. British Columbia was in the market three times, in January with \$2,000,000 25-year 5 per cent. bonds; in July, with \$3,000,000 25-year 5 per cent. bonds, and also \$3,000,000 3-year $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds; and in the same month a further \$2,000,000 15-year 5 per cent. issue was made as a result of finding a very favourable market. Manitoba appeared three times: first in May for \$2,600,000 20-year 5 per cent. bonds; in June with \$1,200,000 20-year 5 per cent. bonds, and in November with \$3,720,000 20-year $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds. Alberta made four issues as follows: in January, \$2,500,000 15-year 5 per cent. bonds; in February, \$2,000,000 15-year 5 per cent. bonds; in June, \$750,000 15-

year 5 per cent. bonds; and in September with \$1,000,000 30-year 4½ per cent. bonds.

Saskatchewan also appeared four times: In April, with \$2,000,000 20-year 5 per cent. bonds; in May, with \$1,325,000 20-year 5 per cent. bonds; in August, with \$1,000,000 30-year 5 per cent. bonds for farm loan purposes; and in September with \$3,401,500 20-year 4½ per cent. bonds.

New Brunswick appeared twice with issues aggregating \$1,961,000. Nova Scotia made two issues, aggregating \$6,000,000, and Prince Edward Island one of half a million dollars.

Quebec was the only province that did not come into the market to borrow money during the year.

There were bond issues of 51 cities, as compared with 43 in 1923. The most important municipal issue was that of Toronto in November, amounting in all to \$9,971,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, in ten, twenty and thirty year blocks. Montreal was in the market in January for \$9,700,000 from 20 to 40 years, all bearing 5 per cent. interest.

Corporation borrowing in 1924 was about two-thirds that of 1923, the chief issues being as follows: \$12,000,000 6 per cent., due 1949, Duke-Price Power Co.; \$8,000,000 5-year 6 per cent. Montreal Tramways Co.; \$6,000,000 30-year 6 per cent. Winnipeg Electric Co.; \$4,000,000 20-year 7 per cent. Atlantic Coast Collieries; \$3,750,000 10-year 5 per cent. British Columbia Electric Railway (in London); \$2,500,000 20-year 6½ per cent. St. Lawrence Paper Mills.

Market for Bonds. In an estimate compiled by Dominion Securities Corporation it is seen that Canada in 1924 sold 34·32 per cent. of its bonds in the United States, as compared with 17·16 per cent. in 1923, and there were subscribed for in Canada 64·58 per cent., as compared with 82·21 per cent. in 1923. The percentage sold in Great Britain was only 1·10 per cent., representing a condition that has been in force in 1915. Back in 1913 in pre-War days 74·24 per cent. of Canada's financing was done in Great Britain, 13·56 per cent. in the United States, and only 12·20 per cent. absorbed in this country. The following table supplied by Dominion Securities Corporation shows the comparison of Government, Municipal, Railway, Public Service and Miscellaneous bonds disposed of for several years past and also the proportion in these years distributed in Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Government..	\$266,290,800	\$281,393,500	\$333,727,000	\$133,488,500	\$113,455,500
Municipal....	91,697,376	83,819,837	79,010,374	88,805,973	58,994,728
Railways.....	137,375,900	27,500,000	12,790,000	101,150,000	96,500,000
Pub. Serv....	39,161,900	34,130,000	9,751,500	15,450,000	11,500,000
Miscell.....	38,233,680	66,354,320	47,576,400	61,290,345	38,381,853
Total.....	\$592,758,756	\$493,143,667	\$481,856,274	\$400,184,818	\$318,832,081
P.C. in Can..	64·58%	82·21%	46·04%	50·36%	32·82%
P.C. in U.S..	34·32%	17·16%	53·52%	45·49%	67·18%
P.C. in G.B..	1·10%	·63%	·44%	4·15%	.....

An interesting table covering the total of \$4,657,000,000 of funded debts in Canada, outside of individuals and firms, and exclusive of certain district bonds, such as those issued for rural telephones, drainage districts, etc., compiled by Mr. A. E. Ames, (A. E. Ames & Co.) is as follows:

	Held in Canada	Held Outside	Total
Dominion.....	\$1,970,753,157	\$ 546,933,470	\$2,517,686,627
Provincial.....	371,783,000	334,120,000	705,903,000
Municipal.....	506,466,778	373,906,753	880,373,531
Corporations.....	375,391,374	178,408,000	553,799,374
Total.....	\$3,224,394,309	\$1,433,368,223	\$4,657,762,532

Prices of Government Bonds. The price of the bonds showed a general rise during 1924 and before the end of the year Victory Bonds and War Loans were selling at well below 5 per cent. The average, which works out at about 4·85 per cent., compares with an average price of 5½ per cent. in 1919, 6·31 per cent. in 1920, 5·75 per cent. in 1921, 5·42 per cent. in 1922, and 5·25 per cent. in 1923. The following is a record of prices and yields of Government bonds at the end of each of the past four years:

War Loans	Dec., 1921		Dec., 1922		Dec., 1923		Dec., 1924	
	Price	Yield %	Price	Yield %	Price	Yield %	Price	Yield %
1925, 5%.....	\$96.25	6·07	\$99.00	5·36	\$100.20	4·90	\$100.80	4·61
1931, 5%.....	96.30	5·48	98.60	5·18	100.45	4·93	102.20	4·56
*1937, 5%.....	100.40	4·90	100.10	4·99	102.35	4·77	104.20	4·43
Victory Loans—								
1927, 5½%.....	99.60	5·57	100.25	5·21	102.25	4·87	102.70	4·55
1937, 5½%.....	103.70	5·20	105.00	5·02	107.25	4·78	108.45	4·62
1923, 5½%.....	99.00	6·05	100.15	5·15	Matured.			
1933, 5½%.....	100.80	5·40	103.05	5·14	105.10	4·85	106.15	4·65
1924, 5½%.....	98.25	6·15	99.80	5·63	105.25	5·25	Matured.	
1934, 5½%.....	97.70	5·75	100.60	5·42	102.10	5·25	104.10	5·00
Renewal Loan—								
1932, 5½%.....	.....	.....	100.80	5·40	101.60	5·27	103.15	5·00
1927, 5½%.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.85	5·20
Refunding Loans—								
1928, 5%.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.55	4·83
1942, 5%.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.93	4·79

Bond Dealers' Association. At the Annual Meeting of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada, held in Toronto on June 12, 1924, the President, J. W. Mitchell, in his address to the members, stated that during the twelve months ending May 31, 1924, "we have participated in the distribution of the huge total of \$507,917,000 bonds, this being by far the largest total issued in this country in any post-war year. The most striking feature in this connection is that almost 89 per cent., or \$451,900,000, was absorbed within the borders of our own Dominion". Referring to the large proportion of the total, \$349,000,000, representing government or municipal borrowing, Mr. Mitchell declared that most of this was the result of non-productive expenditure so far as the creation of additional national wealth was concerned. "Small wonder, therefore, that during the past twelve months of generally unsatisfactory business, there has arisen a universal demand for retrenchment and economy in all our governing bodies." Dealing with taxation, Mr. Mitchell condemned the adherence to "taxation policies that border

*Payable in New York.

at times almost upon confiscation of individual profits and therefore greatly impede national development". In "Blue Sky" legislation that had been passed during the year in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, the Associations had been able to render effective service to the various provincial authorities. "Naturally we are in the heartiest sympathy with all legislative efforts to prevent the sale of doubtful securities and wildcat promotions," he declared.

In an admirable review of the municipal situation insofar as finances were concerned, Mackenzie Williams, Chairman of the Central Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance, urged that the Dominion debt could be retired within fifty years if Canadians faced the problem "with some degree of resolution and determination", while provincial obligations could be retired in thirty years and municipal in twenty years.

The officers elected by the Association for the ensuing year were as follows: President, James A. Eccles, President of Harris, Forbes & Co., Limited, investment bankers, Montreal and Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Col. E. G. Hanson, Montreal, F. J. Coombs, Toronto, and L. W. Hicks, Winnipeg; Executive, Eastern Section, J. A. Eccles, R. D. Bell, J. W. Simard, H. L. DeMartigny, all of Montreal; W. I. MacDougall, Halifax; James MacMurray, St. John, N.B.; Honorary Treasurer, H. B. Mackenzie, Montreal.

At the 1925 session of the Association, held in Montreal in June, the name was changed to Investment Bankers' Association of Canada, and L. W. Hicks, of Winnipeg, was elected President.

Stock Markets in Canada in 1924. In a review of stock market values during 1924, Prof. H. Michell, Department of Political Economy, McMaster University, Toronto, declared that the year had been a decidedly eventful one among the stock exchanges. The industrials started with a fairly strong "spurt" during the first few months, eased off during April and May, resumed the upward move in June, and continued mounting up to the end of the year, finishing with unusual strength. The same general summary applies to the public utilities, which were very strong, and also bank stocks. The reverse, to a great extent, was true of pulp and paper securities, which eased off from a high in February to a low for the year in October, although in sympathy with the rest of the market they moved upward late in the year. The following table was compiled by Prof. Michell, indicating the indexes of the principal classes of stocks month by month:

	20	6	9	8
	Industrials.	Pulp and Paper.	Public Utilities.	Banks.
January	92·3	67·5	102·0	181·6
February	94·1	69·8	105·1	181·1
March	94·5	68·6	104 0	181·2
April	89·5	62·0	102·2	179·0
May	88·7	63·3	106·5	177·4
June	89·2	62·8	108·3	177·0
July	90·7	60·3	108·2	177·4
August	92·2	61·0	110·3	178·3
September	94·7	61·0	110·6	181·7
October	94·9	57·0	112·6	190·3
November	99·9	57·6	112·8	190·0
December	102·0	59·8	110·1	190·7

In an article in the *Mail and Empire*, Toronto, dealing with the Toronto Stock Exchange, Robert Cassels, the President, stated that the power group showed an advance of approximately 20 per cent.; the milling group 10 per cent., and the pulp and paper group a decline of just under 15 per cent. A group of 23 industrial preferred stocks, not included in these, showed a small decline, due to the heavy depreciation in the iron and steel securities. During the year new corporation listings had been made of 1,269,298 shares and \$10,080,000 of bonds, and 9,920,000 mining shares had been added to the list. According to Edgar M. Smith, Chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange, trading exceeded by more than half a million shares during 1924 the total for 1923, although it was somewhat less than in 1922, and far below the peak years of 1920 and 1919. The feature of the movement of stocks during the year had been the sharp break in Montreal Power, due to a local attack upon the company. The outstanding incident in the internal affairs of the Montreal Exchange was the introduction of a bye-law whereby all the members were obliged to furnish proof of solvency once in every six months. The transactions in listed bonds showed a heavy falling off compared with 1923, but the Unlisted Bond Department, inaugurated at the beginning of the year, had been the means of bringing a great deal of new business to the Exchange.

Records of stock exchange trading for Montreal showed shares of 2,686,603 for 1924, as compared with 2,237,853 in 1923, with bonds of \$22,153,747, compared with \$37,935,600 for 1923. Toronto Stock Exchange showed a total of 907,819 shares, compared with 1,025,142 in 1923, and \$1,558,450 bonds, as compared with \$4,663,100.

Other Financial Events. Of most far-reaching importance in Montreal financial and industrial circles during the year was the contest for the control of what were known as the "Robert interests", which included, as the largest unit, Montreal Tramways Company, operating the street railway system. The "holding" company was known as Montreal Tramways and Power Company, controlling Montreal Tramways Company, Canadian Light & Power Company, Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corporation, and one or two smaller concerns. Mr. E. A. Robert, who had been President of the Tramways & Power Co., as well as Montreal Tramways Company, had previously been forced out of control of Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, and this had passed into the control of the Shawinigan Light & Power Company, which merged it with the Public Utilities Corporation of Quebec City, under the name of Quebec Power Company. After a temporary holding of the presidency by A. E. Beauvais, who represented a group that ousted Mr. Robert for a short time, interests combining Shawinigan Water & Power Company and Montreal "Power", formed a new organization, United Securities, Limited, which displaced, finally, Montreal Tramways & Power Company as

a holding company of the former Robert power and street railway organizations. The power and light business, which had been a competitor of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, was absorbed into that system. Julian C. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, who had been chosen President of Quebec Power Company, became one of the most prominent industrial leaders in Quebec Province through his further appointment as President of United Securities, Limited, and of Montreal Tramways Company. It was shortly after this that a series of sharp attacks upon Montreal "Power" were begun by the *Montreal Star* in an effort to force the corporation to pay additional taxes to the city. An agreement was later reached with the municipal authorities, under which Montreal Power reduced its charge for light from 4 to 3½ cents per kilowatt hour, at the same time increasing its dividend from 7 to 8 per cent. The stock of the Company, which had slumped severely under the newspaper attack, and the immediate uncertainty of the outcome, rose almost as sharply, and by the middle of 1925 had advanced to a level far above the height attained before the opposition had broken out.

Next in importance probably in the number of shareholders interested was another settlement made during the year, the decision of the Privy Council in the appeal of the City of Toronto against the award of the arbitrators of the amount to be paid for the purchase price of the Toronto Railway Company. The Privy Council restored certain items that appeared in the arbitrator's award originally, but were taken out on the City's appeal to the Divisional Court, which had reduced the amount of the award by \$543,500. The Privy Council award fixed the amount at \$11,483,500, as compared with the Divisional Court award of \$10,645,000, and the original award of \$11,188,500. The only dispute in reality was in regard to what properties were or were not to be taken in, both courts accepting the basis of the original award.

The death took place in August of an outstanding figure in the financial world, Sir Edmund B. Osler, President of the Dominion Bank. The estate was afterwards probated at \$3,990,396. His successor was Sir Augustus M. Nanton, who died early in 1925.

FINANCIAL APPOINTMENTS DURING 1924

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation..	Director.....	Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., M.P. . .	Hamilton
Pacific Coast Branch, Canadian Bankers' Association.....	President.....	N. W. Berkinshaw.....	Vancouver
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Director.....	F. Barry Hayes.....	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	General Manager.....	W. G. Watson.....	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Director.....	Isaac Pitblado, K.C.....	Winnipeg
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Branch Advisory Board, Ottawa.....	Sir Geo. H. Perley.....	Ottawa
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Director.....	A. H. Campbell.....	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Asst. Gen. Mgr.....	Hector M. Forbes.....	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Toronto Manager.....	T. J. MacGuire.....	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Mgr. Estates Dept....	Jas. Lang.....	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corporation..	Secretary.....	Jas. W. Burgess.....	Toronto
Toronto Stock Exchange.....	President.....	Robert Cassels.....	Toronto
Toronto Stock Exchange.....	Member.....	J. Lawrence Goad.....	Toronto

Canada Trusts Company.....	Director.....	A. R. Bartlet, K.C.....	Windsor
Standard Trusts Company.....	Director.....	C. D. Stovel.....	Winnipeg
Standard Trusts Company.....	Director.....	W. H. Carter.....	Winnipeg
General Accountants' Association.....	President.....	N. J. Smith.....	Toronto
Montreal Corn Exchange.....	President.....	F. A. Heywood.....	Montreal
Montreal Stock Exchange.....	Chairman.....	Edgar Smith.....	Montreal
Montreal Stock Exchange.....	Member.....	H. C. Flood.....	Montreal
Winnipeg Grain Exchange.....	President.....	Clarence C. Fields.....	Winnipeg
Winnipeg Grain Exchange.....	Vice-President.....	D. C. MacLachlan.....	Winnipeg
Royal Trust Company.....	Victoria Advisory Board.....	Hon. W. Cameron Nichol	Victoria
Royal Trust Company.....	N. Scotia Advisory Board.....	J. Norwood Duffus.....	Halifax
Investment Bankers' Association of America.....	Vice-President.....	J. A. Fraser.....	Toronto
Toronto Bond Exchange.....	Pres. and Gen. Mgr.....	Fred G. Johnston.....	Toronto
Toronto Mortgage Co.....	President.....	Thos. H. Wood.....	Toronto
Toronto Mortgage Co.....	Vice-President.....	A. M. M. Kirkpatrick.....	Toronto
Toronto Mortgage Co.....	Director.....	Gerald B. Strathy.....	Toronto
Brazilian Traction, Light, Heat and Power Co.....	Director.....	A. P. Holt.....	Montreal
Mercantile Trust Co.....	Manager.....	Angus B. Cameron.....	Winnipeg
Nova Scotia Trust Co.....	President.....	Melvin S. Clark.....	Halifax
Nova Scotia Trust Co.....	Vice-President.....	B. B. Saunders.....	Halifax
Nova Scotia Tramways Co.....	Manager.....	Lawrence Killam.....	Montreal
Price Bros. & Co.....	President.....	Maj. J. H. Price.....	Quebec
Eastern Trust Co.....	Director.....	Hon. F. B. McCurdy.....	Halifax
Eastern Trust Co.....	Gen. Manager.....	R. H. Neilson.....	Halifax
B. C. Bond Dealers' Association.....	President.....	Stanley Burke.....	Vancouver
B.C. Bond Dealers' Association.....	Vice-President.....	Maj. Nigel O'Brien.....	Vancouver
B.C. Bond Dealers' Association.....	Vice-President.....	Maj. Gus Lyons.....	Vancouver
National Trust Co.....	Mgr. Hamilton Office.....	Edwin Cassidy.....	Hamilton
British Mortgage Loan Co.....	Director.....	Leonard M. Johnston.....	Stratford
Asst. Deputy Minister of Finance		Geo. W. Hyndman.....	Ottawa
Port Arthur and Fort William Mortgage Co.....	President.....	F. G. Johnston.....	Toronto
Manitoba Power Co.....	President.....	Geo. W. Allan, K.C.....	Winnipeg

Insurance in Canada During 1924. The writing of Life insurance in Canada during 1924 achieved new high records, and added very considerably to the impressive total that represented the amount of insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1923. The year 1924, in the majority of Life companies, represented the largest amount of business written in their history. The gross amount of business paid for in cash was \$625,687,615, compared with \$561,182,427 in 1923; \$513,850,912 in 1922, and \$528,193,352 in 1921. The net amount of Life business in force in Canada at the end of 1924 was \$3,763,997,565, showing an increase of \$330,488,892 over the net amount in force at the end of 1923. The death claims paid during the year amounted to \$20,210,519, as compared with \$19,975,617 in the previous year. The rate of mortality was again considered remarkably low, which, in turn, increased the profits to the companies and worked out more favourably than ever to the participating policyholders.

The total amount of Life business lapsed was \$231,906,653, representing 33.19 per cent. of the gross new business written. This compared with \$218,420,860 for 1923, or 34.61 per cent., of the gross new business. The amount surrendered in 1924 was \$80,594,686, as compared with \$73,539,719 in 1923, or 11.53 per cent. of the new business written, compared with 11.65 per cent. in the previous year. Combining the lapses and surrenders the total for 1924 was \$312,501,339, or 44.72 per cent. of new business, compared with \$291,950,579, or 46.26 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease in the percentage for 1924 is explained by the Superintendent of Insurance, G. D. Finlayson, in his report to the Acting Minister of Finance, Hon. J. A. Robb, as due mainly to the increasing amount of attention to the lapse and surrender problem on the part of the companies. "Many of the larger companies have established special service departments, devoted exclusively to the prevention of lapses and to the revival of policies discontinued through lapse, while all companies have, through their field forces, laid particular emphasis on the elimination of this form of waste." For the purpose of obtaining the experience of the companies as a result of this work, the Department of

Insurance sent out a circular asking for various records, and supplying a form of reply, in order that returns might be along uniform lines.

Fire Insurance. The business of Fire insurance in Canada was transacted in 1924 by 188 companies (including 10 that confined their business to automobiles alone). This compares with 182 companies doing business in 1923. The figures for 1924 include for the first time the allied business of Sprinkler, Leakage and Explosion insurance, heretofore shown separately under the heading of Casualty insurance. There was a decrease in Fire insurance premiums for 1924 of 3·46 per cent., as compared with 1923, the totals being \$52,074,196 and \$53,943,249, respectively. The losses incurred in 1924 were \$3,604,140 less than in 1923, amounting to \$30,688,531, as compared with \$34,292,671. The ratio of losses in 1924 was much more favourable than in 1923, comparing as 58·93 per cent. to 63·57 per cent., and to an average of 59·09 per cent. for the past five years. The following schedule shows the distribution of premiums and losses among the different classes of companies:

	Net Premiums	Net Losses	Ratio Losses to Premiums in 1924	Ratio Losses to Premiums in 1923
	\$	\$	%	%
Canadian Companies.....	8,961,286	5,201,348	58·04	69·61
British ".....	23,552,489	13,728,290	58·29	62·41
Foreign ".....	19,560,421	11,758,893	60·12	62·03
All Companies, 1924.....	52,074,196	30,688,531	58·93	63·57
All Companies, 1923.....	53,943,249	34,292,671		

The record of Fire insurance business, according to provinces, shows Ontario leading by nearly \$6,000,000 in premiums written, with total of a little over \$18,000,000; Quebec second, with \$12,398,000, and British Columbia third, with \$5,310,000. In ratio of loss the highest is the Yukon, with 67·50 per cent., but New Brunswick comes very close with a percentage of 67·33. The lowest is Prince Edward Island, at 46·05 per cent. Comparing the ratios of 1924 with those of 1923, it is seen that Manitoba, which was highest in 1923, reduced its ratio from 70·24 per cent. to 60·29 per cent., while, on the other hand, Nova Scotia's ratio increased from 42·55 to 57·70 per cent. Quebec also showed a very considerable decrease, from 68·70 to 56·72 per cent. Taking a period of five years, from 1920 to 1924, the highest average ratio is that of New Brunswick, 73·02 per cent., and the lowest the Yukon, with 17·50 per cent. The following table shows the amount of premiums written and loss incurred by provinces, as well as the loss ratio for 1924, 1923 and 1922, and the average for the five years up to the end of 1924:

Province	1924			Ratio 1923	Ratio 1922	Ratio 1920-1924 inclusive
	Premiums written	Losses incurred	Ratio			
	\$	\$	%	%	%	%
Alberta.....	3,559,399	2,058,028	57·82	65·03	67·50	55·73
British Columbia.....	5,310,928	2,872,761	54·09	62·93	43·68	47·08
Manitoba.....	3,722,508	2,244,296	60·29	70·24	69·58	59·33
New Brunswick.....	2,288,132	1,540,526	67·33	64·16	89·69	73·0
Nova Scotia.....	2,420,376	1,396,476	57·70	42·55	68·62	64·15
Ontario.....	18,090,943	10,979,200	60·69	63·94	71·08	58·13
P.E.I.....	236,216	108,780	46·05	42·34	100·51	53·57
Quebec.....	12,398,601	7,032,572	56·72	68·70	76·14	64·72
Saskatchewan.....	3,960,203	2,405,146	60·73	55·04	51·56	52·95
Yukon.....	8,841	5,968	67·50	.....	22·36	17·50
Floater Business (undivided)...	78,049	44,782	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	52,074,196	30,688,531	58·93	63·57	68·92	59·09

A summary covering the business of the Fire companies from 1869 to 1924 shows total premiums received equal to \$805,000,000, of which the

Canadian companies received just under \$148,000,000, the British, \$443,000,000, and foreign companies, \$213,000,000. The total of losses for the period amounted to \$468,000,000. The following is a comparison of the three groups for the period between 1869 and 1924, inclusive:

	Net Premiums Received	Net Loss Paid
Canadian Companies	\$147,926,918	\$ 87,544,576
British Companies	443,210,869	260,163,910
Foreign Companies	213,849,723	120,697,077
Total	\$804,987,510	\$468,405,563

Life Insurance. The Canadian Life companies show substantial increases not only in the domestic, but in the foreign field. The total amount of policies in force on Dec. 31, 1924, in Canada for Canadian companies only, was \$2,413,854,679, as compared with a total at the end of the previous year of \$2,187,434,147, showing a gain of \$226,000,000. Business held in foreign countries increased from \$680,592,287 to \$871,174,946, a growth of \$190,000,000, and the total increased from \$2,868,026,934 to \$3,285,029,627, a gain of \$417,002,681. In the case of British companies the net amount of policies in force in Canada increased from \$98,023,020 to \$103,599,130. Foreign companies showed a gain in insurance policies in force from \$1,048,051,506 to \$1,246,623,756, or over \$98,000,000. Thus in the case of Life business, the volume held by British companies is very small as compared with that of Canadian and United States companies.

The total of Life insurance in effect in the case of all Life companies in Canada increased from \$3,443,508,673 to \$3,763,997,565, a gain of \$330,488,892. The total group insurance business in effect in Canada at the end of the year increased from \$85,768,592 to \$103,095,552, or a gain of \$17,326,960. A study of the records from 1875 to 1924 shows the impressive growth of Life insurance in Canada. In the former year the total amount of insurance in force was only \$85,009,264, whereas at the end of 1924 this had grown to \$3,763,997,565, or more than forty times as much. The total by 1880 was up to \$91,000,000; by 1890 to \$248,000,000; by 1900 to \$431,000,000; by 1910 to \$856,000,000, and two years later, in 1912, the amount of Life insurance in force in Canada passed the one billion dollar mark. Since that time the advance has been very marked and between 1912 and 1924 inclusive, there was a gain of nearly \$2,700,000,000, bringing the total in twelve years to a point considerably more than three times what it had been in 1912.

The income of Canadian Life insurance companies, including the business done out of Canada for the year 1924 was \$182,394,670, and total expenses, including dividends to the shareholders, amounted to \$114,226,510. During the period between 1875 and 1924 total income of Canadian companies was \$1,577,370,856, while total disbursements, including dividends and general expenses, were \$956,426,803. The following is a comparison of the growth of Life insurance for various years:

Year	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
1875	\$21,957,296	\$19,455,607	\$43,596,361	\$85,009,264
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567
1905	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240
1915	294,530,423	60,770,658	386,869,397	1,242,160,478
1920	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,657,025,493
1924	2,413,854,679	103,519,130	1,246,623,756	3,763,997,565

Fraternal Insurance. The records of Canadian Fraternal benefit societies for 1924 show total premiums paid by members of \$4,724,858, as compared with \$4,845,610 in the previous year, a decrease of \$120,752. New certificates issued amounted to \$20,676,036, as compared with \$22,187,470, a loss of \$1,511,434. Certificates in force at Dec. 31 amounted to \$239,346,755, against \$244,333,753, indicating a drop during the year of \$4,986,978. During the year there were paid in benefits \$1,434,297, compared with \$1,358,452, an increase of \$85,845.

Foreign Fraternal benefit societies showed a total of premiums paid by members of \$1,261,571, as compared with \$1,216,173 in the previous year; certificates in force at the end of the year, \$56,491,802, compared with \$56,092,389, an increase of \$399,413; benefits paid, \$75,887, compared with \$83,736 in 1923, a decrease of \$7,847.

Failure of Western Company. One failure was recorded during the year among Life companies when in March the Northwestern Life Assurance Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and carrying about \$7,000,000 in business, went into voluntary liquidation. The Company was incorporated in 1914. A special audit indicated that there had been an impairment of capital of \$247,000; mortgage loans were said to be in a deplorable condition and 55 per cent. of the farm mortgages in bad shape. A statement of H. J. Symington, K.C., who was appointed solicitor for the shareholders declared that the paid-up capital of \$196,000 was all gone, with \$50,000 besides, and that the company had never been authorized under the Sales of Shares Act to sell stocks in Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan, and therefore could not compel shareholders to pay up the uncalled stock for which they had subscribed. At a meeting of shareholders in Winnipeg A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance of Saskatchewan, and Charles Heath, Superintendent for Manitoba, declared that the company's situation was hopeless and that there should be immediate action to have the company's business reinsured in other companies. They should be able to realize about \$510,000 from the company's reinsurance fund, of \$584,000. An attempt was made shortly afterwards to reorganize the company, but the Superintendents of Insurance for Saskatchewan and Alberta refused to issue further licenses to the company in those provinces.

Later on the Sun Life made an offer, which was accepted, under which policy holders were insured against loss, except profits on participating policies. A statement by Douglas J. Scott, Manager of the Sun Life for Manitoba, declared that the company anticipated that in a short time savings in overhead charges through the amalgamation would be sufficient to reestablish the reserves of the Northwestern Life business. The Northwestern's business would be handled as a separate fund within the Sun Life Assurance Company, which would receive all premiums and meet all losses. The company had been actuated by a desire "to protect the good name of Life insurance in Canada, with no thought of profit to itself, but with a desire to maintain the confidence which the public has always had in a Life insurance policy." L. D. Smith, solicitor for the Shareholders' Trust Association, stated that the net result of the reinsurance agreement, approved by the court, was an "eminently satisfactory one" from the shareholders' point of view. The Sun Life stipulated that if any shareholder wished to surrender his policy with the Northwestern Life within three years, the Sun Life should have the right to deduct 25 per cent. of the cash surrender value named in the policy, but if policies were left three years or longer the full amount would be paid. It was also provided that until assets and liabilities were balanced, the Sun Life would not pay any profits on Northwestern policies. The failure of the Northwestern Life followed closely on the failure of the Northwestern Trust Company, a subsidiary. Two other companies were involved in the failure, the Manitoba Oil Products Company, Limited, and the Home Appliance Company. In the four companies the total authorized capital was stated to be \$4,270,000, of which \$716,591 was subscribed. Dealing with the situation, the *Financial Post*, Toronto, stated that "Criticism of the Manitoba Government for not inspecting insurance companies operating under provincial licenses has followed the failure." It was pointed out also at the time that this was not the first occasion on which the Sun Life had come to the rescue of a company in trouble. Among other companies taken over had been the British Columbia Life, the Prudential Life of Winnipeg, the Federal Life, the Royal Victoria Life, and the Provincial Life of Quebec.

Among amendments made to the Dominion Insurance Act during 1924, was a clause inserted allowing the valuation of bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities in connection with the annual statements of companies to be taken in at values as of a date not more than sixty days preceding the date of the statement, in place of the old provision requiring the value to be made at the time the statement was issued. A new clause was added to apply to a comparatively new form of security, stocks of "no par value". The clause providing that companies may invest in common stocks of a company or corporation upon which regular dividends of at least 4 per cent. per annum had been paid for seven years preceding the purchase of the stock, was amended to include dividends of at least \$4 per share per annum, during the period, in the case of stocks of no par value.

The Travellers' Life Assurance Company of Canada, that was incorporated in 1908, received permission from the Dominion Parliament to change its name to the Montreal Life Insurance Company, to avoid confusion with the Travellers' Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

During the year the British America and Western Assurance Companies acquired the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Toronto for the purpose of "affording greater facilities to the agents of the three companies and of building up a strong Canadian casualty and fire organization".

An account of the operation of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act of Canada was given in answer to question in the House of Commons on May 30, by Hon. H. S. Béland, Minister of Soldiers' Re-Establishment. The Minister stated that the number of policies issued by Dec. 31, 1923, was 33,580; the sum assured, \$82,812,500; total value of death claims, \$2,253,000, of which \$1,652,000 had already been paid, the balance being payable in instalments. There had been lapses to the amount of \$15,405,000.

A bill was passed at Ottawa authorizing the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada to change its name to Canadian General Insurance Company. The Canadian Animals' Insurance Company was incorporated in 1907, with head office in Montreal and had operated for 17 years in Plate glass, Live stock and Automobile insurance. In Aug., 1923, control passed into the hands of the Directors of the Toronto Casualty Insurance Company and the head office was moved to Toronto.

At a meeting of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance, held in Toronto in October, correspondence was read by Leighton Foster, Provincial Superintendent of Insurance for Ontario, declaring that legislation passed at Ottawa in the 1924 Session was designed to challenge the supremacy of the provinces in the field of insurance regulation that had been upheld by the decision of the Privy Council. It had been opposed by the provincial authorities and had only passed the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance on the understanding that it would not be proclaimed until its validity had been established by the courts of law. Notwithstanding this understanding the Federal Government was declared to have already proclaimed the Act. Mr. Foster quoted from a letter written by Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., Attorney-General of Ontario, to Hon. G. P. Graham, in charge of the Insurance Department at Ottawa, in which he declared that he was "dumbfounded" to learn that the section of the bill had been proclaimed the very day the bill was given Royal assent. He protested against this action in the face of provincial opposition, and that of the understanding held by the Senate, and declared that the Government of Ontario "resents the affront which it has suffered at the hands of your government in the matter of this legislation," and assured the Minister "that the Province of Ontario will take all necessary steps in the future, as in the past, to enforce and strengthen its jurisdiction over the business of insurance in the Province".

After the Privy Council decision the Acting Minister of Finance, Hon. J. A. Robb, was asked by H. C. Hocken (Toronto), what the policy of the Government was "as to the maintenance of the Insurance Depart-

ment, having respect to the recent decision of the Privy Council that insurance is not subject to regulation by the Dominion Parliament". The reply of the Minister was: "In the opinion of the Government neither the validity of the Insurance Act nor the necessity for the continuance of the Department of Insurance is affected by the recent decision of the Privy Council."

The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association at the Annual Meeting held in Toronto on Nov. 21, 1924, elected the following officers:—

President, E. E. Reid; First Vice-President, Chas. Ruby; Second Vice-President, C. S. Macdonald; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, T. A. Dark; Auditors, H. R. Stephenson, G. C. Moore; Executive Committee, C. C. Ferguson, E. J. McIver, R. A. Mannings, T. G. McConkey, (Past President) D. E. Kilgour.

The Ontario Fire and Casualty Insurance Agents' Association, at a meeting in Toronto, Oct. 14 and 15, elected the following officers: President—Cecil Bethune, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents—A. W. Bell, Midland; Geo. Geddes, St. Thomas; C. H. Denton, Tillsonburg; W. J. Burns, Windsor; John T. Truman, Hamilton; W. C. Lillie, Fort William; C. A. Boehm, Waterloo; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Priestman, Toronto.

Insurance Appointments in 1924.

Company	Office	Name	Address
Confederation Life.....	Director.....	Walter C. Laidlaw.....	Toronto
Confederation Life.....	Secretary.....	Chas. R. Dent.....	Toronto
Mutual Life of Canada....	Director.....	Glyn Osler, k.c.....	Toronto
Mutual Life of Canada....	Director.....	Chas. Ruby.....	Waterloo
Mutual Life of Canada....	Actuary.....	J. M. Laing.....	Waterloo
Northern Life.....	Director.....	Lt.-Col. Walter MacGregor..	Windsor
Northern Life.....	Director.....	M. G. Campbell.....	Windsor
Northern Life.....	Director.....	Dr. J. H. McConnell.....	Toronto
Aetna Life.....	Agency Mgr. Ocean Mar..	M. M. Higgins.....	Hartford
Security Life.....	General Manager.....	W. O. McTaggart.....	Toronto
Canada Life.....	General Manager.....	T. G. McConkey.....	Toronto
Canada Life.....	Director.....	W. E. Rundle.....	Toronto
Canada Life.....	In charge Loaning Agencies		
	Western Canada.....	W. R. McConnell.....	Winnipeg
Canada Life.....	In charge Loaning Agencies		
	Eastern Canada.....	W. Hastie.....	Montreal
Pacific Coast Fire.....	Director.....	C. B. McNaught.....	Toronto
Travellers' Life of Canada.	Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man..	Arthur P. Earle.....	Montreal
Mutual Life of New York.	Manager for Ontario.....	H. W. B. Jolley.....	Toronto
National Life.....	Prov. Mgr. for B.C.....	J. H. Ballantyne.....	Saskatoon
National Life.....	Manager Saskatoon.....	S. H. Mitchell.....	Saskatoon
National Life.....	Inspector at Regina.....	M. G. Crapper.....	Regina
National Life.....	General Manager.....	C. H. Carpenter.....	Toronto
Metropolitan Life.....	Third V.P. in charge		
	Canadian Business.....	A. F. C. Fiske.....	Ottawa
Metropolitan Life.....	Supt. Agencies in Canada.	J. F. Williams.....	New York
Metropolitan Life.....	Supt. Agencies West of		
	Quebec.....	Jas. B. Woodcock.....	
Metropolitan Life.....	Head of Canadian Medical		
	Staff.....	Dr. J. N. Coolidge.....	New York
London Life.....	Mgr. Ord. Dept. Ottawa		
	District.....	M. S. Grace.....	London
Monarch Life.....	Vice-Pres. & Mgr. Dir.....	J. W. W. Stewart.....	
Monarch Life.....	Asst. G.M. and Actuary..	J. A. Macfarlane.....	
Monarch Life.....	Secretary.....	G. J. Tolfer.....	
Monarch Life.....	Treas. and Loan Mgr.....	Gordon H. Cooper.....	
Monarch Life.....	Supervisor Agencies.....	John H. Romig.....	
Empire Life.....	Supt. Agencies.....	J. H. Mulholland.....	Greensboro,
Continental Life.....	Gen. Supt.....	C. E. Robertson.....	Toronto, N.C.
Crown Life.....	Gen. Supt. Agencies.....	E. Stewart Taylor.....	Montreal
Waterloo Mutual Fire.....	President.....	Levy Shuh.....	New York
Waterloo Mutual Fire.....	Vice President.....	W. G. Weichel, M.P.....	New York
Waterloo Mutual Fire....	Mgr. and Secretary.....	Arthur Foster.....	Waterloo
Waterloo Mutual Fire....	Asst. Secretary.....	Fred. Moser.....	Waterloo
Sovereign Life.....	President.....	William Grayson, k.c.....	Regina
Sovereign Life.....	1st Vice Pres. and Mgr....	Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn.....	Winnipeg
Sovereign Life.....	2nd Vice Pres.....	W. H. Carter.....	Winnipeg
Sovereign Life.....	Asst. Gen. Manager.....	M. B. Grant, F.I.A.....	Winnipeg
Dominion Life.....	Toronto City Manager....	H. R. Peterson.....	Toronto
Commonwealth Life and			
Accident.....	General Manager.....	H. H. Gray.....	Hamilton

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1924

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Adamson, Mrs. Drechsler	Well-known violinist	Toronto	May 12
Aikin, M.B., M.D.C.M., L.R.C.P., William Henry	Eminent physician and radium authority	Toronto	Oct. 2
Allison, M.A., LL.D., David	Educationist and past-President of Mount Allison College	Halifax	Feb. 13
Allison, Joseph	Prominent business man and philanthropist	St. John	Feb. 28
Allison, J. Wesley	International financier and promoter	Morrisburg	June 22
Andrews, Colonel, the Rev. G. H.	Well-known clergyman	Oak Bay	Apr. 18
Armstrong, K.C., Edgar Noel	Prominent lawyer	Montreal	July 31
Ashburnham, Earl of (Thomas)	Distinguished soldier	London, Eng.	May 12
Ashdown, James Henry	Western pioneer and financier	Winnipeg	Apr. 5
Auld, M.P.P., John A.	Veteran publisher	Windsor	Aug. 10
Barker, Lady (Mary E. Black)	Wife of Chief Justice Sir Frederick Barker	St. John	Mar. 26
Barnsley, John	Manager, Union Steamship Company of B.C.	Vancouver	Aug. 19
Bates, Rev. Stuart S.	Noted educationist and Baptist minister	Toronto	Dec. 14
Beatty, Alvin	Prominent contractor	Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 26
Pentley, David	Well-known Montreal business man	Montreal	Dec. 6
Black, John	Prominent mining engineer	Toronto	Sept. 23
Black, M.D., Judson Burpee	Outstanding physician and surgeon	Windsor	Dec. 9
Blackadar, William	Well-known newspaper proprietor	Halifax	Apr. 12
Blake, K.C., William Hume	Prominent lawyer	Victoria	Feb. 5
Bolduc, Hon. Joseph	Former Speaker of the Senate	St. Victor	Aug. 13
Botterell, John E.	Prominent member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange	Winnipeg	Apr. 28
Bowden, William Arthur	Noted engineer	Ottawa	Feb. 3
Bowie, George Harper	Well-known educationist	Ottawa	Sept. 12
Bowker, Edward Clarke	New York Representative of the Dominion Bank	Toronto	June 22
Bowman, Dr. George McKenzie	Former Pres. Saskatchewan Conservative Association	Winnipeg	Dec. 16
Bradley, Charles Halleck	Western business man	Edmonton	July 2
Britnell, Albert	Well-known bookseller	Toronto	Oct. 16
Brodeur, K.C., LL.D., Hon. Louis Philippe	Lieut-Governor of Quebec	Quebec	Jan. 1
Brooke, Rev. Canon Henry A.	Prominent Anglican clergyman	Toronto	Nov. 2
Brookfield, Samuel Manners	Pres. Brookfield Construction Co.	Halifax	Aug. 22
Brophy, D.D., S.T.D.D., Rev. John C.	Noted Catholic priest	Montreal	Feb. 10
Brough, Frank	Well-known Insurance actuary	Montreal	Nov. 2
Brower, M.P.P., Charles Andrew	Legislative Representative for East Elgin	St. Thomas	June 1
Brown, L. S.	Official of the Canadian National Railways	Montreal	Apr. 2
Bullen, Harry Frederick	Pioneer shipbuilder	Victoria	Jan. 6
Burn, B.A., George Drummond	Banker and officer in the Great War	Ottawa	Nov. 28
Burns, Fred	Prominent lumber manufacturer	Ottawa	Sept. 26
Callahan, Rev. Robert Emmett	Leading Catholic priest	Montreal	July 8
Cantlie, J.P., James Alexander	Pioneer financier and manufacturer	Montreal	Dec. 17
Carmichael, K.C., Saumarez	Quebec barrister	Knowlton	Aug. 28
Carruthers, James	International financier	Montreal	Sept. 19
Carruthers, M.D., L.R.C.P., Samuel	Leading physician in P.E.I.	Charlottetown	July 14
Carvell, K.C., LL.B., LL.D., Hon. Frank Broadstreet	Chairman Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners	Woodstock, N.B.	Aug. 9
Chamberlain, Edson Joseph	Former President Grand Trunk Railway	Pasadena, Cal.	Aug. 27
Chandler, Hon. W. B.	Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick	St. John	Jan. 28
Chinic, Lieut.-Col. J. Edmond	Veteran of the Northwest Rebellion and the World War	Montreal	Feb. 14
Chipman, C. C.	Hudson Bay Official	Leamington, Eng.	Feb. 13
Chouinard, Ernest	Journalist and French Translator of Legislative Assembly, Quebec	Quebec	Nov. 3
Clark, Samuel P.	Prominent broker and a founder of Winnipeg Grain Exchange	Winnipeg	Dec. 15
Clarke, M.C., Charles Kirk	Noted authority on mental diseases	Toronto	Jan. 20
Clement, K.C., Edward Perry	Politician and well-known solicitor	Kitchener	Aug. 22

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Clute, John Stillwell	Lawyer and former Mayor, Ross-land, B.C.	New Westminster	Feb. 23
Cockburn, John Wesley	Prominent Winnipeg citizen	Winnipeg	Nov. 9
Connelly, Very Rev. Dean, J. J.	Well-known Catholic priest	Belleville	Sept. 26
Corning, M.L.A., Howard William	Conservative Leader of Nova Scotia Legislature	Fredericton	Sept. 29
Coté, Hon. Jean Leon	Senator and former Provincial Secretary of Alberta	Les Oboulements, Que.	Sept. 23
Cowan, Freeman Britton	Leading business man	Quebec	June 2
Creighton, James Edwin	Noted Educationist and Professor at Cornell University	Ithaca, N.Y.	Oct. 8
Crowe, George Reading	Director of the Royal Bank and a founder of Winnipeg Grain Exchange	Winnipeg	Sept. 7
Cunningham, W. A.	Official of Canadian Government Merchant Marine		Jan. 28
Curry, B.A., K.C., James Walter	Prominent lawyer	Toronto	May 6
Daly, Herbert J.	President of Home Bank	Toronto	June 9
Davies, K.C., K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Henry	Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada	Ottawa	May 1
Davies, M.D., Thomas Bernard	Well-known physician	Ottawa	Jan. 11
de Forest, H. J.	Well-known artist	Calgary	Mar. 23
De Laronde, Ronald Patrick	Veteran Quebec lawyer	Montreal	Dec. 27
Denison, Arthur Richard	Prominent architect	Toronto	July 1
Deville, L.L.D., D.T.S., Edouard Gaston	Outstanding engineer	Ottawa	Sept. 21
Dewart, K.C., Hartley	Former Leader of Ontario Liberal Party	Toronto	July 7
Doherty, William	Well-known manufacturer	Clinton	Feb. 8
Dorion, M.D., Walter A.	Superintendent Western Hospital, Montreal	Montreal	Dec. 17
Douglas, M.L.A., Robert	Saskatchewan Member for Cannington	Redvers	Jan. 13
Dowler, James	Pioneer business man	Winnipeg	Nov. 23
Dowling, D.D., Rt. Rev. Joseph	Bishop of Hamilton	Hamilton	Aug. 6
Downie, Donald	Barrister and Vice-Consul for the Argentine and for Spain	Vancouver	Dec. 10
Driscoll, D.P., Rt. Rev. Monsignor Micholl	Distinguished Catholic priest	Halifax	June 12
Duff, Lieut-Col. Thomas	Director Great Lakes Transportation Co.	Toronto	May 24
Dugas, Rev. Canon Alphonse C.	Distinguished Anglican divine	Montreal	Oct. 21
Dunlop, David Alexander	Outstanding financier	Toronto	Oct. 29
Dunne, John Patrick	Supreme Agent for Knights of Columbus in Canada	New York	Dec. 21
Dupuis, M.D., J. B.	Oldest (living) graduate of McGill University	Clarenceville	Nov. 25
DuVernet, Most Rev. Frederick Herbert	Archbishop (Anglican) of British Columbia	Prince Rupert	Oct. 22
Eberts, Hon. D. M.	Notable Lawyer and Statesman and one-time Attorney-General of British Columbia	Victoria	May 20
Eccles, M.D., F. R.	One-time Dean of the Western Medical College	London	June 12
Edwards, John C.	Outstanding lumber manufacturer	Ottawa	Sept. 18
Edwards, R. H.	Prominent citizen and business man	Halifax	Nov. 23
Findlay, James	Former Mayor of Vancouver	Vancouver	Oct. 18
Findlay, John Dean	Publisher Owen Sound Advertiser	Owen Sound	May 17
Finn, M.D., W. D.	Prominent physician	Halifax	Apr. 13
Firstbrook, William Ashall	Well-known manufacturer	Toronto	Dec. 30
Fleck, Andrew Walker	Philanthropist and former Secretary-Treasurer Canada Atlantic Ry.	Ottawa	May 6
Flynn, Thomas	One-time noted oarsman and prominent grain dealer	Toronto	Feb. 17
Forneri, M.A., B.D., Rev. Canon Richard Sykes	Widely-known Anglican clergyman	Peterborough	June 23
Fowler, K.C., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George William	Senator and prominent criminal lawyer	Ottawa	Sept. 2
Francis, K.C., Arthur Wellington	President of the Standard Bank of Canada	Toronto	July 4
Francis, C.E., Walter	President of the Engineering Institute of Canada	Montreal	Mar. 6
Fraser, K.C., LL.B., Lieut.-Col. Harry Redfern	Lawyer and militia officer	Sherbrooke	Mar. 11
Freed, A. T.	Former editor Hamilton Spectator	Hamilton	Sept. 27
French, K.C., F. J.	One-time member of Ontario Legislature	Prescott	Sept. 25

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Former member of the B.C. Legislature	Fernie	May 12
Gardiner, B.A., M.A., Herbert			
Fairbairn	Veteran editor and historian	Hamilton	Oct. 27
Gauvreau, M.P., Charles A.	Well-known politician	Rivière du Loup	Oct. 9
George, Colonel James	Prominent Militia officer	Toronto	Mar. 3
Gilmour, B.A., B.D., D.D., Rev.			
Joseph L.	War chaplain and educationist	Toronto	Dec. 8
Glackmeyer, Frederick Joseph	First Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ontario Legislature, 1867-1924	Toronto	Sept. 14
Gourley, M.D., Henry Beauchamp	Skilled Western surgeon	Vancouver	Mar. 12
Grivetti, Mgr. Joseph L.	Secretary to the Papal Delegate	Montreal	Dec. 2
Guilbault, M.P., J. P.	Prominent politician and notary	Joliette	Sept. 27
Hagar, Albert	Last survivor of the First Parliament of Canada after Confederation	Plantagenet	Sept. 14
Hall, William H.	Well-known manufacturer	Oshawa	June 30
Harris, D.V.S., Lieut.-Col. Dr. Alexander W.	Asst.-Director of the Canadian Veterinary Service in the Great War and widely-known sportsman	Ottawa	Dec. 19
Harris, F. St. Clair	Supervisor of the Royal Bank of Canada	Halifax	Oct. 2
Hebden, Robert Young	New York Representative of the Bank of Montreal	Orange, N.J.	Mar. 10
Henderson, D.D., Rev. James	Well-known Methodist clergyman	Montreal	Nov. 25
Hendrie, Lieut.-Col. William	President of the Ontario Jockey Club	Hamilton	May 26
Herbert, Rev. Abbé Pierre	Former Rector of Laval University	Quebec	Oct. 8
Hodge, M.B., N.A., W. Ray	World War officer and scientific researcher	Toronto	Nov. 1
Hodgins, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Frederick Owen	Engineer in the World War	Ottawa	Nov. 12
Horton, Mrs. Albert	Founder of the Canadian Women's Press Club	Montreal	May 20
Howland, Lady	Widow of Sir William Pearce Howland	Toronto	Aug. 14
Illsley, Percival J.	Noted musician; a founder of the Dominion College of Music	Montreal	Oct. 13
Inglis, Robert	Prominent banker	London, Eng.	Dec. 31
Irvine, David	Former Member of Parliament	Centreville	May 28
Jarvis, Harold	Nationally-known tenor singer	Detroit	Apr. 1
Jenkins, Benjamin	Pioneer railway telegrapher	Winnipeg	Sept. 21
Johnston, Capt. Irwin Donaldson	Well-known journalist	Montreal	Dec. 20
Jones, M.A., Ph.D., Howard P.	Professor at Dalhousie University	Dartmouth	Apr. 29
Jones, Randolph Ketchum	Brilliant young McGill graduate	Woodstock	Nov. 11
Keeley, David Herbert	Former General Supt. of the Government Telegraph Service	Ottawa	Aug. 13
Kemp, Lady (Celia Wilson)	Wife of Sir Edward Kemp	Toronto	Jan. 20
King, George	Editor of the Dauphin <i>Herald</i>	Dauphin	Dec. 24
Kirby, M.D., Halder Smith	Western business man and well-known athlete	Winnipeg	July 12
Klotz, LL.D., D.Sc., C.E., F.R.A.S., Otto Julius	Celebrated astronomer	Ottawa	Dec. 28
Knifton, Colonel John	Fenian Raid veteran	Parry Sound	Sept. 7
Lachance, B.A., M.D., Major Fortunat	Ex-Mayor of St. Boniface	Winnipeg	Apr. 1
Laffeur, Paul Theodore	Brilliant scholar and lecturer	Luxor, Egypt	Feb. 10
Lalanne, Rev. Dosithe	Director of Petit Seminaire de Montreal	Montreal	Apr. 21
Lamarche, Rev. Philippe	Well-known Catholic priest	Toronto	Dec. 24
Langlois, Ernest	Distinguished composer and musician	Montreal	Nov. 2
Langmuir, Archibald David	General Manager, Toronto General Trusts Corporation	Toronto	July 3
Languedoc, George François			
Errol de Guerry	Noted engineer	Ottawa	Sept. 27
Larose, Maurice	General Superintendent La Banque Provinciale	Montreal	Feb. 23
Lawrence, Hon. George	Former Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba	San Francisco	May 25
Lawrence, K.C., M.A., LL.D., Henry Daniel	Well-known Quebec lawyer	Sherbrooke	Mar. 13
Levine, Dr. Edward Clarence	Specialist, Royal Victoria Hospital	Montreal	Apr. 16
Lewin, M.D., Arthur Allan	New Brunswick specialist	St. John	July 13
MacAdam, Very Rev. Donald M.	Distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church	St. John	Aug. 11
Macoun, M.D., Major John	Well-known physician and Great War officer	Peterboro	May 13
Macrae, Evelyn	Leading layman of the Anglican Church	Toronto	May 30

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Macdonald, James Andrew	Secretary of the Confederation Life Association	Toronto	June 4
Macdonald, John Andrew	Prominent Montreal physician	Montreal	May 8
Macdonnell, Blanche Lucille	Distinguished writer	Montreal	Nov. 24
Macdonnell, K.C., D.C.L., Angus Claude	Former member of the House of Commons and Dominion Senate	Toronto	April 18
MacGregor, B.A., Hon. Robert Malcolm	Minister without Portfolio in Nova Scotia Government	New Glasgow	
Mackay, M.D., John St. Clair	Medical officer of the Great War	Earlton	Aug. 8
MacKelvie, M.P., John	Member for Yale, B.C., and editor of the <i>Vernon News</i>	Ottawa	June 3
Mackintosh, James C.	Former Mayor of Halifax	Halifax	May 8
Maclean, Lieut.-Col. Donald Hector	Veteran of the World War	Ottawa	Nov. 18
Major, K.C., Charles	Former member of the Quebec Legislature and of the Federal Parliament	Papineauville	May 15
Manly, A.R.C.A., O.S.A., Charles Macdonald	Distinguished artist	Toronto	April 4
Manson, James	Well-known C.P.R. official	Montreal	Mar. 7
Mason, Thomas G.	President of Mason & Risch, Ltd.	Toronto	Aug. 12
Marshall, Randolph	Managing Editor of <i>The Edmonton Bulletin</i>	New York	Dec. 24
Mathison, Robert	Superintendent of Ontario School for the Deaf	Toronto	July 30
McAlpine, M.A., K.C., Edwin H.	Well-known lawyer of St. John	St. John	Feb. 7
McArthur, Peter	Distinguished Canadian writer	London	Oct. 28
McCleneghan, L.L.B., Alexander Vanstone	Former prominent Winnipeg barrister	Woodstock	Feb. 4
McCully, Laura E.	Canadian poetess	Toronto	July 8
McDonald, A. T.	Former managing editor of <i>Toronto News</i>	Washington	Feb. 23
McDougall, George	Well-known railroad man	Cornwall	Nov. 25
McDougall, Hon. John Malcolm	Former Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Montreal	Aug. 5
McEachran, F.R.C.V.S. (Edin.) L.L.D., Duncan	Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science at McGill University	Ormstown	Oct. 13
McLean, K.C., James A.	Prominent Nova Scotia lawyer	Bridgewater	June 26
McCarthy, M.D., John A.	Officer in Great War	St. John	May 29
McGregor, Hon. Robert Malcolm	Member without Portfolio in the Nova Scotia Government	New Glasgow	Sept. 10
McGregor, James	Former Chief Inspector of Mines in British Columbia	Victoria	May 28
McGougan, M.A., Ph.D., Alexander Graham	Head of Dept. of Physics, University of Saskatchewan	Saskatoon	Sept. 28
McKeen, John	Former City Comptroller of Halifax	New Glasgow	Dec. 10
McKie, John A.	Member of the British Columbia Legislature	Farron	Oct. 29
McNally, M.D., Harry H.	Prominent Fredericton physician	Fredericton	Dec. 6
McPherson, K.C., Robt. Urquhart	Well-known Toronto lawyer	Kissinhill, Fla.	Mar. 26
Meighen, Joseph	Father of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	Ottawa	Apr. 26
Mellish, L.L.B., D.C.L., John Thos.	Well-known Maritime educationist	Vancouver	Mar. 30
Merrill, Alvin D.	Internationally known horseman	Tillsonburg	Apr. 28
Merritt, M.D., Lieut.-Col. William Hamilton	Famous Canadian cavalry officer and engineer	St. Catharines	Apr. 22
Mills, M.A., L.L.D., James	Former President of the Ontario Agricultural College	Ottawa	Apr. 4
Morgan, Charles George	Prominent banker	Montreal	Dec. 25
Morison, D.D.S., James Beattie	Officer in the Great War and former Professor of McGill University	Montreal	Dec. 6
Morrice, James W.	Noted Canadian artist	Tunis	Jan. 24
Morris, Lieut.-Col. Frank	Prominent officer of the Salvation Army	Regina	Apr. 12
Morrison, Neil J.	Well-known Orangeman	St. John	July 3
Morrison, James	Prominent Toronto manufacturer	Toronto	Jan. 6
Morrissy, M.P., Hon. John	Liberal member for Northumberland, N.B.	Newcastle	July 31
Mowat, Frederick	First Sheriff of Toronto	Toronto	Apr. 11
Moyse, L.L.D., Charles Ebenezer	Former Vice-Principal of McGill University	Montreal	June 28
Mullen, M.D., R. H.	Head of Vancouver General Hospital Laboratories	Vancouver	Aug. 29
Murch, William H.	Prominent business man	St. John	June 4
Newcombe, Dr. Charles F.	Noted anthropologist and historian	Victoria	Oct. 19

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Norton, B.A., D.D., Ven. Arch-deacon, John George	Anglican divine	Montreal	Sept. 8
Ogilvie, Shirley	Prominent Montreal business man	Montreal	May 10
O'Grady, Gerald de Courcy	Toronto financier	Toronto	Jan. 27
Oliver, Albert	Past-President Canadian Club of New York	New York	Dec. 9
Osborne, Lieut.-Col. William James	President of Fredericton Board of Trade		June
Osler, Hon. Featherston	Eminent Ontario jurist and philanthropist	Toronto	Jan. 16
Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd	President, Dominion Bank	Toronto	Aug. 3
Palmer, Arthur	Pioneer of Manitoba	McGregor	Nov. 10
Palmer, Edwin J.	Foremost Western lumberman	Chemainus	Jan. 11
Paradis, J. G.	Musician and litterateur	Quebec	Dec.
Parkhurst, Edwin Rodie	Musical and dramatic critic of Toronto <i>Globe</i>	Toronto	June 10
Patton, Dr. Arthur D.	Prominent physician of Montreal	Montreal	Nov. 28
Pearson, Capt. Brook H.	Noted Toronto airman	Bellefont, Pa.	Mar. 8
Peck, D.D., Rev. E. J.	Veteran missionary of the Far North	Toronto	Sept. 10
Pellatt, Lady (Dodgson)	Wife of Sir Henry M. Pellatt	Toronto	Apr. 16
Pelletier, Hon. Jean Mare Joseph Pantelon	Quebec Agent-General in Great Britain	Quebec	Oct. 19
Pratt, Louis	Prominent financier in Eastern Canada	Edmonton	Nov. 27
Price, G. F. W.	Toronto City Architect	Toronto	Mar. 20
Price, Lieut.-Col. Sir William	Leading manufacturer	Kenogami	Oct. 2
Rand, Edward	Vancouver pioneer and business man	Vancouver	Oct. 11
Ratz, Hon. Valentine	Canadian Senator	Guelph	Mar. 1
Reid, George McElroy	Prominent business man	London	June 3
Retallic, Major John Ley	Pioneer and mining man of British Columbia	Vancouver	Oct. 4
Ritchie, B.A., B.C.L., Philip Embury	Leading copyright authority	Ottawa	June 11
Ritchie, B.A., B.C.L., William Frederick	Fire Commissioner of Montreal	Montreal	Aug. 30
Rothwell, Samuel James	Leading Winnipeg barrister	Winnipeg	Feb. 6
Routledge, Dr. George	Former M.P.P. for East Middlesex, Ont.	Lambeth	Jan. 3
Russel, Hugh Yelverton	Mining engineer and well-known athlete of Vancouver	Nanaimo	Nov. 11
Ryan, D.D.S., Frank W.	Dean of Dalhousie University Dental School	Halifax	Oct. 17
Scott, Hon. David Lynch	Chief Justice of Alberta	South Cooking Lake	July 26
Scott, Robert R.	Winnipeg financier	Winnipeg	Aug. 17
Scroggie, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Col. James Austin	Distinguished officer in Great War	Kingston	Mar.
Seager, M. D.	Veteran of Fenian Raid	Brigden	July 15
Shanks, K.C., Walter Robert Lorimer	Well-known lawyer	Montreal	Dec. 3
Sheppard, Edmund E.	Founder of Toronto <i>Saturday Night</i>	California	Nov. 6
Shreve, M.A., D.D., Very Rev. Richmond	Eminent Anglican divine and scholar	Montreal	Nov. 12
Simard, M.L.A., Telesphore	Member of Quebec Legislative Assembly	Quebec	Oct. 1
Sinclair, Donald L.	Prominent Toronto lawyer	Toronto	Oct. 1
Sinclair, John Howard	Director Canadian National Rys	New Glasgow	June 8
Soper, Warren Young	Expert electrical authority	Ottawa	May 13
Southworth, Thomas	Ottawa mining man	Ottawa	Mar. 9
Sprague, Daniel E.	Winnipeg lumber pioneer	Ottawa	July 2
Stead, Hay Stafford	Telegraph editor, <i>Montreal Star</i>	Montreal	Feb. 19
Steckel, Louis Joseph René	Prominent engineer and mathematician	Ottawa	Oct. 31
Stephen, Rev. Brother Tobias	Noted member of the Order of Christian Brothers	Toronto	July 29
Sterling, M.D., John William	Emeritus Professor of McGill University	Montreal	Dec. 11
Stone, William M.	Former Mayor of Chatham	Chatham	Aug. 2
Strong, B.Sc., Allan Wilmot	Official of Sun Life Assurance Co.	Montreal	Aug. 13
Sugden, Dr. Charles E.	Prominent physician and Masonic leader	Winnipeg	May 12
Sweeney, Frank R.	Well-known manufacturer	Toronto	Apr. 16
Sylvester, M.D., George Perry	Toronto surgeon	Toronto	Jan. 13
Taillon, Alphonse Antoine	Foremost French-Canadian financier	Ottawa	May 11
Taylor, D.D., D.C.L., Rev. Benjamin Walter Rogers	Anglican divine and poet	Halifax	Apr. 18

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Teed, R.C., D.C.L., Mariner George.....	Leading member of New Brunswick Bar.....	St. John.....	July 9
Thairs, Lieut-Col. George.....	Bursar of Ridley College.....	St. Catharines.....	July 30
Thompson, F.R.S.L., F.R.S.C., Edward William.....	Author, journalist and poet.....	Boston.....	Mar. 5
Thompson, M.D., Percy W.....	Great War veteran and physician..	London, Eng.....	June 25
Toms, A. J.....	Ottawa contractor.....	Ottawa.....	Sept. 12
Torrance, B.A., D.V.S., Frederick..	Former Veterinary Director-General of Canada.....	Guelph.....	June 29
Tough, Robert.....	Pioneer manufacturer.....	Sudbury.....	Mar. 10
Townsend, Hon. Sir Charles Jas. .	Eminent lawyer and jurist, former Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.....	Wolfville.....	June 16
Trant, William.....	Widely-known international journalist.....	Victoria.....	Sept. 4
Treherne, R. C.....	Noted entomologist.....	Ottawa.....	June 7
Trounce, John Walter.....	Toronto business man.....	Toronto.....	Feb. 19
Vezina, Joseph.....	Noted Quebec musician.....	Quebec.....	Oct. 4
Vinberg, Moses Aron.....	Montreal philanthropist.....	Montreal.....	July 5
Vipond, M.D., Thomas John.....	Former West Indian plantation owner.....	Montreal.....	May 16
Wade, K.C., Frederick C.....	Agent-General for British Columbia.	London, Eng.....	Nov. 9
Walker, D.C.L., LL.D., C.V.O., Sir Edmund.....	President Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Toronto.....	Mar. 27
Walwyn, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), Major Wm. McLean...	Veteran of World War and promi- nent physician.....	Weston.....	Jan. 4
Warner, D.D., Rev. Robert Ironsides.....	President Emeritus Alma College..	St. Thomas.....	Nov. 11
Walters, Henry.....	Mayor of Ottawa.....	Ottawa.....	May 11
Waugh, Ph.D., John D.....	Chief Inspector of Schools, Ontario.	Toronto.....	Nov. 4
White, E. Garth.....	Official of Canadian Pacific Railway.	Montreal.....	Sept. 5
Whitney, Edward Canfield.....	Prominent financier, lumberman and philanthropist.....	Ottawa.....	Feb. 6
Williams, R. H.....	Former Mayor of Regina.....	Regina.....	Aug. 25
Wilson, K.C., Charles.....	Veteran member B.C. Bar.....	Vancouver.....	Mar. 1
Wilson, C.B.A., F.R.C.S., F. W. Ernest.....	Outstanding surgeon and Great War worker.....	Niagara Falls....	Sept. 23
Wood, Andrew L.....	Prominent Halifax business man...	Halifax.....	Jan. 17
Woollard, Dr. Charles.....	Great War veteran and Vancouver physician.....	Vancouver.....	Sept. 22
Yeo, Hon. John.....	Oldest Canadian Senator.....	Charlottetown....	Dec. 14

ADDENDA

New Brunswick. The Provincial Elections took place August 10, 1925, and resulted in the return of 37 Conservatives and 11 Liberals. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter was appointed Prime Minister.

Crop Report. The August 10, 1925, Crop Bulletin, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, estimates that Canada will produce, approximately, a billion bushels of grain this year—the estimate being 997,050,000 bushels. 722,388,000 will be harvested in the three Prairie Provinces; 533,959,000 was the total for 1924. Of the 722,388,000 bushels of grain, 350,169,000 bushels are wheat.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
SUPPLEMENT

Annual Addresses and Reports

MINING IN ONTARIO

AN ATTRACTIVE FIELD

FOR

ENGLISH CAPITAL

HON. CHARLES McCREA VISITS LONDON

**Interest of
British
Capitalists
Aroused**

For fifty years and more the natural resources of the Dominion of Canada have been a topic of constant discussion. Authors and journalists have dealt steadily in superlatives when reviewing the possibilities of field and forest and mine. Orators in Parliament and out have decorated exordium, argument and peroration with alluring figures proving that the people of Canada have been brought into a wealthy place. Now in this year of grace, the fact is universally admitted. Noble forests clothe nearly a million square miles of territory, arable lands of the highest fertility spread far and wide, the mining area is enormous, the fisheries are inexhaustible. Such an opulent inheritance is ours that the pride of nationality has been stirred. Canadians have lost the feeling of inferiority which for many years dominated their thinking, and clouded their optimism.

Unfortunately, latent wealth pays no bills. For lack of people farm lands are unsettled; for lack of capital rich mining districts are untouched. Canada is in the position of a merchant who has not been able to open his safe. However full it may be, he must do business with the money immediately in hand until the locksmith happens along. Surely the time has come to call for the development of these resources; to bring the facts before the investors of the world and show them that this Federation of Provinces, and each one of them, may offer great rewards to those who undertake wisely and diligently to dig for the hidden treasure, to till the farm lands, to make use of the forest products, and to catch the fish. The era of conservation should now be succeeded by the era of action.

Being convinced that English capitalists were not familiar with the possibilities of Ontario as a field for investment, the Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, went to London in May, 1924, and spent some weeks there, spreading abroad the bare facts of the Ontario mining industry. He was fortunate enough to awaken the interest of a number of financial men of high reputation, and already it appears certain that his public addresses and his numerous private conversations have had the best possible effect in an already larger investment of British capital in Northern Ontario.

The story of mining in Ontario goes back to the earliest times. The Jesuit missionaries of the Seventeenth Century knew that copper was to be found on the coast of Lake Superior. Alexander Henry, in 1767, discovered copper and lead ore there, and three years later formed a mining company in England to develop the properties. The Duke of Gloucester was one of the shareholders. A party of men was brought out; they established a shipyard at Point aux Pins, about six miles above Sault Ste. Marie, and built a sloop of forty tons burthen. Some work was done at Otonogon, on the South shore, but, evidently, not with success, for the whole party removed to Mica Bay, on the North shore, and sank a thirty-foot shaft. The vein of copper ore, which was four feet wide on the surface, contracted to four inches at the bottom of the shaft, and the work was abandoned. From 1773 until 1843 nothing further was attempted in the Northern Ontario region, but in 1800, a smelting furnace was erected in Leeds county, at the falls of the Gananoque River, to treat iron ore, which had been discovered in the neighbourhood. In 1815 John Mason, an Englishman, built a furnace in Norfolk county to smelt bog iron ore, and this grew into the famous Normandale furnace, which was in prosperous operation about one hundred years ago.

There has never been any difficulty in discovering mineral deposits in Ontario. Back of the arable area, bounded by the Lakes, is to be found a remarkable and most extensive pre-Cambrian rock area. From the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, it stretches north-westerly in ever-increasing width for more than a thousand miles. In the opinion of geologists, the Laurentian mountains were once as bold and lofty as the Rockies. Wind and weather disintegrated the rock until, after countless ages, the peaks were worn down and the valleys were filled with great quantities of clay and soil. Then came a cyclic change of temperature, and the whole region became covered with an ice cap just as part of the Arctic country is covered to-day. The movement of the glaciers, gradual, but effectual, swept the soil of the valleys and all manner of detritus to the lower levels, providing the agricultural land of Southern Ontario; crushed the light stratified rocks to powder, and was resisted only by the iron-hard Archaean rock, which forms the very foundation of the earth. Another cyclic change in temperature came, perhaps by a change in the angle of the earth's axis, perhaps by an increase of the sun's heat. The ice cap was melted, leaving immense areas of bare rock with cup-like depressions, which the rains soon filled. That is the explanation of Northern Ontario, with its myriad lakes and streams, and with its enormous area of fundamental rock, rich in minerals. Geologists declare that Ontario is the greatest and most promising prospecting ground in the world; considering the production of such mines as have been discovered by happy chance, that opinion certainly has abundant justification.



THE HON. CHARLES MCCREA, K.C., M.P.P.
Minister of Mines, Ontario.

**SUDBURY SUPPLIES 90 PER CENT. OF WORLD'S
NICKEL ; FAMOUS COBALT AND SOUTH LOR-
RAIN SILVER REGIONS ; THE IMPORTANT
GOLD FIELDS OF PORCUPINE
AND KIRKLAND**

The *renaissance* of mining in Ontario began in 1883, when the Canadian Pacific Railway was being constructed. Before that time the Bruce Mines, on the North shore of Lake Huron, had been exploited, and over three millions of dollars worth of silver had been taken from a tiny rock in Lake Superior—Silver Islet—but the remoteness of those properties and others, and the difficulties of transport, had made the industry doubtful and indeed precarious. The Sudbury nickel-copper mines were made easily accessible by the railway, and in 1886 serious operations began. The total production of nickel from the Sudbury region from 1889 to 1924 was approximately 508,734 tons. From 1886 to 1924, 278,380 tons of copper were produced from these same ores. About ninety per cent. of the world's output of nickel comes from the Sudbury nickel basin, which, roughly, is thirty-six miles long and seventeen miles broad. The ores are said to be practically inexhaustible, and as the uses of the metal in the arts are increasing daily, the value of these mines to the Province is beyond calculation. Nor is it reasonable to believe that in a range of a thousand miles or more this is the only deposit of nickel-copper in paying quantities. It cannot be believed that a railway engineer's right-of-way, planned wholly with respect to grades and short lines, is bound to run into all the valuable mineral lands, or that it passes through the likeliest territory for the prospector.

Yet the good fortune which came to the Province by the Canadian Pacific construction was repeated on a larger scale when the Government built the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway from North Bay. This was intended as a colonization road to reach the fertile clay belt beyond the Height of Land. In the Autumn of 1903, Fred La Rose, James H. McKinley and Ernest Darragh made discoveries of valuable ore, and Dr. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, made a personal investigation. He found in the weathered veins, many of them bearing the pink "cobalt-bloom", a profusion of blackened, tarnished silver, in lumps, plates, and nuggets up to ten pounds in weight. Further discoveries were made, and soon it became clear that this area, centred about the railway station (which Dr. Miller named Cobalt), was one of the greatest silver-mining fields the world had ever known. An average of 2.1 tons of pure silver has been taken from the mines of the Cobalt area for every 24 hours since they began to yield. The Nipissing mine alone, up to December 31st, 1924, had produced 74,805,887 ounces of silver; it is one of ten mines whose output has exceeded 10,000,000 ounces, and there are many others of varying prosperity. The value of the silver produced from Cobalt, South Lorrain, Gowganda, Casey Township, Montreal River, and Maple Mountain, has reached 353,480,376 Troy ounces, and from this output

the shareholders of the several companies have received, in dividends and bonuses, \$91,288,081 to the end of 1924.

Prospectors, stimulated by the success achieved at Cobalt, ranged to a considerable distance on either side of the railway, and in 1909 important discoveries of gold-bearing ore were made at Porcupine. This was followed, in 1912, by similar finds at Kirkland Lake. These two areas produced, in 1913, \$4,558,518. As operations continued, it was found that values persisted at lower levels, and the production rose until, in 1924, Porcupine alone had an output of \$22,135,534 in gold bullion. The Hollinger mine's properties have no fewer than 55 pay-veins, with ore value varying from \$6.10 to \$32.80 per ton. The McIntyre mine produced, in 1923, an average of \$8.86 per ton; the Dome mine, \$11.01 per ton of ore.

HON. CHARLES McCREA APPEALS TO BRITISH CAPITALISTS

Scattered through the pre-Cambrian formation, 24 gold-mining areas have been already discovered; ranging from the Timiskaming region to the Lake of the Woods. As a rule, these areas are either within easy reach of a railway, or are along the historic canoe routes of the old fur traders. But there are blocks of remote wilderness, some as large as 30,000 square miles, which have never been prospected. Only the edge of this Northern treasure-house of minerals has been properly explored. The results are so remarkable that mining men do well to be optimistic. They may be excused for believing that the apathy of British capital generally with respect to the opportunities of Northern Ontario is hard to explain. At the end of 1921 the total nominal capital of the mining companies of Ontario was \$368,408,961. Of this amount, 52 per cent. was Canadian money; 31 per cent. was from the United States, and 15 per cent. was from Great Britain. In the gold-mining section British capital was only 2.62 per cent., as compared with 70.27 of Canadian money and 26.97 of American.

This fact was stressed by Hon. Charles McCrea in England, and following his speech at the Metallurgical Congress dinner at the Savoy Hotel, *The London Financial Times* made the following editorial comment:

"The pity of it is that so far Britain has limped sadly behind in the race to open up Ontario's mines. The biggest recent success capitalists have to their credit is in the development of the South Lorrain field. Its show-mine is the now famous Keeley, from which came the marvellous 'Birthday Bonanza' silver nugget, at present on show at Wembley. Mr. McCrea and all those who think imperially are anxious that Britain should be true to the gentleman-adventurer traditions and take the lead in saying the 'Sesame' which will unlock more and more of Ontario's treasure stores. That magic word is money. Canada has everything else—the metals and the minerals, transport, labour, facilities for cheap power, fair taxation and friendly Government co-operation. Unless the spirit

of vision and enterprise which opened up the Rand and Kimberley be altogether gone, we may expect to see great things in the next year or two from the recent forward policy as regards Canada in connection with all the leading mining houses in this country. They now have in virtually every case their own representative in Ontario, through, as a rule, small prospecting and development companies formed *ad hoc*. But there must be an end to the idea that only proved mines are worth buying. Sir Joseph Robinson would probably not be a millionaire to-day if he had not had the pluck to buy the Robinson mine for a song at a time when less courageous financiers contemptuously dismissed it as 'a cabbage patch'. Limited companies too frequently succumb to the temptation to swathe themselves in bonds of routine and red tape. Only a reliable representative on the spot, with full authority to act promptly and independently, can hope to compete adequately and successfully with the go-ahead methods of Yankee mining financiers acting on their own account. You cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs. You cannot make big profits in mining without occasional losses."*

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE IMPRESSED WITH THE POSSIBILITIES OF ONTARIO'S MINES

The best summary of the gospel that the Minister of Mines preached in London was given by *The Financial News*, in reporting a complimentary dinner at the Savoy on May 20th, 1924, at which Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, was the host. On that occasion His Grace the Duke of Devonshire said that during his term in Canada he had been greatly impressed with the possibilities of Ontario, so much so that each time he was in a mining district he enquired how many mines had been discovered since his previous visit. The report was always satisfactory. *The News* spoke as follows of Hon. Mr. McCrea's speech:

"He said that many people did not know exactly where Ontario was and had no conception of its size or of its mineral possibilities. He detailed the discovery and performance of the Hollinger, the McIntyre, the Dome, and various other well-known mines, and also gave geological and other particulars of the Porcupine, Larder Lake, Lorrain, Kirkland Lake, Cobalt, etc., districts without any notes whatever. Mr. McCrea spoke for about half an hour, and rolled out figures on the production of various metals, to the astonishment of his audience. . . . The Ontario Government was greatly interested in the mining industry, and was always willing to assist, especially by constructing branch lines of railway or cutting down forest for prospectors. Apart from that the Government levy upon the production of the mining companies was eminently fair and was lower than in many other parts of the world. He quoted instances of how 50 per cent. of the profits was permitted to be put back into the mine before any taxation was levied. This method

*Note—"Financial Times," May 15, 1924.

of taxation, he thought, was insufficiently appreciated in Great Britain. The people of Ontario were not particular as to whence the capital for development was derived, but, of course, they would prefer that a greater percentage of it should be drawn from their own kinsmen in Great Britain. There must always be some losers in mining, but there were also great profits to be made. In Ontario the syndicate or company which had subscribed funds to develop a mining property could always reckon on getting a square deal from the Government; so that if, unfortunately, a mine proved unprofitable, those who had put up the money for speculative purposes—but, naturally, in the hope of spotting a winner—would have had a decent run for their money. Hitherto the British public had heard only of the silver of Cobalt, the nickel of Sudbury and the gold of Porcupine and other districts, but apart from these metals, the Province contained vast stores. There were great quantities of iron ore, and capital would be required to develop these deposits. By working them, Canada would save hundreds of millions of dollars, for until recently she had been obliged to import large quantities of iron from other countries. It was impossible to determine the mineral wealth of Canada, which was not only varied, but widely spread. If British capital could be attracted, it would reap benefits that otherwise might go, as now, to the United States."

It happened that Dr. Charles Camsell, Federal Deputy Minister of Mines, was quoted in the same issue of *The Financial News* as saying that, so far, the mineral trade had not been a direct source of strength in maintaining the Dominion's commercial position. Mining products were only 15 per cent. of the total export trade. On the other hand, Canada imported mineral products to a value of over one million dollars a day. Such a statement brought cogent corroboration to the Minister's declaration that a comprehensive development plan was a great need. The Province of Ontario had in its rough hinterland incalculable wealth. Capital and energy were needed to bring it to the light. No one could charge that Canadian business men had not themselves been willing to put up money for mining development. The record of gold and silver productions in Northern Ontario was a story of courage and energetic action. But Canadian financial resources were not illimitable.

"Broadcaster," writing in the Sunday paper, *The People*, on May 18th, 1924, said: "A mining field, no matter how highly mineralized, is dependent for its successful exploitation on several outside factors, among which the most important are: (1) Transport; (2) Power; (3) Climatic conditions, and (4) Labour. In all these respects the Ontario mining field is most favourably placed. Excellent railways are available; the mining engineer, who, in tropical countries, frequently has to travel under most unfavourable conditions for hundreds of miles, here steps out of a comfortable train, with restaurant and sleeping-car complete, right on to the field. The transport of machinery is similarly facilitated. Electric power

is available at reasonable cost, climatic conditions are good, the field being a healthy one, and there are no labour difficulties. After hearing Mr. McCrea, I feel not merely enthusiastically optimistic as to the field's future, but comfortably confident that there are marvellous prospects for the right kind of development company”.

ONTARIO'S POLICY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINING AREAS

The Minister, in his various public appearances in London, explained that in 1923 the value of the mineral production of the Province was about \$68,000,000. Of this, \$20,082,586 was in gold, \$9,563,416 in nickel, and \$6,905,741 in silver. “It is not easy to over-estimate,” he said, “the value of this large and increasing contribution towards the trade and commerce of Ontario. By far the larger part of it is paid in wages and supplies; it gives occupation to labourers; it provides homes, schools, and hospitals; it furnishes a market for farm products and manufactured goods; it brings freight to the railways, and greatly assists the settlement of the North country. There are large areas of farming lands in the immediate vicinity or not far from our mining camps. The miner is followed by the settler. The finding of gold in California attracted an immense rush of population which, long after the lure of gold had waned, remained in permanent occupation of the soil. It is the purpose of the present Ontario administration to foster and encourage the mining industry of the Province in every reasonable and legitimate way. The Department of Mines maintains a staff of geologists, who explore and report upon mineral areas, old and new, and whose reports and maps have been of untold benefit in the development of mining. It gathers and publishes statistics of production, so that the progress of the industry may be noted from year to year. It assists the prospector upon whose success the whole mining industry rests, by providing him with district maps and also with blueprints showing the lands taken up or open for staking in the mining townships; by assaying his ore samples free of charge; by purchasing parcels of gold ore which he extracts in developing his claims, and by providing him with tuition in mineral-spotting and elementary geology through the medium of Winter classes. It assists, by money grants, in cutting our trails to provide access to mining claims; it clears water routes for the same purpose. The Government builds roads to connect promising or established mining camp with the front, and extends its railways into areas which have shown their capacity to produce on a large scale. In the matter of taxation, the system is a levy on net profits; the first \$10,000 of profits is exempt, and thereafter up to \$1,000,000 the rate is 3 per cent., from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, 5 per cent. The Government believes the one great need of the mining industry is capital, and hopes to carry on its administration in such a way as to make the inviting field of Ontario safe for legitimate enterprise, and to give Capital, as well as Labour, a square deal”.

In the course of his speech at the Guildhall, Hon. Mr. McCrea

said that he was happy to be in association with the Mining and Metallurgical Congress of the Empire. Members of that Congress were the greatest Scouts the Empire possessed; they carried with them to every part of the Empire its best traditions. After referring to the heartening spectacle of the unity and co-operation of British peoples in the Great War, he paid a tribute to the work of the Imperial War Committee on Mineral Resources. That Committee, set up in 1914, had found that while the Empire abounded in raw material, there was a sad lack of machinery and refining plants. He hoped that the work of the Committee would be carried on, that there would be backing and strength behind it, so that never again would the Empire be caught napping, with a lack of facilities for turning out such finished materials as were required in peace or in war. In closing, he said: "If there is one thing that stirs the blood and makes a man feel proud, it is the way in which the people of the British Isles are shouldering the white man's burden; paying their way and giving an example to the world of all that is good and great in citizenship. May I say further that those people who owe allegiance to a flag which is not ours, consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, pay a tribute to the British people for the way in which they are paying their shot, for the way in which they are holding their end up; for the example that the old Mother Country can give. And the reward will come a thousandfold in the good that will result. I cannot close without paying my respects, as a Canadian citizen, to the British Isles and to the people who live in them. I have paid my first visit to England during the month of May and this part of June, and on every hand I have been accorded wonderful hospitality. I have felt at home, and as one of the people who live here. It will be a pleasure to go back to my country, to Canada, and to tell the people over there that so long as the British Empire continues to stand for the things it stands for to-day—continues to do the things it is doing to-day—there are greater achievements ahead. In the doing of that work it does not matter whether we call ourselves Liberals, Conservatives, or Members of the Labour Party; for permeating the whole structure of the Empire are the best traditions of the British people."

There are promising indications that the visit of Hon. Mr. McCrea to England, and his vigorous, forthright declarations concerning the resources of the pre-Cambrian area of Ontario have roused to activity some of the most notable mining financial houses in London.

IRON RESOURCES OF ONTARIO

So much attention has been paid at home and abroad to the gold and silver deposits that perhaps the iron resources of the Province have been neglected. According to a Government handbook, issued by the Department of Mines, the iron deposits of commercial size in Ontario are very considerable. The Helen mine, near Michipicoten, on the north-east shore of Lake Superior, was

opened in 1899, and operated until 1918, when the hematite deposit was exhausted. But diamond drilling has indicated the presence of over 100,000,000 tons of carbonate ore, and it is probable that the mining and beneficiation of this ore will be undertaken in the near future. Other deposits of similar type are found in the same district. At Moose Mountain, near Sellwood, Ontario, there are eleven low-grade magnetite deposits within an area of about four square miles. The ore reserves are estimated at 38,665,000 tons for each 100 feet in depth, and some of the ore bodies are at least 300 feet deep. The ore has to be treated before it is suitable for smelting, but metallurgical experiments are now being carried on at Babbit, Minn., and elsewhere, and it is probable that a process will soon be found by which the Moose Mountain ores can be profitably concentrated. Ontario has produced slightly over 5,000,000 short tons of ore and ore-concentrates since 1869. The largest production was recorded in 1915, when 394,054 short tons were produced. The annual consumption of iron ore in the Province averages normally about 1,000,000 short tons. The bulk of this quantity comes from the United States. The average pig iron production for Ontario during the past five years was 567,530 short tons. There are blast furnaces at Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Midland, Parry Sound, Deseronto, Hamilton and Port Colborne. The Port Arthur plant has not operated for many years. It was built to handle the Atikokan ore, the roasting of which did not prove entirely satisfactory. For several years the Parry Sound and Deseronto furnaces have not been in operation, while the Midland plant has been intermittently active. The Port Colborne plant consists of one furnace, owned by the Canadian Furnace Company, Limited; the Hamilton plant, with two active furnaces, belongs to the Steel Company of Canada, and the Sault Ste. Marie plant is controlled by the Algoma Steel Corporation. The latter had four furnaces in operation during 1923. There are two steel-making plants in operation in Ontario, these being the Hamilton plant and the Sault Ste. Marie plant. Both produce open-hearth steel. The Canadian Steel Corporation has two large blast furnaces and a steel plant on the model of that at Gary, Ind., partly constructed at Ojibway, near Windsor, on the Detroit River.

Of the non-metals found in Ontario's mineral areas, the production in 1924 had a value of \$23,921,445. These include actinolite and asbestos, apatite, barite and celestite, corundum, mica, feldspar, fluorspar, graphite, gypsum and clays—to say nothing of the marbles and other fine construction stone, which are abundant. Whether metallic or non-metallic, the minerals of the Province of Ontario are plentiful, and give promise of wealth to diligent and adventurous men who are willing to develop them.

ONTARIO'S 1924 MINERAL PRODUCTION, \$75,556,333

The following official table of Ontario mineral production in 1913, the last pre-war year, and 1924, gives at a glance the progress of the industry:

COMPARISON OF ONTARIO'S MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1913 AND 1924

PRODUCT (1 Ton=2,000 Pounds)	1913		1924 (PRELIMINARY)	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
METALLIC				
Gold.....ounces	220,837	\$ 4,558,518	1,241,736	\$ 25,669,262
Silver....."	29,724,931	16,579,094	9,961,315	6,717,975
Platinum metals (a)....."			18,698	1,891,497
Bismuth.....lbs.			12,863	16,079
Copper....."			17,236,770	2,258,847
Copper Sulphate....."			10,672	534
Cobalt, metallic....."			174,349	
Cobalt, oxide....."	1,188,526	420,386	450,038	1,421,827
Cobalt Salts....."			61,908	
Nickel, metallic....."	232,255	13,326	25,448,882	5,313,586
Nickel, oxide....."			12,065,830	
Other nickel and cobalt compounds and residues....."			1,664,632	296,851
Copper in matte exported.....tons	(b) 12,941	1,840,492	(b) 8,606	1,549,163
Nickel in matte exported....."	(b) 24,838	5,237,477	(b) 13,100	3,930,066
Lead, pig.....lbs.			5,506,756	419,405
Iron ore (c).....tons	63,229	138,750	44	110
Iron, pig....."	(d) 648,899	8,719,892	(e) 3,710	92,750
		37,507,935		51,634,888
NON-METALLIC				
Abrasives.....tons	1,177	137,036	209	1,821
Actinolite....."			90	1,225
Arsenic, white.....lbs.	2,450,758	64,146	3,596,165	309,108
Asbestos.....tons			172	91,900
Calcium carbide....."	2,052	123,100	f	f
Corundum....."			2	251
Feldspar, crude and ground....."	18,615	67,142	28,715	203,636
Fluorspar....."			42	833
Graphite, crude and refined....."	1,788	93,054	1,288	72,842
Gypsum....."	40,581	92,627	88,121	467,097
Iron Pyrites....."	71,620	171,687	11,429	44,542
Mica....."	386	55,264	2,163	165,931
Mineral water.....Imp. gals.			139,265	8,833
Natural gas.....M. cu. ft.	12,558,400	2,362,021	7,422,512	4,214,798
Peat.....tons	500	1,750		
Petroleum, crude.....bbls.	226,165	398,051	153,766	326,134
Quartz and silica brick.....tons	54,320	130,860	110,821	214,272
Salt....."	96,799	474,372	202,135	1,343,733
Talc and soapstone....."	20,738	125,340	10,718	130,577
		4,269,450		7,597,533
CLAY PRODUCTS AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS				
Brick.....M.	508,693	4,615,212	147,649	2,994,617
Tile, drain....."	16,935	292,767	13,094	572,754
Tile, building and floor.....tons				665,483
Pottery....."		52,875		83,800
Sewer pipe....."		600,297		851,327
Cement, Portland.....bbls.	3,802,321	4,105,455	3,564,499	5,668,671
Hydrated Lime.....tons			34,061	425,109
Quick Lime.....bush.	2,300,991	390,600	3,338,201	1,207,850
Sand and gravel.....cu. yds.	425,978	233,567	2,441,625	1,267,264
Sand-Lime brick.....M.			55,371	518,504
Stone.....tons		1,137,153	2,400,741	2,068,533
		11,427,926		16,323,912
Grand Total.....		53,232,311		75,556,333

(a) Recoveries from Canadian and British refineries. (b) Copper and nickel exports in the form of matte were valued, respectively, at 9 and 15 cents per pound in 1924. (c) Exports and shipments to points other than Ontario blast furnaces. (d) Total output from foreign and domestic iron ore. (e) Proportional product from Ontario ore (3 per cent, of the total) smelted. Total pig iron 465,860 tons, valued at \$10,398,650. (f) Raw materials imported.

A GREAT CANADIAN INSTITUTION

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

AND

REPORTS OF THE COMPANY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY*

**Mr. Beatty's
7th Annual
Address as
President
of the
Canadian
Pacific
Railway.**

The Report of the Company's operations during the year under review has been in your possession for some time and must, your Directors feel, be regarded as satisfactory, in view of existing conditions. A very substantial decrease in gross earnings, due to the much smaller movement of grain and flour, owing to the lighter crop in Western Canada and a decrease in the movement of manufactured articles, because of the depression which existed in Canada during the latter portion of the year, compelled transportation economies, which were satisfactorily effected without causing any physical deterioration to the property. The tonnage moved during the year amounted to 28,776,386, being a decrease under the previous year of 2,076,608, all of which is accounted for by the lesser movements of the articles indicated in the report and referred to in the fore part of these remarks.

The depression of last Fall has continued, and there was much less grain to be moved out of Western Canada at the beginning of 1925 than at the beginning of 1924. These combined factors have occasioned a shrinkage in the gross earnings of the Company for the first three months of the year of \$4,673,712, and a decrease in the net earnings of \$593,366. The decrease in gross earnings was, however, appreciably less during the month of April, which gives ground for the belief that conditions are slowly improving. If a good crop is garnered this year, particularly in Western Canada, we have cause for confidence that the results of the year's operations will be reasonably satisfactory. I would, however, be sadly lacking in my duty if I did not point out to the shareholders that neither rail nor ocean traffic has reached normal proportions, and, until they do, the Company's expenditures for capital, maintenance and general operation must be curtailed so far as that can be done without impairing the high standard in which the property has always been maintained or the Company's prestige as a transportation agency. There is nothing in the recommendations of the Board in respect of the policy for the coming year, with its attendant expenditures, that requires further detailed comment. The

*NOTE—Annual Meeting, May 6th, 1925 For a History of the C.P.R. see Supplement to the *Canadian Annual Review* for 1911; for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address, see 1918 volume; for Mr Beatty's first 6 Presidential Addresses, see 1919 to 1923 Volumes.

branch line construction, to which your approval is asked, is moderate, and will not be prosecuted save to the extent that public necessity requires and as economic and financial conditions warrant.

The necessity for capital expenditures, owing to the widespread character of the Company's operations and the need for the maintenance of substantial cash balances, have been referred to in the reports for the past few years, and while the exigencies of the present situation demand the utmost economy consistent with the maintenance of the property in a condition of high physical efficiency, commitments of prior years in respect of capital expenditures must be met. For this reason your Directors considered it advisable to issue \$10,000,000 4 per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, the issuance of which you had previously approved, and \$30,000,000 4½ per cent. Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates, secured by the assignment of unpaid purchase moneys or deferred payments on lands sold. Each of these issues was readily disposed of, and at satisfactory prices. In order to extend the holdings of your Company's securities in Canada, the issue of Note Certificates was made purely Canadian. The results, both in the expedition with which the issue was absorbed and in the widespread character of the distribution, were very gratifying.

The shareholders will have observed a rather extended reference in the Report to the freight rate situation in Canada. I had hoped that prior to this meeting appropriate measures would have been introduced in Parliament respecting what are known as the Crow's Nest Rates, but, up to this time, no official announcement has been made of the character or scope of the proposed legislation. It would, therefore, be unwise, even if it were possible for me to hazard a prediction of its nature or to comment upon the situation more than I have done in the Annual Report. Those comments represent the considered judgment of your Directors in respect to the methods which should be followed in order to secure the establishment of a proper rate scale in Canada, free from unjust or burdensome discrimination, and, at the same time, fair to the transportation interests of the country.

The shareholders are no doubt fully informed through the press of the action contemplated by the Government, to subsidize a line of freight vessels on the Atlantic, in consideration of control of rates on traffic carried by such vessels being vested in the Department of Trade and Commerce. The proposals, embodied in what is now known as the Petersen Contract, were announced without any previous reference to this Company, or, so far as I am aware, to any other Canadian or British steamship line. While the impression has been created that the policy is the result of a report made by a representative of the Government, this has since been denied. The fact remains, however, that the widespread publicity given to that report, and to the many wholly inaccurate statements in it, has necessitated the fullest exposition of their position and operations by the British and Canadian lines trading to and

from the Canadian ports. It is a singular coincidence that the present should be chosen as the moment at which control by the Government, having as its admitted object the establishment of lower rates, should be demanded even to a very limited extent, because it is within the knowledge of all steamship companies, and could readily have been ascertained by the Government itself, that operations, during the past two years in particular, have been conducted with very unsatisfactory financial returns, especially in respect of freight traffic. Your Directors felt that the publication of the report mentioned had placed the companies on trial in the opinion of the Canadian shipping public, and, therefore, they, in common with the other lines, members of the North Atlantic Conference, are making the fullest disclosure of the traffic conditions and of the results of the operations of your subsidiary, the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited. Whether or not the policy of the Government will be altered in consequence of the representations now being made to the Committee of the House, a much more accurate appreciation of the real situation will be obtained as a result of the evidence being given.

For the past few years your Directors have insistently advocated the need of an aggressive immigration policy as a vital necessity to the development of this country. The progress has not been satisfactory, the immigration results for the first three months of this year being particularly disappointing, in that 10,792 immigrants were admitted into Canada, as against 23,880 during the same period of the previous year. While there is nothing fundamentally unsound in the immigration laws of this country, we have apparently suffered from a lack of concerted and definite policies in Great Britain and on the Continent. Representations have recently been made by the President of the Canadian National Railways and myself* which, I think, will bring about a closer co-operation between the Government departments and the transportation and other immigration agencies, and which should obviate the embarrassing delays in obtaining permits which have heretofore existed. The situation, however, is not without its encouraging features in that emigration from the British Isles is becoming more active, enquiries from the United States are numerous, and the Continental field shows considerable promise. As you are aware, your Company has been unremitting in its efforts to bring about colonization and settlement, and, in spite of the relatively slow progress recently made, the importance of greater immigration to Canada is so obvious that the immigration and colonization departments will not relax their efforts though the expense involved is substantial.

While the general railway situation has not materially changed since I last addressed you, there has been, in recent months, a marked difference in the attitude of the business communities and

* NOTE.—For C.P.R. Immigration Policy and detailed treatment of the Company's affairs see Transportation Section, pages 112-121.

the public at large towards what is known as our Railway Problem—an attitude quite contrary to the disinterested apathy which has heretofore characterized that of the Canadian people towards transportation matters, and, therefore, one which is welcomed by all thinking Canadians. It is not necessary for me to recall to your recollection the series of mistakes with which the transportation history of Canada is filled. Neither is it desirable that I should repeat the representations which were unsuccessfully made from time to time by the Executives of your Company in an attempt to persuade those in authority that the policies formerly adopted could only result in disaster to the promoters and possible embarrassment to the country itself. The successive policies of over-construction and duplication with Government assistance forced the acquisition by the Government of practically all lines save those of your Company, and the resultant burdens are being heavily felt, especially under the rather sub-normal conditions now prevailing. It is asserted that the present situation is due to the failure in former years of private undertakings, the inference being that defects of private ownership and administration resulted in the establishment of public ownership in respect of these properties. Such statements without an exposition of the sequence of policies are misleading to a degree. The principal cause of the present unsatisfactory conditions was undoubtedly the adoption from time to time of policies of extensive new construction and duplication of then existing railway lines in most, if not in all cases, by the Government or with Government assistance, and in anticipation of a much greater development than the country has enjoyed. It does not seem to be material whether the over-ambitious projects were launched by the Government of the day or were conceived by individuals or companies. In each case the undertakings received the financial support of the Government and the approval of the people, and without such support their completion would have been impossible. Private administration, as I appreciate the situation, did not break down, but the undertakings were so far in advance of the country's existing or immediate future requirements that their failure was almost inevitable. Undoubtedly, too, the situation is aggravated by the disappointment in the honest hopes of many of our public men and others that, in a relatively short period, the burdens would be lightened, if not altogether removed, and that they would then be in a position to assure themselves that the Canadian railway problem was behind them. In consequence of the existing conditions, there is a general and deep-rooted desire for railway economies, for the elimination, where possible, of intensive competition and duplicate services, and utilization, where feasible, of joint, instead of separate, terminal facilities. The position of your Company in this situation is almost as unique as that in which it has found itself for some years in respect to the Canadian railway situation generally. Many of the lines of railway now forming the National System were not constructed as part of one railway conception, but

were conceived and designed to compete with each other as separate transportation units, each of them in addition, of course, competing with the lines of your Company. The consolidation has, in consequence, brought under one administration lines which were originally designed to be competitive, and in no sense part of a unified system. Your Company's railway, on the other hand, having been conceived and constructed as one system, has been extended from time to time always as a single system, each part of which was planned to support the others. Further, the consolidation has resulted in heavy expenditure of the public moneys to bring these lines to a higher state of efficiency, in particular by the addition of much modern equipment and power. The purpose of these policies was naturally to compete on an equality with this Company, or, perhaps, go beyond that, and inasmuch as little new traffic has been developed in Canada in the last five years and a very moderate amount of new territory opened, the expenditures were almost entirely in an effort to secure a larger proportion of the existing traffic; in other words, to take from the lines of the Canadian Pacific as much traffic as improved service and large expenditures could procure. The results have not warranted the hopes of those responsible for the policy, and, in consequence, the annual burdens of the country continue to be heavy and a matter of grave importance. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a demand for saving wherever possible is insistently made. Your Company has neither duplicated any important railway line, nor has it increased in any appreciable degree the extent of its services during the past five years and it, therefore, cannot be held responsible for the growth of the conditions which your Directors, in common with the business interests of the country, seriously regret. We have indicated that we would be very glad to join with the National Railways in reducing, by common action, as much of the duplication as public requirements and the interests of the individual companies will permit. It is probably true that the results of these policies of restriction in services which, in the first instance, will be directed to passenger service, will come at a time when the tourist and ordinary summer traffic of both companies is at its heaviest and that the convenience, in fact, the absolute necessities of the travelling public will demand train service which would not otherwise be required. I am, however, entirely in favour of this action, because I think it is dictated by common sense, but I should not like to have it felt by the public at large that it will constitute an adequate solution of Canada's railway difficulties.

As to the larger question of the future relations which the companies will bear to each other, no comment from me is desirable, save to express the view that, next to the prosperity of their own railway, there is nothing that intelligent self-interest would lead your Directors so much to desire as the prosperity of the National Railways and the lessening, and ultimately, the entire elimination of the burden its operations impose upon the Canadian

people. We propose to work in the greatest possible harmony with the National Railways consistent with the interests of your property and of its owners, and in the expectation that the contribution of this Company to the country's development and the importance of the services which it has rendered, and is rendering, will be fully recognized and appreciated by the Government of Canada. I am convinced that the vast majority of Canadians, especially the business interests of the country, do not desire to see the Company either absorbed or menaced. I do not know of any situation which has arisen which should give the shareholders of this Company any apprehension or ground for the belief that, in working out the railway problems of the country in the future, their interests will be adversely or unfairly affected.

I should, perhaps, add, too, that no proposals of any kind from the Company to the Government, or from the Government to the Company, have been made, save those having to do with the question of reducing economic waste through the elimination, so far as possible, of duplicate services.

Since the Report reached you, the Company has suffered a serious loss in the death of Sir Augustus M. Nanton, which occurred on the 25th of last month. Sir Augustus had been a loyal friend of the Company for many years, a Director since 1914, and a member of the Executive Committee since 1923. He was a man of exceptional qualities of mind and heart, conscientious to a degree, genuine, courteous, of unimpeachable integrity, unremitting in his efforts wherever the interests of the Company or of other corporate affiliations required it, and possessed of conspicuously sound judgment in commercial and financial matters. It might be truly said of him that his unselfish sense of duty, tremendous energy and unceasing zeal in everything he undertook impaired a naturally robust constitution. Most of his life was spent in the West, with the problems of which he was entirely familiar and the interests of which he had deeply at heart. Rarely has the Company had on its Board a man of greater faith in its operations or greater loyalty to its officers and employees, nor one who gave its interests more consistent or more diligent consideration. In his passing his associates on the Board have lost a valued friend and Western Canada its most outstanding citizen.

I have the pleasant duty of advising you that the service of the officers and men of the Company during the year just ended was all that could be desired, and that, in the face of competition of an unusual character, they have been most assiduous and loyal in the Company's interest. The appreciation of the Directors is sincere, because it is thoroughly deserved, and the fact that year after year I am permitted, speaking for them, to acknowledge their debt to the officers and men of the Company for their loyalty and efficiency, must constitute evidence of the continuance of the high *morale* for which they have always been notable.

44th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C.P.R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1924, show the following results:

Gross Earnings.		\$182,502,156.26
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		145,274,914.30
Net Earnings.		\$37,227,241.96
Deduct Fixed Charges.		14,070,286.78
Surplus.		\$23,156,955.18
Contribution to Pension Fund.		500,000.00
		<u>\$22,656,955.18</u>
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1st, 1924.	\$1,990,369.62	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1¼ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1924, October 1st, 1924, and December 31st, 1924.	13,650,000.00	
		<u>15,640,369.62</u>
		\$7,016,585.56
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent. payable April 1st, 1925.	\$2,002,971.76	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1¼ per cent., payable April 1st., 1925.	4,550,000.00	
		<u>6,552,971.76</u>
Leaving net surplus for the year.		\$463,613.80
In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, three per cent. was paid from Special Income.		

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1924.

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	\$645,755.69
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities.	3,059,506.98
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines.	3,630,675.20
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Department, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous.	2,635,314.13
	<u>\$9,971,252.00</u>
Less: Payments to Shareholders in dividends: June 30th, 1924, October 1st, 1924, and December 31st, 1924.	5,850,000.00
	<u>\$4,121,252.00</u>
From this a dividend has been declared payable April 1st, 1925.	\$1,950,000.00

Earnings and Expenses. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amount to 79.60 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 20.40 per cent., as compared with 80.86 per cent., and 19.14 per cent., respectively, in 1923.

The gross earnings for the year were less by \$13,334,933 than those of the previous year, freight earnings alone decreasing \$10,794,416. Working expenses, however, decreased \$13,083,165, resulting in net earnings, before deducting fixed charges, of \$37,227,241, or a decrease under the previous year of \$251,768. The decrease in freight earnings is largely accounted for by the much smaller movement of grain and flour, particularly the former, owing to the smaller crop in Western Canada. There was also a substantial decrease in the movement of manufactured articles due to the depression which existed in Canada during the major portion of the year. In the circumstances, your Directors feel that the results of the Company's operations must be considered as satisfactory.

Special Income. The special income for the year shows a substantial decrease, due to the failure of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company to earn its dividends,

and to decreases in investment securities held by your Company. The results of the operations of your ocean fleets, to which detailed reference is made in a later part of this Report, were unsatisfactory, due almost entirely to continued light freight business and to a somewhat smaller passenger traffic in the Spring and Fall months of the year. The steamship earnings were, however, assisted through the adjustment of outstanding tax questions with the British Government. This item, of course, is not a recurring one, and, therefore, an improvement in earnings for the present year can only be accomplished through the general increase of overseas traffic and the maintenance of stable rates. The prospects for considerable immigrant travel during the coming year are good, but freight business is still suffering from the depressions of the last few years and from an excess of tonnage beyond the necessities of the traffic.

Land Sales. The sales of agricultural land in the year were 96,755 acres, for \$1,790,081.17, being an average of \$18.50 per acre. Included in this area were 6,741 acres of irrigated land, which brought \$53.26 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$15.90 per acre. The land sales, while greatly in excess of those of the previous year, were still of moderate proportions, due to the continuance of the depression which has prevailed in the Prairie Provinces and the fact that immigration was not extensive, especially of those financially able to immediately purchase land holdings.

Sale of Securities. During the year your Directors authorized the creation and sale of the following securities:

(a) \$12,000,000 10-year 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, secured by \$15,000,000 Four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, the issuance of which was reported and approved at the last annual meeting.

(b) \$10,000,000 Four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock in coupon form, the issuance of which had been previously approved by you.

(c) \$30,000,000 4½% Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates, secured by the assignment of unpaid purchase moneys or deferred payments on lands sold.

The widespread character of the Company's operations makes it necessary that it should always maintain substantial cash balances, and as provision should be made for the capital expenditures to which the Company has been committed in previous years, it was decided to utilize the deferred payments on land sales as collateral security to an issue of note certificates which would enable such balances to be maintained and these expenditures to be met from time to time without increasing the fixed charges on your railway property and its revenues.

The net increase in the fixed charges of the Company for the year was \$599,633.

During the year your Directors sold £1,400,000 4 per cent. Preference Stock, the issuance of which you had previously authorized.

Balance Sheet. The Company's balance sheet reflects the expenditures on its property and subsidiary properties and the financing done during the year. Current liabilities were reduced by \$9,800,000 under those outstanding at the end of the last fiscal year.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited. The results of the operations of your subsidiary, the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, for the year under review have been disappointing, particularly in so far as its Atlantic service is concerned. In anticipation of a considerable increase in passenger and freight traffic the schedules for the season were arranged to provide for ten additional sailings during the St. Lawrence season. The schedules of sailings of other companies were also enlarged, with the result that competition was increased, and this and the drastic immigration laws of the United States, together with the failure of Canadian immigration to reach the proportions expected by the Government and the transportation companies, were the principal causes of the unsatisfactory showing. The steamship companies, in order to assist in making effective the immigration policy of the country, allowed a rebate of fifteen dollars in the fare of each immigrant, but, notwithstanding this concession, the decrease in third-class westbound passengers was 15,000, and the cost to the Company of the rebate \$325,000, with a corresponding reduction in its net earnings. The total earnings westbound were \$1,743,000 less than in 1923. The eastbound passenger carryings were somewhat greater than in 1923, owing largely to the attraction of the Wembley Exhibition. Freight traffic showed a very moderate increase, amounting in earnings to \$503,000, and in tonnage to 125,000 tons. In the result, the operations of the Atlantic fleet showed a decrease in revenue from all sources of \$1,979,000 under 1923, and an increase of \$617,000 in expenses owing to the increased number of voyages. The earnings from the Pacific service, considering the conditions existing in Asia, were more satisfactory, with an increase in net revenue of \$200,000. An improvement in business to and from the Orient is expected because of the more stable commercial and political conditions now existing in these countries. During the year there was no serious accident to any of the vessels of your fleets.

Coastal Service. The revenues from the year's operations of the British Columbia Coast Steamship Service were slightly less than last year, but still very satisfactory. As intimated in the last annual report, contracts for two new steamers named the "Princess Kathleen" and the "Princess Marguerite" were entered into, and the "Princess Kathleen" reached Vancouver on February 20 of this year. The "Princess Marguerite" will be delivered in a few weeks. Both vessels are of an extremely fine type, and will, your Directors feel, be found entirely suitable to the trade and a distinct addition to what is already a very excellent service.

Toronto Terminals. As the shareholders are aware, an agreement was entered into in 1914, to which reference is made in

the annual report for that year, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company, your Company, and the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, providing for the construction, pursuant to Order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, of a union passenger station and joint terminals at Toronto commensurate with the passenger travel to the city, and the elimination of grade crossings by the elevation of their tracks along the waterfront. The work of grade separation was not proceeded with owing to war and other conditions, though the construction of the Union Station was commenced in 1915 and completed, so far as it was possible to do so prior to the elevation of the tracks,, at a cost of \$6,750,000. In 1924, after considerable negotiation and investigation on behalf of the Government, the Railways undertook to complete the work of grade separation on revised plans to be approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners on generally the same terms as approved by you in 1914, save that the proportion of the cost to be borne by the Canadian National Railways and this Company is to be defrayed by them individually, instead of jointly, through the medium of securities issued by the Toronto Terminals Railway Company. The net cost of the work of grade separation is to be borne to the extent of 30 per cent. by the City of Toronto, and the balance in equal proportions by the Canadian National Railways and your Company. Legislation has been passed which empowers the Companies to make the necessary financial arrangements. Your approval will be asked to the proposals and to the Company's participation in the cost and the issuance of such securities as may be necessary to defray it.

Lake Louise Chalet. On July 1st the original portion of the Lake Louise Chalet was destroyed by fire. This resulted in considerable loss of revenue during the tourist season, but, fortunately, the fire was unaccompanied by any loss of life or injury to the guests or employees of the hotel. Your Directors considered it necessary that the portion destroyed should be replaced immediately at an estimated net cost of \$1,479,000 after crediting insurance. The work is proceeding satisfactorily, and the hotel will be completed and ready for operation in June of this year.

Capital Expenditures. In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1924, \$3,697,239, and ask your approval to expenditures on capital account during the present year of \$4,858,900. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	\$ 956,851
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds, and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	626,138
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	251,100
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,299,191
Additional terminal and side track accommodation.....	377,247
Improving coaling and watering facilities	259,905

Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	253,765
Improvements in connection with Telegraph service	83,648
The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole System.	

Branch Line Construction. During the year branch line construction in the Western Provinces was proceeded with, 227 miles of railway being graded and 214 miles of track laid on lines the construction of which you had previously authorized. Your Directors are of the opinion that moderate extensions should be built during the present year, and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction of the following lines as conditions warrant and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to meet the expenditure, namely:

Cutknife-Whitford Lake Branch, Mile 40-95	55 miles
Amulet-Dunkirk Branch, Mile 25-45	20 miles
Pashley Northeasterly Branch-Pashley to junction with Leader Southerly Branch, Mile 0-33	33 miles
Pashley Northeasterly Branch-Pivot to Fox Valley.....	25 miles
Fife Lake Branch, Southeasterly from a junction with the Moose Jaw Southwesterly Branch	43 miles

It is also proposed to proceed with the construction of a section of the Langdon North Branch from Rosedale Mine to Bull Pound Creek, a distance of 39 miles. The Shareholders have already authorized the construction of this branch line, and under an arrangement with the Canadian National Railways this portion of it will be constructed as a joint section, each Company to bear one-half the cost.

Freight Rate Situation. The points in dispute relative to the powers of the Board of Railway Commissioners respecting what are known as the Crow's Nest Rates, which the Company agreed to establish in 1897, have been the subject of reference to the Supreme Court of Canada, with the result that the Court has decided that the Board of Railway Commissioners are without jurisdiction to interfere with these rates, they being, in the Court's opinion, of a statutory character, and, therefore, not subject to review by the Commission, but the Court has held that the specified rates only apply to points on the railway of your Company as it existed in 1897. The result of the Court's decision naturally creates violent inequalities and discriminations between communities which have until recently enjoyed a parity of rate schedules—a consequence which was pointed out when the question was the subject of Parliamentary enquiry in 1922. Undoubtedly, intervention by Parliament will be necessary in order that a scale of rates may be evolved which will be free from such discrimination, even though legal in character. The Canadian producers suffer from a geographical disability due to the great distance their products have to be hauled. This difficulty has always existed and cannot be entirely eradicated. The remedies which are suggested are for the most part artificial and of doubtful soundness. A

general lower scale of rates is not possible without grave unfairness to the transportation companies unless brought about through increase of traffic in consequence of greater population and development in the country itself. Two factors, however, appear to be reasonably certain, namely, that an independent tribunal free from political influence should determine the reasonableness of Canadian railway rates and that the Companies should receive adequate revenues for the vitally important services they render. The essential character of these factors has been recognized in Great Britain, the United States and in Canada, and your Directors are extremely hopeful that the interests of the Companies will not be lost sight of in the consideration of the matter by Parliament. Were rates in Canada to be determined for reasons of political expediency or as a result of political pressure, Canada would depart from the principles of the Railway Act, one of the most constructive pieces of legislation on the Statute books of the country, and would take a backward step, having both direct and indirect commercial and economic consequences which would be greatly to the country's disadvantage. The complicated question of freight schedules is one which can only be dealt with by a dispassionate tribunal with the aid of experts, and having in view the interests of the shippers and consumers and of the transportation agencies of the country. In public discussions of the subject the value of the work of the transportation companies and, in particular, of your Company is frankly recognized, but the fact that that work can only be carried on successfully under a fair scale of rates is sometimes overlooked. The question has become one of government policy, and your Directors will probably be in the position of making further representations to you in respect of it at the forthcoming annual meeting.

Additional Directors. By an amendment to your Company's Charter obtained in 1920 it is provided that the number of Directors shall be such, not exceeding eighteen, as shall be fixed by by-law of the Company. Your Directors are of the opinion that the number should be increased, and a by-law will be submitted for your approval giving effect to this increase and the method of election.

Death of Sir Edmund Osler. It is with deep regret that the Directors have to report the death, on August 4th, 1924, of their colleague, Sir Edmund B. Osler.

Sir Edmund was elected a Director of the Company in June, 1885, and served on the Board continuously for a period of close upon forty years, during twenty-five years of which he was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. His sound judgment and wise counsel were at all times of incalculable value in the administration of the Company's affairs. He had, in addition, obtained for himself a very outstanding position throughout Canada, and in his death both the Country and the Company have sustained a very great loss.

Mr. Ross H. McMaster, of Montreal, was elected a director of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Shaughnessy, and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., was appointed a member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Edmund B. Osler.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:—

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY,
 HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C.,
 MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER,
 RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.

For the Directors,
 EDWARD W. BEATTY,
President.

Montreal, March 9th, 1925.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1925

MR. EDWARD BEATTY.....	Montreal
HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C., Senator.....	Montreal
MR. GRANT HALL.....	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT.....	Montreal
MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER.....	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.....	Montreal
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.....	Montreal
MR. F. W. MOLSON.....	Montreal
MR. ROSS H. McMASTER.....	Montreal
HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT.....	Toronto
MR. J. K. L. ROSS.....	Montreal
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.....	Montreal
SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART.....	London, Eng.
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.....	Toronto

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	MR. CHAS' R. HOSMER
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
MR. GRANT HALL	MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1924

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT :	
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers.....	\$641,212,726.64
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A".....	60,146,628.91
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (COST)	
Exhibit "B".....	137,353,286.78
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS.....	
	10,461,930.56
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES :	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites.....	\$59,553,029.80
Provincial and Municipal Securities.....	792,721.29
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost.....	23,649,945.76
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D".....	98,561,477.06
	<hr/>
	182,557,173.91
WORKING ASSETS :	
Material and Supplies on Hand.....	\$26,763,664.86
Agents' and Conductors' Balances.....	2,807,032.86
Net Traffic Balances.....	1,675,235.93
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.....	1,136,665.53
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	7,237,144.95
Cash in Hand.....	42,405,205.63
	<hr/>
	82,024,949.76
	<hr/>
	\$1,113,756,696.56

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK		
Ordinary Stock	\$260,000,000.00	
Four Per Cent Preference Stock	100,148,587.78	\$360,148,587.78
FOUR PER CENT CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK		
STOCK	\$279,244,882.08	
LESS : Collateral as below*	15,000,000.00	
		264,244,882.08
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*		12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)		30,000,000.00
MORTGAGE BONDS :		
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent		3,650,000.00
CURRENT :		
Audited Vouchers	7,063,175.67	
Pay Rolls	3,461,007.68	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	6,461,060.54	
		16,985,243.89
ACCRUED :		
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds		770,327.21
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS		10,790,000.00
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS :		
Equipment Replacement	3,864,975.99	
Steamship Replacement	14,904,359.65	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes	25,276,135.41	
		44,045,471.05
PREMIUM ON ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK SOLD :		
LESS : Discount on Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, and Note Certificates		41,502,075.86
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES		79,142,690.06
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION		131,992,922.25
SPECIAL RESERVE TO MEET TAXES IMPOSED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT		1,921,182.69
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS		116,563,313.69
		<u>\$1,113,756,696.56</u>

J LESLIE, Comptroller

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE :

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co for the year ending December 31st, 1924, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct

Montreal, March 7th, 1925

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO,
Chartered Accountants (England).

**PROGRESS OF
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1924
AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT**

The Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year 1924, as presented by the President, Sir Henry Thornton, to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. George P. Graham, and by him submitted to Parliament, records a decrease in gross and net revenues as compared with the year 1923. This result corresponds with conditions common to all steam railway lines in Canada for the period under review. Below are given some of the outstanding records contained in the President's report:

Operating Results

The operating results for the year are shown in the following summary, which compares the principal items of revenue and expenses with the corresponding items for the previous year:—

REVENUE		1924	1923	Increase or Decrease
Freight	\$171,045,297.89	\$185,240,896.71	Dec.	\$14,195,598.82
Passenger	37,233,998.44	39,285,318.14	Dec.	2,051,319.70
Mail	3,595,261.61	3,543,078.11	Inc.	52,183.50
Miscellaneous	23,713,624.61	25,066,194.65	Dec.	1,352,570.04
Total	\$235,588,182.55	\$253,135,487.61	Dec.	\$17,547,305.06
EXPENSES		1924	1923	Increase or Decrease
Maintenance of W. & S.	\$ 44,039,965.51	\$ 44,778,445.45	Dec.	\$ 738,479.94
Maintenance of Equipment ..	47,972,444.24	52,176,320.13	Dec.	4,203,875.89
Traffic	6,892,751.22	5,792,928.06	Inc.	1,099,823.16
Transportation	110,085,033.62	120,302,450.60	Dec.	10,217,416.98
Miscellaneous Operations	2,381,469.56	2,304,105.65	Inc.	77,363.91
General	7,633,834.05	8,063,390.52	Dec.	429,556.47
Transportation for Investment Credit	661,567.13	712,801.88	Dec.	51,234.75
Total	\$218,343,931.07	\$232,704,838.53	Dec.	\$14,360,907.46
Net Earnings	\$ 17,244,251.48	\$ 20,430,649.08	Dec.	\$ 3,186,397.60
Operating ratio	92.68	91.92		

NOTE.—The figures shown as for 1923 differ somewhat from those published first for that year. Hotel properties, which in 1923 were included with railway operations, in 1924 have been classed as outside operations and appear under Accounts 502, 534 and 535. To afford better comparison the 1923 figures have been accordingly re-stated though the final net income result is not affected.

Gross Earnings

Operating revenues decreased by \$17,547,305.06, or by 6.93%. This decrease resulted from adverse business conditions which obtained during the greater part of the year throughout Canada

and elsewhere. Traffic during the first three months of the year was in excess of that moved in the same period of 1923, but general business suffered a reduction early in April and the depression continued until the end of the year. Due principally to the relatively small grain crop in Western Canada the movement of grain to the lakehead was in much less volume than usual and was considerably below the exceptionally heavy movement which took place in the last three months of 1923, with the result that the impetus to active business which a large grain movement usually engenders was noticeably lacking. The movement was also to some extent affected by the disposition shown to hold grain in the country, creating an unusual condition and one which business in general had not anticipated.

In connection with the consideration of the gross earnings of the system, it is appropriate to refer again to the freight rate situation in Canada. As was pointed out in last year's report, continued reductions in freight rates will inevitably postpone the day when the national system will become self-supporting. The recent decision with respect to what is known as the "Crow's Nest Agreement" has established a condition which is serious to all of the transportation interests of Canada. It is earnestly to be hoped that, during the ensuing year, some solution of the difficulty will be found which will have due regard to the interests of all the parties concerned.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were reduced in the aggregate by \$14,360,907.46. This reduction more than meets the decrease in freight earnings, but it is to be remembered that, while it is possible to reduce freight train services when a reduction in that class of traffic occurs it is impossible to pursue to a similar degree the same policy with passenger train services.

Finance

Of the \$56,527,000 voted by Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1925, \$10,000,000 was received in cash by the Company and two issues of guaranteed securities were made as follows:—

\$20,000,000 4% Three-Year Gold Notes, dated July 1st, 1924; and
\$26,000,000 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds, dated Sept. 15, 1924.

As of July 1st, 1924, an issue made of \$9,375,000 Four and one-half Per Cent. Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "H," secured by \$12,500,000 worth of new equipment.

The Funded Debt retirements during the year were:—

5½% Five-Year Canadian Northern Railway Secured Notes.....	\$ 6,000,000.00
6% Five-Year Canadian Northern Collateral Trust Gold Notes....	4,349,000.00
Equipment Trust Certificates of various issues.....	5,063,400.00
Payments under various Sinking Funds and sundry retirements..	99,573.30
Total	<u>\$15,511,973.30</u>

Traffic Movement

The volume of revenue freight decreased by 8.70% from 18,546,404,436 ton miles to 16,932,406,010 ton miles.

Revenue freight tonnage decreased by 8.29%, namely 4,749,724 tons, represented partly by a decrease of two and one-half million tons of bituminous coal and one-half million tons of anthracite coal.

Additional decreases in tonnages were as follows:—Wheat, 691,206 tons; sawn lumber, timber, etc., 561,609 tons; iron ores, 287,733 tons; dimension stone, 260,182 tons.

In the manufactures class the tonnage of iron and steel commodities showed heavy decreases totalling 770,440 tons; automobiles and auto trucks, 115,538 tons; unclassified manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, 684,291 tons.

Partially compensating increases were recorded in roadmaking material of 834,112 tons, and cement of 95,778 tons.

15,248 carloads of grain were moved to Vancouver for export as compared with 6,981 carloads in 1923.

The movement of livestock to Winnipeg and to the East showed a good development and the cattle trade in the Western Provinces was reported at the end of the year as in promising condition.

The average haul per ton of revenue freight declined from 323.96 miles to 322.53. The rate per ton per mile increased slightly, viz.:—from .999c. to 1.01c.

Passenger business on the whole was very disappointing. The number of passengers carried declined from 23,683,781 to 22,707,880, or by 4.12%. The average journey declined slightly from 61.09 miles to 60.43 miles, and the revenue per passenger per mile declined from 2.715c to 2.713c.

During the year 12 more self-propelled cars were put into service and at the end of the year there were in service—

- 13 storage battery cars.
- 8 gasoline motor cars.
- 3 steam unit cars.

The mileage performed by these cars in the last three years shows the development going on in the use of this form of transportation:—

	Percentage of Increase				
	1924	1923	1922	1924 Over 1923	1924 Over 1922
Car Mileage Run	508,000	252,000	145,000	101.6	250.3

Express

Express earnings show a decrease of 2.4% from those for the year 1923. This is accounted for mainly by the general business depression and partly by the close season on halibut shipments from Prince Rupert established by Treaty with the United States and effective for about six weeks prior to the end of the year; also partly by expedited freight service available between various points.

Betterments

During the first two years of the consolidation it was necessary to make substantial expenditures in various ways. Reference to this was made in last year's report. Further general expenditures had to be made during the past year to bring the standard of the properties nearer to what is desired.

Now that the position above referred to has been reached, the intention of the Directors will be to avoid, or postpone for so long as may be advisable, any capital expenditures which are not essentially needed.

Certain additional capital expenditures were authorized by the Dominion Parliament in 1924, and will have to be made during the present year. These include branch line construction, also that part of the Toronto Viaduct cost chargeable to the National Railways.

Land Sales

During the year 1924, 55,450 acres of land were sold at an average price of \$14.29 per acre, amounting to \$792,152, as compared with 61,994 acres sold in 1923 at an average price of \$15.66 per acre, amounting to \$970,952.

Wages and Labour

Friendly relations were maintained with our employees during the past year. As a result of the co-ordination of the various lines it was necessary to make partial adjustments in rates for some classes, but no general increase in rates was made on our Canadian lines to any group of employees.

The supply of common labour during the year remained plentiful; in regard to which there was no general change in rates or conditions, although rates were somewhat lower in Southwestern Ontario than during 1923.

After conference with our Shop Crafts employees, it was decided to make a trial of the so-called "Baltimore & Ohio" co-operative plan in our shops, the main objects being stabilization of employment—creating a feeling of mutual trust and confidence—resulting in more harmonious relations between employer and employees, a higher quality of production, improved service to the public, elimination of waste energy and conservation of material and progressive improvement in shop conditions. This plan is now being tried out in our Moncton shops, and, if successful, its extension to other plants will be proceeded with as quickly as the necessary organization can be arranged.

Telegraphs

Under the agreement of 1915 with the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Canadian National Telegraphs had the right to purchase the Western Union Lines and equipment in British Columbia. This right was exercised in September, 1924. The returns from operation of these lines and equipment fully justified the purchase.

The Canadian National Telegraphs now operate commercial telegraph lines throughout Canada west of Moncton, N.B., and have control of the maintenance of all telegraph and telephone lines on the Canadian National Railways used for railway purposes.

Other detailed information in connection with this department will be found elsewhere in the report.

Insurance

The Self-Insurance Fund, after payment of or provision for losses, was increased during the year by \$1,437,475. The total of the fund at the end of the year was \$4,074,153. This amount does not include anything in respect of marine insurance, which will be referred to in the report of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

The total fire losses were \$420,250, as compared with \$679,050 during 1923. These figures speak for themselves.

During the year substantial progress was made in the adoption of practices and the use of appliances intended to eliminate fire risks and to ensure prompt and efficient action when fires occur. One of the chief features of the work of the Insurance Department is education, having in view the future, as well as the present.

Radio Department

The popularity of this branch of the service is evidenced by the many thousands of appreciative letters and messages received from the public during the past year.

Broadcasting stations are owned at Moncton and Ottawa, and stations are rented at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary. During the year some of the observation cars on our import passenger trains, operated between Montreal and Vancouver, Montreal and Quebec, and Toronto and Winnipeg, were equipped with radio. Radio sets have also been installed in all the Company's hotels.

CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN 1924

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF THE

BANK OF MONTREAL *

The 107th Annual Report of the Bank of Montreal. The 107th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 1, 1924, at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, with Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1923		\$659,582.14
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1924, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		4,454,504.04
		<hr/>
		\$5,114,086.18
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st March, 1924..	\$817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st June, 1924..	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st Sept., 1924..	817,500.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% payable 1st Dec., 1924	817,500.00	
Bonus 2% payable 1st Dec., 1924	545,000.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,815,000.00	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government ...	412,500.00	
Reservation for Bank Premises	125,000.00	
	<hr/>	
		4,352,500.00
		<hr/>
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		\$761,586.18

Since the last Annual Meeting, offices were opened at two points and closed at thirty-six points throughout the Dominion and in Newfoundland. Our office at Spokane, Wash., U.S.A., was also closed. For the convenience of our Mexico customers and American correspondents, offices have been opened at Guadalajara and Monterrey, Mexico. The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of their late valued colleagues, The Right Honourable Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., a member of the Board since 1907, and of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, elected a director in 1917. Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., was appointed a member of the Board in October. All offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

*NOTE.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports see Volumes from 1911 to 1923.

**Address by
Sir Vincent
Meredith,
Bart.,
President
of the
Bank of
Montreal.**

During the past year, continued confused world-wide conditions have been a deterrent to business generally, resulting in cautious buying and unwillingness to undertake forward operations. Yet, despite relative dullness of trade and the heavy burden of taxation imposed on financial institutions, I am happy to say we have been able to earn our dividend and bonus. Low rates of interest in world money markets have naturally affected profits, but the resources of your Bank are so large and its earning power so constant that I feel assured you may depend upon the continuance of satisfactory profits.

While hesitating to prophesy, I am satisfied that a gradual improvement in the trade situation is occurring. Statistical returns support this view, and, while there is irregularity in the movement, in the main the trend is upward. There has been a better demand for steel in various forms, especially from railroads; textile trades are gradually recovering from the slump, and dealings in hides and leather have broadened. Other indices may be cited; thus, car loadings showed an increase until affected recently by the smaller prairie crop, while building operations have kept pace with last year, which, in turn, showed a substantial increase.

Canada's Foreign Trade. Figures of foreign trade are encouraging. In the twelve months' period to October 31, the aggregate value of this commerce was \$160,000,000 greater than in the preceding year, the total being \$1,895,000,000. We have been able to reach this large amount chiefly because of the enormous Western grain crop in 1923, and, in a survey of economic conditions, there is no more satisfactory feature than the improvement in agricultural returns. Last year there was greater volume, this year there is greater value. Farm products have always made the largest contribution to Canada's export trade, being greater than the combined export value of all other commodities.

The other outstanding item in respect of exports is forest products. In the seven months ending October 31, shipments of wood and wood products, including paper, declined in value about \$18,000,000, as compared with the preceding year, this decrease occurring in lumber, and not in paper. On the import side a shrinkage is again recorded, so much as \$75,000,000 since March 31, and while lower prices may account for some of this decrease, the cause must be attributed to a quiet condition of domestic trade. A gratifying feature of the statistics of foreign trade is the growth of favourable balance. In the last seven months, the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$120,000,000, as compared with an excess of \$15,000,000 in the corresponding period last year, and if the comparison is carried over a twelve months' period, the favourable balance is found to be still greater. I regard this increase in Canada's foreign trade credits as an augury of a not distant improvement in domestic business.

Foreign competition, which, for some time past, had been anticipated, is now being keenly felt in several basic Canadian products in neutral markets. This situation is due to the advantages the exporting countries abroad possess in their depreciated currencies and cheaper and more industrious labour.

Immigration. Immigration has been disappointingly small, and without increase in population, increase in production will remain obstinately slow. The problem belongs to other hands than mine, but I am convinced the day is not distant when this favoured land of Canada will be sought by the surplus population of Great Britain and Europe, as well as by those thrifty classes who will here find opportunity for further improving their condition. It is trite to say that if the countryside prospers, the towns will take care of themselves, and it is upon the settlement of our large areas of vacant agricultural lands and the development of other natural resources we must chiefly rely for national growth.

We are fortunate in Canada in having largely escaped the succession of bank failures with large liabilities that have recently been so numerous in the United States and other countries.

In Canada, we have had but one instance of this kind in many years, when a somewhat unimportant institution in a neighbouring province closed its doors. Much publicity has been given to this untoward happening, out of all proportion to its effect on Canada's financial structure, and it is needless to add that this failure was caused by inexperienced management and departure from recognized banking principles. It is greatly to be regretted that fairly substantial losses were suffered by depositors who indiscriminately entrusted their money to this institution.

Conditions in Europe. Taking a general view of European conditions, it is evident that decided improvement has taken place during the last year. Exchanges have gained in stability and a greater degree of confidence exists, with the result that trade is expanding and moving with more freedom. The chief causes contributing to this betterment are the efforts made by various European countries to balance their budgets, and to this end substantial help has been forthcoming through external loans issued under the auspices of the League of Nations, and in some cases partially secured by international guarantees.

Continental currencies have moved in favour of England, and the pound sterling has substantially appreciated compared with the United States dollar; but what is of great importance to international trade is the disappearance of the wide and violent fluctuations which were formerly such a hindrance to business.

The recent German loan—the first step in applying the Dawes plan—was a conspicuous success and has already produced a good effect on international finance.

French Government finances have presented some difficult

phases, and the last few budgets have not been balanced, resulting in serious inflation, with its accompanying evils. A new internal loan is contemplated for the avowed purpose of consolidating the floating debt, but the terms to the Government are so onerous that it is difficult to weigh the advantage of the transaction.

In Great Britain, the result of the elections has proved to be the chief factor in favour of a recovery in trade, and, with a prospect of a stable government for the next few years, there is a more optimistic feeling current, and already there are distinct signs of trade revival. In this connexion, however, it would not be surprising if Germany were shortly to build a wall to keep out British and other goods, unless new commercial treaties are made. She has already drafted her new tariff, with some sixteen hundred articles, all of which will call for high duties.

Return to Specie Payments by Great Britain. The question of a return by Great Britain to the gold basis provokes considerable discussion, but it cannot be practical politics until the sterling-dollar exchanges reach a point nearer parity, and it does not appear that artificial measures are favoured to hasten the event. It seems to me that any artificial method can have only temporary effect and that a return to par by natural causes is most likely to bring enduring conditions. It is not in the least degree probable that Great Britain will take the embargo off gold exports until she has secured ample supplies of the precious metal and feels confident that, once the step is taken, she can continue on a gold basis. Licenses to export gold are at present necessary and are only granted in exceptional cases, but when conditions appear to warrant it, licenses will no doubt be issued more freely and thus a return to a free gold market will be brought about gradually.

Canada and the Gold Basis. As in Great Britain, some discussion has recently taken place here as to the desirability of Canada reverting to a gold basis, and while such a reversion carries a sentimental appeal, the time, in my opinion, is not yet ripe for the resumption of specie payments. We should not go upon a gold basis without certainty of maintaining it, and assurance of this is lacking. The reserve of gold in banks and Dominion Treasury is approximately \$160,000,000; ten years ago it was \$154,000,000, almost as much as now. Meanwhile, both Dominion and bank note circulation have greatly increased, and it is well within probability that upon the resumption of specie payments, after ten years' discontinuance, a considerable demand for gold will occur. It is true our trade balance is favourable, but, on the other hand, our obligations arising out of foreign borrowing have grown rapidly. Exact figures are not obtainable, but it is certain the sum of interest on foreign loans exceeds even now the amount of our favourable trade balance. The former item is fixed and irrevocable, while the latter is variable. Unquestionably, Canada should revert to a gold basis the moment the basis can be held, but it would be financial suicide

to resume a position we may be unable to maintain. In natural course, Canada will come among the specie payment countries. At present our dollar stands at par with gold, thereby permitting conversion of currency when required, and if it should happen that the Canadian dollar falls again to a discount, we may remember that some advantage in exports accrues therefrom, as well as a gain to domestic industries. The country can face without alarm a further period of specie suspension, while keeping the gold basis in view as an ultimate objective.

Business in the United States. The opinion is expressed in important quarters that the business structure in the United States is better than it has been for some time. While buying in most lines continues on a hand-to-mouth basis, the volume is large, as is conclusively shown by the heavy freight shipments on the railroads of the country. Stocks in the hands of wholesalers, jobbers, retailers and consumers are low, and eventually steps to replenish must be taken. Business men generally learned an expensive lesson just after the close of the world war, and it is not probable that large inventories will again be carried, but once buyers become convinced that conditions are to be satisfactory, they will again enter the market. This cautious attitude is one of the big factors making for stability in the future.

With the Presidential elections out of the way, all indications point to a period of steady improvement in business across the line, and this will be reflected in Canada in due course.

Agricultural Conditions. The crop output has been considerably less than last year, about 200,000,000 bushels in the case of wheat, the decrease occurring in the Western provinces. Against this reduction can be set the higher prices paid for the product, the loss in quantity being nearly recovered in the greater value. This view, however, deals with the aggregate and does not help farmers who have reaped little. Yet, upon the whole, the fact remains that the agricultural condition in the Prairie Provinces has improved during the last two years, partly because of a bumper crop followed by a fair one marketable at high prices, and partly because of the growth of mixed farming, which gives farmers more baskets for their eggs. The reckless extravagance induced by war prices has also moderated, and it may be concluded that farming in the West, where intelligently pursued, has become a stable industry.

Purchase of Molsons Bank. As you are no doubt aware, there has always existed a close, friendly connexion between this Bank and the Molsons Bank since the latter's inception. The sons of a past President of this Bank, whose portrait hangs behind me, were the founders of the Molsons Bank. When it was deemed advisable to amalgamate the Molsons Bank with a stronger institution, and we were approached, your Directors decided to acquire the bank. It is not necessary here to enter into the details, as these will

be submitted to you at the special general meeting called for the purpose, to be held on the 23rd instant.

A Word of Confidence. My last word is a word of confidence and encouragement. The interests of your Bank are more closely bound up with those of Canada than ever before, and unless Canada prospers the Bank cannot expect the prosperity it should enjoy. I believe Canada will prosper. It offers inducements to immigrants vastly superior to those of other countries which are at present endeavouring to attract citizens. It stands third amongst the countries of the world in natural resources. We possess half of the forest area of the British Empire; our mines produced in 1923, \$214,000,000 worth of metals, and the surface is scarcely scratched. Canada stands second in the world in coal deposits. Her water powers are estimated at 18,000,000 horse-power, and she enjoys unexcelled transportation facilities. For those with some capital and a willingness to work, the cheap, rich lands of Western Canada offer a means of healthful subsistence, and, in time, a better competence than can be obtained elsewhere. Yet, cardinal virtues must be practised, and I would again stress the necessity for hard work and economy, so often preached and seldom put into practice, and the need for immigration. Given these three things, I look forward with the utmost confidence to Canada's future.

**Address
by Sir F.
Williams-
Taylor,
General
Manager,
Bank of
Montreal.**

In presenting, for your information and approval, the one hundred and seventh annual balance sheet of the Bank, I shall explain briefly the important changes shown therein, and comment upon some of the factors that have had a bearing upon our operations and have influenced the results of our business for the past year.

Our cash, call loans, balances with other banks, government, and municipal bonds, and other readily realizable assets apart from ordinary advances to customers, are about 64·23 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public.

I feel sure that this strong liquid position must be satisfying to our friends, as it is to ourselves. Depositors, as a rule, display more interest in this feature of our balance sheet than borrowers, but the ability of a bank to withstand any stringent monetary condition without the necessity for calling in advances is a matter of prime importance to those who borrow money for commercial purposes.

Small Savings Welcome. The increase in the number of depositors in our Savings Department has been greater in the past two years than ever before. I should like to emphasize in connexion with the growth of these deposits that this Bank's services are at the disposal of every class of the population, and that we

welcome those who with a small deposit, wish to open a savings account.

It may be noted in this connexion that the rate of interest on savings deposits paid by Canadian banks remains, as for many years past, at 3 per cent.; such deposits comprising a large percentage of total bank deposits. In no other important country have depositors received a rate of interest so uniformly high regardless of market fluctuations in the value of money, except for deposits fixed for periods of three months or more.

You will observe that when our balance sheet was made up the Dominion Government had unusually large balances with us in connexion, as many of you are aware, with the retirement of a public loan of \$107,000,000, which matured on the 1st of November, and for large semi-annual interest commitments.

The operations of the Bank during the twelve months under review resulted in a profit of \$4,454,000, being a decrease of \$42,000 compared with the previous year. Based on the total of our capital, reserve and undivided profits, these earnings represent a return of 8·06 per cent., which may be described as modest for a business of such dimensions as ours; but, as you know, our first consideration is to keep strong in cash and liquid assets.

The principal cause of our somewhat diminished earnings is that, though our total resources have been greater, our commercial loans in Canada are \$22,000,000 less than a year ago. It has been impossible to find suitable employment for these increased resources at commercial rates of interest, and as the best alternative, we have invested them in gilt-edged short term securities at less remunerative rates. This is reflected in the following figures:

	31st October, 1923	31st October, 1924
Commercial Loan	\$236,000,000	\$214,000,000
Investments	103,000,000	140,000,000

Also, the overhead charges of our banks in the way of salaries are greater, and taxation and upkeep have increased by leaps and bounds, whilst banking losses in such times as we are now passing through are far beyond normal.

As you know, this Bank for many years has had important assets in London and New York, whose earning power ebbs and flows with the price of money. Interest rates in those centres for months past have been the lowest in years.

The net result of these factors is an uncontrollable diminution in banking profits.

Our two offices in London and our Paris subsidiary continue to progress. During the past year many visitors have made use of the services of these offices, and we trust that travellers overseas will in increasing numbers avail themselves of the facilities which we have provided for their special convenience.

The staff of the Bank continue to serve our interests faithfully. With others of the salaried class, the incomes of our staff have not

kept pace with the increasing cost of living during the war and following years. They have thus had to carry their share of the burden of disjointed economic conditions, but they will benefit through the return to more normal conditions which we hope is coming. We count ourselves fortunate indeed in having had through these troublous years a most efficient staff of unquestioned loyalty.

Care for Molsons Bank Clientele. The acquisition of the Molsons Bank, subject to formal ratification by the shareholders, to which the President has already referred, will add to our organization the business of their 125 branches. Of these, 117 are located in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and as the greater number are at points where we are not already represented, the result will be a valuable addition to our representation in these two Provinces.

We shall welcome the clientele of the Molsons Bank, and can assure them that in the Bank of Montreal they will find a service fully commensurate with their needs, combined with the courtesy and attention which they have a right to expect.

It is our endeavour in every way to provide the public with the most complete banking facilities possible, including the loaning of funds to the small borrower. In each office of the Bank a full service is given, and at the Head Office special departments operate, including those dealing with our foreign banking relations and the foreign exchanges.

These features, combined with our system of private telegraph wires, provide a service which we believe is unsurpassed.

At this the beginning of the 108th year of our existence, the Bank is in a stronger position, and better prepared to care for the needs of its customers than at any time in its history.

Trade Conditions. Turning now from our own affairs to the affairs of the country at large, it is a matter of national importance that the commercial loans in Canada of all our Banks are \$100,000,000 less than a year ago. These figures, taken with a reduction in railroad earnings of \$11,900,000 for the same period, and about stationary figures in our total foreign trade, reflect what a section of the community is wont to describe by the expression "business is quiet". A stronger definition might be used without exaggeration. From another point of view these figures indicate the ability of the Banks of Canada to finance a trade revival when it occurs. Furthermore, while there is this excess banking capital in the country, borrowing abroad, which increases our interest remittances—already too heavy—is not a necessity.

In the decrease in our importations of goods from abroad there is also a good element, as economically the cost of these imports represents a loss of wealth to the country. Exports show a satisfactory increase over the previous year.

Our favourable trade balance has been derived from the following exports:—

Agricultural and animal products	\$619,000,000
Wood and paper (including pulp)	256,000,000
Minerals and their products	158,000,000
Other exports	52,000,000

Canada's imports from the United States declined nearly 12 per cent., and United States imports from Canada increased 3 per cent. from the preceding year.

In the past year, New York funds have returned to par or thereabouts, and the premium on the American dollar has, for the time being at any rate, ceased to be a subject of discussion.

Due largely to the abundance of money and the consequent forced entry of the banks into the investment field, all classes of securities have continued to advance in price during the year, both at home and abroad. Canadian Government issues, in which investors in this country are largely interested, have made new high records, and for the first time since 1915 the Dominion Government has been able to borrow money against long-term securities at a lower cost than 5 per cent.

The strength of the bond market in recent months has had the natural effect of stimulating the issue of new loans. Foreign Government borrowings in the New York market this year have amounted to \$1,035,000,000, and of this, Canadian borrowings accounted for \$200,000,000.

Although the wheat crop in Canada was this year less than for the season of 1923 by something approaching 200,000,000 bushels, fortunately for the farmer the price has advanced to about \$1.65 per bushel, from about \$1.00 last year, so that Canada's gross income from this staple product should be about the same.

The increase in the current income of the farmers in areas which have yielded favourable crops has naturally been reflected in improved financial and business conditions in those districts.

This Bank, with a large volume of loans in Western Canada, has continued its tradition of fair dealing with its customers and has extended every assistance to those who have suffered repeated crop failures. We have followed a policy calculated to keep borrowers on the land, and considering the large number of individual loans, those cases have been comparatively few in which, through the action of the debtors, we have been obliged to resort to law.

Commercial failures in Canada number 2,488, with liabilities of \$69,700,000, for the year ending 31st October last, as compared with 3,427 failures, with liabilities of \$67,700,000, in 1923.

Adverse rates of sterling exchange continue to be a barrier to Canadian borrowings in England. During the twelve months under review, the rate for sterling exchange advanced from 4·31½ to 4·53, and should the present movement continue, the London market will once more become a field for the flotation of Canadian

securities, and our services as bankers for new issues, which have been dormant since the war, will again be in demand.

In the United States, lighter demand for available credit resulted in an excessive ease in money for a great part of the year, making remunerative employment of idle funds difficult. Call money in New York averaged 3·40 per cent., as compared with 4·85 per cent. for the previous year. Lending to Europe on a greater scale was seen in the ready flotation of foreign loans.

The detailed report on trade conditions in the several Provinces will appear in the published account of this meeting. My view, in brief, of the situation, is that business generally in Canada is unsatisfactory, but with some bright spots. This expression of opinion may not be popular, but it seems to me much better to look the matter squarely in the face than to allow ourselves to be led astray by popular delusions. That general trade is dull, to put it mildly, is no delusion. Many of our industries are running on half-time with diminished profits or no profits at all. Taxation is heavy to an extent which discourages new enterprises. The cost of living is high and our population, in point of numbers, is at a standstill, or worse.

These are the conditions as I see them, but I hope and believe we will emerge from our difficulties presently.

End Public Apathy. First and foremost I would say that there must be an end to the present apathy about public affairs. In my opinion, those who will not go to the trouble to register their vote in municipal, provincial and federal affairs should be penalized in some form for their indifference.

We all know that, apart from the cost and effects of the war, Canada's troubles are the accumulated result of what may be termed in mild and temperate language imprudence in affairs.

Good government is a hard problem in any country. No government can move faster in these matters than public opinion will permit, and upon the people lies the responsibility of voting for economy.

I ventured a year ago to suggest that the Government should publish periodically, in simple standardized form, a statement of the public finances, including the finances of the Government Railways, in such a way that the average elector could understand. This should awaken a wholesome interest in the matter, and stimulate a demand for economy which would strengthen Government resistance to appeals for the expenditure of public moneys for anything but positive public needs.

Canada Favoured Land. We, in Canada, have much to be thankful for. If this were a poor country our case would be a bad one, but we have riches in our forests, our fields, our fisheries, and in our minerals, also in our mighty water powers, and in the industry and ambition of our people.

Where is there a country, other than the United States, where so high a standard of living prevails? A large portion of the community, notably farmers, who at an earlier day knew little of luxury, now have their electric light, telephones, motor cars, and radios. We have no doles; poorhouses are hard to find, and, comparatively, there is little unemployment.

The United States, for the moment, possesses a stronger attraction for emigrants from the Old World, but, taking a longer view, Canada still stands out as a land of opportunity. Nowhere else in the world can the desirable settler from Europe find such good land, such cheap land, under such stable conditions of government, and so near to great purchasing markets for farm products.

If Canada were a private business enterprise the situation would present no great difficulty, for we are solvent, with wealth vastly in excess of our liabilities; and a way would be found by following the obvious course of cutting down our overhead and, by reorganization and rigid economy, to get on a paying basis. In this, two things are essential, lower taxation and at least as cheap living as in the United States.

We have a difficult situation on our hands, but let us not look back or waste time in bootless mourning. Let us get together and, like a sane, capable, and industrious people, put our house in order.

We have a great country and we have the inestimable advantage of living under the best of all flags.

The General Manager then delivered an important and elaborate review of the conditions in the Canadian Provinces, dealing with natural resources, commercial development, financial affairs and the general economic situation. The Report, on motion of Sir Vincent Meredith, seconded by Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was then adopted, the usual votes of thanks tendered, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., H. W. Beauclerk, His Honour Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., James Stewart. At a subsequent meeting of Directors Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BANK OF MONTREAL

OCTOBER 31st, 1924

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		\$27,250,000.00
Rest	\$27,250,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	761,586.18	
	<hr/>	
	\$28,011,586.18	
Unclaimed Dividends	8,286.07	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1924 ..	817,500.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1924	545,000.00	
	<hr/>	
		29,382,372.25
		<hr/>
		\$56,632,372.25
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$39,306,908.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	181,137,538.36	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	455,731,982.78	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	3,127,867.33	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,030,036.96	
Bills Payable	82,362.62	
	<hr/>	
		680,416,696.05
Letters of Credit outstanding		11,003,562.70
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		783,457.56
		<hr/>
		\$748,836,088.56

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current	\$17,300,241.33	
Dominion Notes	77,696,482.25	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	14,000,000.00	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	\$69,517,496.89	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient market- able value to cover	7,982,463.58	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient market- able value to cover	110,206,077.40	
	<hr/>	
		187,706,037.87
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	91,612,453.73	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	6,385,569.34	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian not exceeding market value	42,392,715.21	
Notes of other Banks	2,634,930.00	
United States and other foreign currencies	650,833.09	
Cheques on other Banks	28,137,705.38	
	<hr/>	
		\$468,516,968.20
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less re- bate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	214,565,215.17	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	15,432,780.08	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts....	22,102,356.68	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for..	2,158,868.86	
	<hr/>	
		254,259,220.79

Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	9,800,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	940,968.04
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,054,094.11
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)	11,003,562.70
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,360,241.10
Shares of and loans to controlled companies	1,262,297.80
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	638,735.82
	<hr/>
	\$748,836,088.56

NOTE.—The business of the Branches of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of \$2,826,000.00, secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal :

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A., of the Firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchison,	} Auditors.
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A., of the Firm of Creak, Cushing and Hodgson,	

Montreal, Que.,
22nd November, 1924.

OFFICIALS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*

F. J. COCKBURN, *Assistant General Manager*

G. C. CASSELS,

Assistant General Manager and Manager London, England, Branches

D. R. CLARKE

W. A. BOG

O. R. SHARP

Assistant General District Managers

S. C. NORSWORTHY

District Superintendent, Ontario

H. WELDON

District Superintendent, Mexico

C. W. CHESTERTON

District Superintendent, Alberta

J. W. SPEARS

District Superintendent, Saskatchewan

W. H. HOGG

District Superintendent, British Columbia.

JACKSON DODDS

District Superintendent, Manitoba

A. E. NASH

District Superintendent, Maritime Provinces.

J. T. STEVENS

District Superintendent, Montreal Subsidiary Branches

FIRM FAITH IN CANADA'S FUTURE

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF THE

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The 56th Annual Meeting and Reports.

The 56th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 8th, 1925, at 11 o'clock a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt, in the Chair.

The General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, read the Directors' Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Fifty-Fifth Annual Report, for the year ended November 29th, 1924, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1923	\$1,085,830.67	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	3,878,976.23	\$4,964,806.90
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 146, 147, 148 and 149 at 12% per annum	\$2,448,000.00	
Bonus of 2 per cent. to shareholders	408,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation ..	465,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward ..	1,143,806.90	\$4,964,806.90

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, in order to make ample provision for all bad or doubtful debts. During the year four offices were opened and twenty-eight were closed. The Head Office and branches of the bank have been inspected as usual during the year. The Directors record with deep regret the death in September last of Mr. G. R. Crowe, who had been a member of the Board since February, 1907. The vacancy on the Board thus created was filled by the election of Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., on October 14th, 1924. Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties.

* NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to the Canadian Annual Review for 1910; succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in the 1911-23 volumes.

**Address of
Sir Herbert
S. Holt,
President.**

At our last three Annual Meetings, while expressing faith in the ultimate future of Canada, I have had on each occasion to chronicle a year of slow business. 1924 was another such year. Consumers in general found it necessary to purchase economically, competition from abroad was keen, and as a result the great majority of our factories were operated substantially below capacity throughout the twelve months. There are, however, certain favourable factors in the situation which were not present a year ago. Wheat prices are high, our largest customer, the United States, is apparently entering on a period of prosperity and conditions in Europe are better. This combination of circumstances will I think give Canada an opportunity to pull herself out of the rut of business depression. I must say, however, that I believe the opportunity will be lost if our pressing problems are not handled more intelligently than they have been in the past.

Taxation. Foremost among these problems is taxation. I am not going to pass this subject over to-day with a few conventional remarks on the necessity of reducing our tax burden, because the situation to my mind is very serious indeed. We have in Canada a framework of railroads and cities and municipalities, a country-wide organization which must be supported by more people and greater activity in industry if failure is to be avoided. Our policy should be to encourage development and to make Canada an attractive place to live and do business in, yet in fact we are allowing ourselves year by year to sink into a less and less favourable position as compared with other countries, notably our neighbours to the south. While Great Britain and the United States are steadily reducing taxation, Canada makes no progress, continues to spend too much money and struggles along under a burden of federal, provincial and municipal taxes of all kinds. I am aware that the receipts of the Federal Government are now barely sufficient to cover current expenditures, but that does not mean that nothing can be done. The Geddes Committee in Great Britain instituted drastic economies, while the Budget System installed in the United States by General Dawes has literally cut federal expenditures in half in the course of three years and reduced their debt by over \$5,000,000,000, and this in a country where the necessity for economy is far less pressing than it is in Canada. I recommend the establishment in this country of a Central Budget Bureau, similar to that in operation in the United States, directed by an efficient and non-partisan officer who would understand that, so long as many of our citizens and companies are struggling to make both ends meet, public funds must be spent on bare necessities alone. I must repeat that we are drifting into a very serious situation, and that unless economy soon becomes a fact rather than a vague promise, the damage to the country will be almost irreparable.

The effect of the Sales Tax on the cost of living of the people

is such that a reduction in the rate is very desirable. The bad effects of high income taxes must also be given proper consideration. I would like to quote some of the remarks of President Coolidge on the subject of high surtax rates on incomes. He said: "I agree perfectly with those who wish to relieve the small taxpayer by getting the largest possible contribution from the people with large incomes. But if the rates on large incomes are so high that they disappear, the small taxpayer will be left to bear the entire burden. If, on the other hand, the rates are placed where they will produce the most revenue from large incomes, then the small taxpayer will be relieved."

Let me emphasize here that it is not the wealthy who are the greatest sufferers from high surtaxes, but the rank and file of the people who find it difficult to secure employment when industry is stagnating and those who should be investing their money in new enterprises find no incentive to do so. Such a situation can only end in capital leaving Canada to find employment in the United States and elsewhere. In my opinion, not only should the taxes referred to be reduced, but a way should be found by all public authorities to lower the taxes of all kinds which are handicapping business. We cannot afford to delay action in this matter.

Tariff Stability. I regard the tariff question as one of great national importance. Over a long period of years, a great manufacturing industry has been built up in Canada. Our home market is not large and our standard of living is high. Canadian factories cannot in most cases compete with the cheap labour products of Europe, or the mass produced articles of the United States unless they are granted a reasonable measure of protection. What is more, they cannot operate satisfactorily or with confidence under the menace of tariff reductions. Increased protection is in many cases unnecessary. Stability is the thing to be desired. Great numbers of men and women have been encouraged to enter our factories, and on the prosperity of the factories they now depend for a livelihood. We have a responsibility to these Canadians which must not lightly be overlooked. Moreover, it must be remembered that unless this country enjoys a balanced prosperity the Government will find itself in very serious straits for revenue with which to defray interest charges and other essential expenditures.

Immigration. The number of our workers who have had to leave Canada for the United States indicates clearly that we have no room at the present time for immigrants of the industrial class. The first people to enter Canada in any number must be farmers, and these will only be attracted if the prices of agricultural products are sufficiently high to permit of farming being carried on at a profit. World over-production of wheat for some time held the price of that commodity too low. While current prices are the result of a world shortage, and are too high to be permanent, I hope that farming in Canada from now on may give reasonable returns.

If this is the case, a proper immigration policy will be well rewarded. That policy should be one of close co-operation with the British Government. We must secure the right type of farm settlers and assist and advise them after their arrival in this country, in order that the number who fail to achieve success in their new environment may be reduced to a minimum. These new citizens would increase the demand for manufactured goods. Thus, if we handle our affairs intelligently, our factories will again be able to operate satisfactorily, the exodus of Canadians to the United States will be stopped and eventually the country will be able to absorb newcomers of the industrial class. A general revival of business in Canada is almost entirely dependent upon development along these lines.

Commodity Prices. In the business world, a spirit of uncertainty and its accompaniment, hand-to-mouth buying, has been in evidence during the last 12 months. In the United States, and probably in Canada as well, this was encouraged to a certain extent by doubts in regard to the price situation. In many quarters the belief is held that, barring minor fluctuations, the trend of prices is bound to be towards the pre-war level. I see no reason to believe that this will be the case. Stability in prices is what is required at the present time, and comparative stability in gold prices has actually been achieved during the last three years, thanks to the wise manner in which the United States has handled a difficult situation, brought about by the accumulation in that country of an exceedingly large supply of gold. The general price level has recently shown a tendency to rise, but as even now it is barely above the level of a year and a half ago, the rise can hardly be construed as harmful, especially since it helped to restore much needed confidence in the business situation, after a period of doubt and restricted buying. Moreover, price inequalities between the various groups of commodities have in many cases disappeared, a very satisfactory feature.

Conservation of Natural Resources. During the twelve months ending October last, we exported to the United States 1,318,735 cords of pulpwood, valued at over thirteen and one-half million dollars. Our forest resources are large, but they are by no means inexhaustible, and we must not forget that they are steadily being reduced by very large exports of lumber, and pulp and paper. To-day when this country urgently requires every dollar of earning power it can possibly secure, I think we are foolish to export large amounts of pulpwood in its raw state. Our policy should be changed. While an embargo on exports is perhaps too drastic a measure to advocate, I believe an Export Tax on pulpwood would be beneficial; as an adequate tax would result in the further development of the paper making industry in Canada and the provision of more work for our people. To avoid too sudden a disturbance in business, the full amount of the tax need not be applied in

the first year of its operation, thus giving an opportunity for all concerned to adjust themselves to the new situation, and to create a market in Canada for the pulpwood which has heretofore been sold abroad. In addition to making better use of our forest resources, we should endeavour to check depletion by the best methods of fire protection and reforestation which can be discovered.

Railways. Our railroad problem cannot be completely solved by efficiency in operation, because the long and short of the matter is that our railway mileage is far too great. Where one line is required, we operate two. Where two lines are required, we operate four. The net loss to the country is very great. I believe that a commission of experts should be appointed to investigate and make a report of the whole railway situation, with the object of lightening the stupendous burden under which we are now labouring. If we can only bring ourselves to handle this matter in a business-like way, I am convinced that an improvement can be effected, and this would mean a saving of money for every individual in the country.

Our Banking System. Amalgamations during the year have further reduced the number of banks in operation in Canada. It should perhaps be more generally recognized that the events of 1920 and subsequent years are not by any means the sole cause of such mergers. Because of the large number of branches in operation, and the high taxation to which banks are subjected, banking in Canada is not to-day a very profitable business while the responsibility involved is onerous in the extreme. It is not surprising, therefore, that opportunities to reduce overhead costs through amalgamation are taken advantage of, and this situation will not change until taxation is reduced or until the population of the country becomes large enough to ensure the profitable operation of a number of branches, which at the present time do not earn enough to pay their way.

As an indication of the increase in taxation since 1914, I may say that our payments to the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments in that year totalled approximately \$120,000, while in 1924 they were \$805,278. These figures refer only to Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Income and Business Taxes and do not include any amounts paid on lands and buildings. While our capital increased 75% in this period, our tax payments increased 571%.

I should perhaps supplement my remarks in regard to the number of branches in operation and the difficulty of maintaining many of them on a profitable basis by saying that the banks in general are avoiding unwise competition in the opening of branches, and making efforts to weed out those offices which cannot be expected to become self-supporting within a reasonable time. Our experience has been, however, that an announcement of our intention to withdraw often results in the citizens at the point concerned making strong requests for delay. No bank which values its reputation for

servicing the public can neglect to give such requests the most careful consideration. As a result, the reduction of branches has not been as drastic as would have been the case if we were operating with an eye to profits alone.

The position of the banks in the country is a peculiarly responsible one. It is their duty to protect the funds entrusted to their care, by extending credit only where and to the extent that conservative banking practice warrants; at the same time, they are expected to encourage agriculture and industry. They must, in short, steer their course between, on the one hand, a too generous policy, and on the other hand, an excessively conservative one. This is no easy task, and to be successful in it the banks must have the confidence and co-operation of the public.

I cannot close my remarks on the subject of Canada without a reference to the very real loss which we experienced last year through the deaths of Sir Edmund Walker and Sir Edmund Osler, two outstanding figures in the group of Canadians who contributed so notably to the development of this country during its period of greatest progress. These men were patriotic in the full sense of the word and distinguished by rare qualities of vision and courage. They will be difficult indeed to replace.

Developments Outside of Canada. The General Manager in his remarks will deal with conditions during the last year in the countries where our branches are established. I would like, however, to refer to rather notable political developments which have taken place in 1924.

The year was marked by unmistakable public demonstrations in Europe and elsewhere in favour of conservatism. More and more it is felt that the present is no time for legislative experiments or international quarrels, and that everything possible must be done to open the way for a resumption of business along the safe and profitable lines of pre-war days. The situation obviously calls for governmental economy in all departments, and for measures leading to the stabilization of the exchanges, whose wide fluctuations have hampered international trade so greatly during the last six years.

The Gold Standard. The question of a return to the Gold Standard may well be prominent in 1925. Sweden is already on a gold basis, and sterling and many other currencies are within a small percentage of par. If England were to take the lead in resuming gold payments, I feel sure that not only would many countries of the British Empire and Europe take similar action, but that various South American countries would shortly follow suit, and within a reasonable period we would see the exchange risk removed from the greater part of international trade. The good effects would instantly be seen. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no reason why such action cannot be taken immediately.

We have much to gain, since by our own action we can remove the exchange risk from over 50 per cent. of our foreign business, this figure representing the proportion that Canadian trade with the United States bears to total Canadian foreign trade. The discount at which gold currency could recently be secured is clear evidence to my mind that no inflation exists in Canada. I have heard it said that although we may be in a position to resume gold payments to-day, when business is slack and imports are relatively small, we would encounter difficulties when business improves and imports increase. I must say that this theory cannot stand the test of even a casual examination. Increased prosperity would result in larger imports, but if increased prosperity means anything, it means increased wealth and ability to pay, and such a condition must tend to attract rather than to repel gold.

As our currency is now practically on a parity with gold, a high percentage of reserve is not required in order to maintain gold payments. There is no way in which the Government gold reserve can be drawn upon without a corresponding reduction in outstanding notes. Of the \$240,298,000 Dominion Notes outstanding on October 31st, \$211,756,000 were held by the banks, either as cash reserves or in the Central Gold Reserve. The average held by the banks during the last twelve months under these headings was \$197,922,000. It is obvious that our banks cannot prudently conduct their operations with Government note holdings substantially less than this average. Under the most adverse circumstances which can be imagined, the Government note issue could not be reduced by \$125,000,000, which was the amount of gold reserve at October 31st, and any fear that we could not maintain gold payments is groundless.

Conclusion. I have never been more optimistic in regard to the possibilities of this country than I am to-day. We have been held back by agricultural depression since 1920, but this should disappear as normal conditions are restored throughout the world. I have firm faith in the future of the Empire of which we are a part, and hope to see good results obtained as its varied resources are properly developed. Moreover, a factor conducive to Canadian prosperity is our close proximity to a country of 113 million people, increasing in number at the rate of perhaps two million per annum. I feel sure that great prosperity is ahead of the United States in the next ten years, and that we shall find in that country a market not only for larger amounts of lumber and paper, but for increasing quantities of foodstuffs as well. Good as our prospects are, it must not be forgotten that we are faced with the necessity of finding a solution for some very urgent problems, and that the improvement which we are justified in expecting can be retarded by the mishandling of our affairs, by failure to reduce taxation, by neglect of immigration, or by the development of a spirit of sectionalism, with its resultant instability, damaging the reputation of Canada in the countries to whom we look for new citizens and fresh

capital. If we avoid these pitfalls, I believe there will be little cause for complaint in regard to the situation of Canada in the course of a few years' time.

**Address by
The General
Manager,
Mr. C. E.
Neill.**

The President has spoken of the financial situation in this country and abroad, and of matters of general interest. From me you will expect to hear something regarding the business of the bank, the progress we are making, and the outlook for the future.

The 55th Annual Financial Statement, which is presented to you to-day, should be regarded as highly satisfactory. In the statement there are several marked changes, as compared with the figures of last year, particulars of which I shall explain to you. These outstanding changes are:—

1. Increase in deposits—\$40,494,504.42.
2. Decrease in commercial loans in Canada—\$9,239,430.36.
3. Increase in investments in Governmental bonds—\$33,991,325.68.

The growth in our deposits, particularly in the Savings Department, both in Canada and abroad, is especially gratifying. I think I am safe in saying that we have opened more new accounts during the past year than in any other year of our history, which reflects the confidence of the public in the soundness of the bank. As I have pointed out on previous occasions, it is satisfactory to note that this very substantial increase does not come from any special large deposits, but rather from the normal growth and expansion of our business.

Because of the general slackening off in business, and the liquidation of agricultural loans, due to increased prices and the absence of demand for credit for new enterprises, our loans in Canada have dropped \$9,239,430.36 during the year. This drop has taken place notwithstanding the fact that we have made a special effort to provide all our borrowing customers with their legitimate requirements. I can unhesitatingly say that we have given liberal support where it has been justified and that we are doing everything that is reasonably possible to provide credit for the development of agricultural, manufacturing and other important interests in this country.

The additional funds which have been placed at our disposal through the increase in deposits and reduction in commercial loans in Canada have, as you will see by reference to the Balance Sheet, been invested largely in Government and Municipal securities, the increase in our holding of these securities being \$33,991,325.68. It has been considered advisable to purchase only bonds of early maturities, as such securities are most easily realized upon, and afford the minimum risk of loss in the event of an unsatisfactory financial situation developing. You will be interested to know that our present holding of short term Government and Municipal securities exceeds \$78,500,000.00, and I am sure you will approve of our policy in holding such a very substantial and liquid reserve.

Cash and total liquid assets also show a more favourable position than last year, our holding of cash being 28·93% of liabilities to the public, while our liquid assets are 54·56% of liabilities to the public as compared with 49·36%.

Notwithstanding lower interest rates on loans, which have obtained in Canada, New York and London, our profits have been well maintained. We have been able to make this favourable showing through the substantial profits accruing from our international business, and because of the increase in our assets of over \$45,000,000.

The usual dividends and bonus, amounting in all to 14%, have been paid to shareholders, and we have made the customary appropriations for Bank Premises and Pension Fund. All bad and doubtful debts have been provided for to the satisfaction of the shareholders' auditors and of your Directors and executive officers, and \$1,143,806.90 is carried forward in Profit and Loss Account.

The Balance Sheet of the Globe Realty Corporation, the capital stock of which is entirely owned by the bank, is before you. The equity in this company, based on the appraised values of properties owned by it, has been increased by approximately \$300,000 during the year through Sinking Fund appropriations. This equity, which is over \$7,900,000 is carried on our books at \$1.

Bank Premises Account appearing in the Balance Sheet shows a decrease of \$209,451.16 for the year.

You will receive with the report of proceedings of this meeting, detailed information regarding conditions in Canada and other countries where we are represented, so I shall endeavour to summarize the situation as briefly as possible to-day.

As indicated by the President, 1924 was not a good business year in Canada, but the outlook for the future is encouraging, chiefly because of the rise in price of agricultural products, notably wheat. It seems probable that the low prices of the last few years will not return, and that the farmer may expect better results than have obtained since 1921.

The demand for lumber during the past twelve months was not as good as had been expected, and the cut of wood this Winter will probably be less than in 1924. Exports of lumber have been in smaller volume, but exports of newsprint paper have increased. Further extensions are under way in the newsprint paper industry, and it will be only a matter of a comparatively short time before Canada is the world's largest producer. The mining industry in Ontario and British Columbia was very active in 1924. The textile and allied industries found business slow for the first part of the year, but an improvement has recently been noted. In general, factories of all classes producing articles for sale in the domestic market have not found business any too good, although in many cases a seasonal improvement took place in the Autumn. Obviously, a substantial improvement depends on a general revival in Canadian trade.

Our foreign business during the year has been satisfactory. While fluctuations in the price of sugar made the season a difficult one for mills in Cuba, the cane growers in general secured good profits, and this was reflected in a substantial increase in deposits. Weather conditions during the present growing season having been exceptionally favourable, the Cuban crop this year is expected to be of record size. Equally favourable conditions make it probable that the European beet crop will be materially larger than in 1924. Because of this increase in world production, lower prices for sugar may obtain, but it seems reasonable to believe that the improvement in European conditions, coupled with moderate prices for sugar, will cause an increase in consumption, which will probably result in the larger output being absorbed without difficulty. In any event, Cuba has the double advantage of low cost production and a preferential entry into the United States, the largest sugar consuming market in the world.

In the British West Indies, fair prices for sugar and other tropical products were offset at certain points by low prices for cocoa. Recently the cocoa situation has improved remarkably, and I expect British West Indian business in 1925 to be moderately good.

Elsewhere in the West Indies, business has been up to expectations. The French Islands are particularly prosperous, because of the satisfactory prices at which their chief products, sugar and rum, sold in France.

Our South American branches have again had a good year. High prices for coffee brought comparative prosperity to Brazil, in spite of political troubles. Coffee is also an important product of Venezuela and she has benefitted accordingly. Argentina and Uruguay have done well in sheep and wool, and the recent rise in the price of wheat should result in a further improvement in trade. These countries produce necessities which are bound to be required in increasing quantities by the outside world as time goes on, and I believe that not only is their prosperity assured, but that some of them will develop remarkably during the next twenty years. The quality of the business we accept in South America is exceptionally high, a prominent feature being the purchase of documentary bills of exchange representing export of commodities. Our experience in South America has been unusually satisfactory, and I look for even better results in future.

Our offices in London, New York, Paris and Barcelona continue to do well. The number and location of our foreign branches make it possible to direct a substantial volume of business to these points, and in addition a general commercial business is being developed in a conservative way by our branch in London and our Paris subsidiary.

In accordance with the Amendment to the Bank Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, inspection of banks by an official appointed by the Government is now to be made. We supported the

proposal of the Finance Minister for the form of Government inspection now inaugurated, because we felt that there was a general demand by the public for such inspection, and further, while no form of inspection can altogether prevent failures, we believe that proper Government inspection will make impossible the recurrence of the gross mismanagement which in more than one instance has recently obtained in this country. Mr. C. S. Tompkins of the staff of this bank was appointed to the new position of Inspector General of Banks some two months ago. While we have great cause for regret in the loss of Mr. Tompkins, who was one of our most promising officials, I feel sure that this new office is safe in his hands. The position is a highly responsible one, carrying with it the duty of seeing that the banks in Canada are operated in accordance with the provisions of our Bank Act, and it further offers the opportunity for constructive criticism, which cannot fail to be of value to the banks and the country.

It is again my privilege to draw your attention to the service rendered by the staff of the bank. It seems to me that now, perhaps more than ever before, to a very considerable extent the success of the bank depends upon our officers. Every member of the staff has a part to play in the organization, and I can assure you that the interests of the stockholders are at all times the first consideration of our loyal and competent officials.

British Columbia. The lumber industry did comparatively well in 1923, but 1924 opened with a reduced demand. In March, the Japanese demand fell off substantially and there was a weakening in prices from that time up to the end of the year, a slight improvement in demand in August not having continued for long. In spite of these conditions, production will not be far short of 1923. It is reported that for the first ten months of 1924, the total scale of logs, poles and ties totalled 2,143,723,278 feet, as compared with approximately 2,500,000,000 in 1923. The outlook is now somewhat better.

Mineral production of the Province for the year is the largest in its history. There is an all round increase in quantity and value with the exception of coal and coke. The production of silver, lead and zinc is the highest on record.

The salmon pack for the season reached 1,680,218 cases by November 8th, the largest pack in the history of the Province. Conditions were generally favourable and all areas showed increases excepting the Fraser River. Practically all the better grades, both old and new, are now out of the packers' hands. A portion of the inferior, or second quality, is still unsold. The outlook in the salmon canning industry has distinctly improved.

Returns from farm products in 1924 will be about the same as for 1923, although the amount of produce grown is considerably less. Fruit prices have been higher and fruit farmers are better off.

The business of the Port of Vancouver continues to expand as a result of heavy shipments. Three new grain elevators were established during 1924.

Collections throughout the year have been from fair to good. There has been an increase in the population, almost entirely in Vancouver. The city has been well advertised and more tourists have visited it than in any previous year.

Middle-West Provinces. The wheat crop of 1924 was disappointingly small, the estimated yield of 245,306,000 bushels being over 206,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1923. Manitoba obtained good results, but in many sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta lack of rain affected the yield very severely. Unfavourable weather during the harvesting period resulted in a lowering of grades. Fortunately, these unfavourable factors have been to a considerable extent offset by the very high prices which have prevailed. Wheat is at the present time selling above \$1.80 per bushel (No. 1 Northern price at Fort William), compared with a price of less than 97 cents a year ago. The estimated wheat yields in the respective provinces are given below:

	1923 bushels	1924 bushels
Manitoba	32,804,000	41,672,000
Saskatchewan	252,622,000	135,543,000
Alberta	166,834,000	68,691,000

The financial results in Manitoba will undoubtedly show a decided improvement over last year, as increased yields and prices will more than offset the effect of lower grades. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, the reverse is true, except in the sections where crops were reasonably good.

The outstanding occurrence of the season was the return of grain production to a profitable basis. Reductions in the cost of production and the strict economy which has been the rule during the year will enable farmers to improve on the progress made last year in reducing outstanding liabilities.

Live stock prices are still low, and an improvement is required in this respect before the West can feel that business prospects are entirely satisfactory. The sheep-raising industry is an exception to the general rule of poor conditions in the live stock industry. Prices for sheep, lambs and wool have increased substantially, and interest in sheep-raising is growing.

The progress of the dairy industry is another satisfactory feature. In Alberta, the output of dairy products exceeded all previous records, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan general production and total values showed substantial increases.

The manufacturing industry generally had a quiet year. Plants in certain lines, however, including flour mills, creameries and pulp mills, have operated at or close to capacity.

A survey of the wholesale trade indicates that conditions have been unsatisfactory. In a few instances local gains are reported,

but declines in turnover running up to 20 per cent. have been the rule. Credit has been extended very sparingly, and current business and collections are showing an improvement.

Retailers in general have also had an unsatisfactory year, although at points where the 1923 crop was exceptionally good, progress was made in reducing old debts. Since the end of October there has been a marked improvement in retail business in the better crop districts in Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan. It is hoped that a turning point has been reached in the period of depression and that business is now permanently on the up-grade.

Coal mining in Alberta was interfered with by labour troubles, with the result that the estimated production for 1924 is 4,000,000 tons, compared with 6,848,000 tons in 1923. The miners finally accepted a reduction in wages of approximately 12½ per cent., and, as a result of this, the operators look for a better year in 1925.

Ontario. Crops throughout Ontario in 1924 were excellent, and the financial position of the farmers has without doubt been materially improved.

The year was not a satisfactory one for manufacturers, and, on the whole, little improvement has taken place. Further retrenchment on the part of many industries was noted. In general, manufacturers have found it necessary to operate on a very small margin of profit, and have been obliged to carry larger stocks, as jobbers and retailers have continued buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Towards the end of the year an improvement took place in the textile and allied industries, and a slight improvement in some of the steel industries.

Logging operations were conducted in most territories on a more extensive scale than usual. Demand, however, fell off early in the year, and a marked reduction in prices took place. Conditions in the lumber business have recently shown some signs of improvement, and, while prices may not have advanced, a firmer undertone is noted. There is evidence that the cut of logs this season will be considerably less than last.

Unseasonable weather during the Spring and Autumn months had the effect of restricting both wholesale and retail trade to a considerable extent. The latter trade was assisted during the Summer months by an unusually large tourist traffic. Collections have not been good, but an improvement is hoped for with the marketing of the crops.

Total building construction in Ontario for the first 11 months of the year amounted to \$120,000,000, as compared with \$141,815,000 during the same period of the preceding year. An encouraging feature is the fact that contracts awarded during October and November, 1924, exceeded those of the corresponding months of 1923.

The mining industry was extremely active during the year, especially the gold mining industry, the output of which, for the

full year, is expected to reach a value of approximately \$25,000,000. The established mining areas of Ontario are now well served with hydro-electric power, and transportation facilities have been materially improved.

Borrowing on the part of the Provincial Government and municipalities was considerably less than usual. The expenditures of the Province have been restricted to repairs and extensions to highways, no large works having been undertaken.

Quebec. Crops in general were satisfactory. Field crops were larger than in 1923; the yield of potatoes and turnips declined, but that of hay was larger. With prices for many agricultural products higher than in the preceding year, farmers may be considered to have done reasonably well. Pastures were good, and live stock went into winter quarters in good condition.

The lumber industry in Quebec was affected by the same conditions which prevailed elsewhere in Canada. Demand fell off during the year and prices declined. At the close of 1924 conditions were slightly better.

The manufacturing industries had a slow year, conditions in the boot and shoe trade being particularly unsatisfactory, partly because of severe competition from foreign manufacturers. The general situation in the manufacturing industry is reflected in the index number of employment. On December 1st, 1923, the index number for the Province of Quebec was 98·5. On December 1st, 1924, it was somewhat lower, at 95·3.

Wholesale and retail trade was comparatively quiet. Orders in general were for immediate needs only. City collections have been fair, but country collections tend to be slow.

The Port of Montreal had a very active year, and a record quantity of grain was shipped.

Maritime Provinces. The crops harvested throughout the Maritime Provinces were satisfactory. The potato crop was unusually heavy, especially in New Brunswick, but prices have been lower than last year, and the margin of profit is consequently small. Large shipments have been made to Cuba. The apple crop was approximately 1,400,000 barrels, or about 75 per cent. of the 1923 yield. The demand has been good, with steadily advancing prices, and the business has produced good profits.

The fishing industry had a successful year. Although the catch of the Lunenburg fleet—170,425 quintals—was less than the 185,000 quintals of 1923, the value was larger because of higher prices. All stocks have been disposed of. An increase in the 1925 fleet is expected. The lobster catch was poor, and prices were lower. Weather conditions during 1923-24 were favourable for lumber operations, the total cut being only slightly below that of the previous season. The demand from the American market, however, slackened off after the early part of the year. Conditions have recently improved slightly, but it is expected that operations

in the Winter of 1925 will be considerably reduced. Labour is cheap and more plentiful, and the cost of operating is consequently reasonable.

Fox-farming, principally in Prince Edward Island, is becoming a more important industry, and sales show an increase over the previous year.

The industrial situation has been unsatisfactory. Steel plants were closed during a period of the year, and coal mines have been operating on part time only, total output in Nova Scotia in 1924 being estimated as 4,810,000 tons, compared with 5,888,842 tons in 1923. In other lines of manufacture, the majority of the plants are not operating to capacity.

Tourist traffic is improving. Wholesalers and retailers report some betterment in business and anticipate slightly improved conditions during 1925. Collections are being moderately well met.

After an interesting summary of conditions in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Bahamas, British Honduras, British Guiana, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Porto Rico, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Great Britain, France and Spain, the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted, and the Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Sir Herbert S. Holt, K.B. (President)	C. S. Wilcox	Capt. Wm. Robinson
E. L. Pease (Vice-President)	A. E. Dymont	A. McTavish Campbell
James Redmond	C. E. Neill	Robert Adair
D. K. Elliott	G. H. Duggan	William A. Black, M.P.
Hugh Paton	C. C. Blackadar	C. B. McNaught
A. J. Brown, K.C.	John T. Ross	G. MacGregor Mitchell
W. J. Sheppard	W. H. McWilliams	Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

29th NOVEMBER, 1924

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		\$20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$20,400,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,143,806.90	
	21,543,806.90	
Dividends Unclaimed	7,814.01	
Dividend No. 149 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable 1st December, 1924	612,000.00	
Bonus of 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1924....	408,000.00	
	22,571,620.91	
		\$42,971,620.91
Deposits not bearing interest	\$123,537,341.85	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	338,291,427.71	
	461,828,769.56	
Total Deposits	461,828,769.56	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	29,821,936.74	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	824,923.90	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	11,159,913.64	
Bills Payable	5,884,277.65	
	509,519,821.49	
Letters of Credit Outstanding		31,298,066.69
		\$583,789,509.09

ASSETS

Current Coin	\$16,881,608.11	
Dominion Notes	34,730,446.00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies	27,349,189.70	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	11,000,000.00	
	<hr/>	
Notes of other Canadian Banks	89,961,243.81	
Cheques on other Banks	3,004,799.55	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	25,656,809.28	
	746.60	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	28,797,188.34	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)	53,039,825.09	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)	25,634,914.13	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	17,677,562.02	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	16,454,174.21	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	17,797,476.79	
	<hr/>	\$278,024,739.88
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	148,499,355.15	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	106,747,583.45	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	1,978,417.24	
	<hr/>	257,225,355.84
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	13,350,717.05	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,668,230.00	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	447,580.69	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	31,298,066.69	
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	289,501.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,020,000.00	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	465,317.94	
	<hr/>	\$583,789,509.09

Note.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT,
President.

G. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

To the Shareholders, The Royal Bank of Canada:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 29th November, 1924, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 29th November, 1924, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell & Co., A. B. BRODIE, C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co.,	}	Auditors.
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Montreal, Canada, 26th December, 1924.

“CANADA’S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”

By

Sir John Aird,

President and General Manager of

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Address
Before the
Annual
Meeting of
the Bank,
Jan., 1925.

The year through which we have just passed has been characterized by the Canadian correspondent of one of the leading British financial journals as a period of greater trial to bankers than any year since Confederation. While there is basis for this statement in the trying conditions which have been brought about by many years of agricultural depression and the consequent readjustment imposed upon general business, coupled with the grave unsettlement which has prevailed in international affairs, we shall nevertheless find, upon a fair review of the present situation, much cause for encouragement and for renewed hope and confidence in the future.

In Europe the year 1924 will stand out in history as giving the first evidence since the war of a return to a spirit of sanity and of mutual helpfulness among the nations. The movement for international co-operation in laying the foundations of recovery from the effects of the late war has gained great momentum, though oftentimes threatened by much opposition. The results of the elections in both Great Britain and the United States show a strong desire for stability of government, and we may hope, some awakening from the illusions of the past. At all events it is probable that for some time to come the lessons of experience will triumph over the desire for mere experimental changes.

In this connection it may not be amiss to call attention to the extraordinary number of elections which have been held during the past year. If we take first the countries in which this Bank does business, there have been two in Great Britain and one each in the United States, Mexico, Brazil and Cuba. In addition, Germany has held two and France, Italy and South Africa one each. An election is always disturbing to business, but we have the consolation that any ill effects are now a matter of past history, and that the results, at least in the majority of cases, augur well for future stability.

Among the outstanding events in international affairs during the past year have been the submission of the reports of the expert committees appointed by the Reparation Commission, the accept-

ance of what is known as the Dawes Plan by the London Conference, and the success of the international loan to Germany. Now that the Dawes Plan has been accepted by Germany and successfully inaugurated, we hope that it will lead to a revival of industry and trade to the benefit of all European countries as well as of Canada.

Coming nearer home, the most important economic event of the year in North America has been "the dramatic reversal of the farmers' position", as it has been described in the United States. In that country the combination of good crops and high prices has proved a strong factor on the constructive side. The claim is made that the farmers there have taken the opportunity to get out of debt, and have in many instances cleared up their mortgage obligations and wiped out the losses of several recent years. In Canada the harvest generally has been of fair quality, but not equal in quantity to that of last year. Unfavourable weather at harvest time caused some damage, especially in parts of the western provinces. The crop as a whole was not so good as that reaped in the United States, but the progress made in the reduction of debt will undoubtedly prove very satisfactory.

The upward movement in the prices of agricultural products that featured the past year is proving an apt illustration of the interdependence of the whole world. The very change that brought renewed life and hope to the farmer in this country has had the opposite effect of increasing the burdens of the consuming countries of Europe. The result is seen already in increased demand from abroad for the cheaper grains. The prices of wheat and rye having risen, the less desirable grains, barley and oats, are being sought for more freely. France is regulating the price of bread and selling it below cost for political reasons. Recent months have shown a heavy decrease in exports of wheat from Canada as compared with the same period last year. The foreign demand for United States meat products is also falling off, though this may be largely due to the fact that European countries are now more nearly self-sustaining in this respect. A recent English review of the outlook for food prices claims that the Australian harvest, if it fulfils its promise, should serve to check the advance in the price of cereals, and that in the case of several other foodstuffs the rise has been too rapid to persist long. The English grain harvest was a poor one owing to wet weather.

Trade of Canada. Until after the commencement of the current fiscal year in April last there had been a steady growth in the external trade of Canada from the time of the severe decline in the latter part of 1921. This is true of both exports and imports, but the former have grown more rapidly than the latter, and the balance of trade bids fair to continue and even to increase its favourable showing. The figures are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Imports	Exports	Excess Exports
1921-2	\$747,804,332	\$ 753,927,009	\$ 6,122,677
1922-3	802,579,244	945,295,837	142,716,593
1923-4	893,366,867	1,058,553,297	165,186,430
6 months ending Sept., 1924	397,159,452	488,655,381	91,495,929

The import figures for the six months ending September, or the first half of the current fiscal year, compared with the same period the year before, show an actual decrease in imports from 464 millions of dollars to 397 millions, but as exports have grown from 461 millions to 488 millions, an excess of 3 millions of dollars in *imports* has been turned into an excess of 91 millions in *exports*. This change in the trade balance is important and gratifying, and is bound to have a favourable effect upon our general economic condition.

The figures of Canada's trade with her two largest customers are interesting. The growth in each case has been steady during the three fiscal years above referred to, but there are some indications of a better state of balance being reached. In the case of the trade with the United States, as is well known, there is invariably a large excess of imports, while that with Great Britain is equally well marked by an excess of exports. Since the fiscal year 1921-2, however, Canada's exports to the United States have grown more rapidly than her imports from that country, so that the balance of trade against her has been cut down to some extent. On the other hand, during the fiscal year 1923-4 imports from Great Britain increased while exports did not quite hold their own, but this process has been reversed during the six months ending September last, when imports from Great Britain fell off, although exports to her show quite a large increase.

If we turn to the details of the trade for the fiscal year 1923-4 and for the six months ending September last, we are struck by the prevalence of increases in all classes of exports during the fiscal year, and by the extent to which during the next six months these increases, except in the case of agricultural products, were turned into decreases. In the case of imports, increases were very general during the fiscal year, but since it ended decreases have been the almost invariable rule. It is clear that the promise of the Summer and Autumn of 1923 has not been fulfilled.

The list of the articles that go to make up the principal changes is too long to give in full, but some of the major changes may be indicated briefly. As might be expected from the large harvest reaped in 1923, agricultural exports showed large increases, amounting in all to over 27 millions of dollars, during the fiscal year ending in March last, and to over 47 millions in the succeeding six months. The leading item was of course wheat, which showed an increase of over 15 millions for the fiscal year, and of nearly 34 millions during the succeeding six months. Since the last harvest, however, exports of wheat have decreased sharply, due partly no doubt to the smaller crop, but partly, in all probability, to slower

marketing and a lessened demand from the United States for Canadian wheat. Exports to the United States, which for the four months ending November, 1923, totalled over thirteen million bushels, were less than one million bushels during the same period last year. The next most striking item among the changes in exports is the decrease in timber and lumber after the end of the fiscal year in March last, due to the poor markets which prevailed during most of last year, although quite recently there have been signs of marked improvement in this respect. Even pulpwood and wood pulp showed decreases and newsprint paper alone maintained its volume of exports. There was a gratifying increase in the production of metals during the fiscal year, particularly of gold, but this was not maintained during the succeeding months, except in the case of gold and lead. Coal showed a large decrease in exports during the Summer and early Autumn, but an even greater decrease in imports, both of anthracite and bituminous. The figures doubtless reflect the quietness in industrial circles. Among miscellaneous articles exports of canned salmon show a gratifying increase due to a better market, and bacon and hams a large decrease. Farm implements and machinery, and motor cars and parts showed considerable increases during the fiscal year, but there has been a heavy falling off in motor cars since. The export markets for farm machinery showed considerable improvement in 1924.

Turning to the imports, the increases which were shown during the fiscal year were practically all turned into decreases during the succeeding six months. Petroleum oils, both crude and refined, alone show an increase of any consequence for the six months, and this would appear to be due to a change in the season of importing. Perhaps this is explained by the large increase in imports from the United States and the decrease in those from Mexico. The quietness in general business which these changes imply is confirmed by the latest figures available, which indicate that the total volume of Canada's external trade shows a decrease as compared with the last fiscal year, imports showing a heavy drop, although exports still continue to show increases.

Agriculture. Notwithstanding this undoubted quietness in general trade, there is much that is satisfactory in the situation. Perhaps the most important factor, which is bound sooner or later to produce an improvement in general business, is the adjustment in the farmer's position. Not only is last year's harvest bringing a far better price, but his costs of production were lower, so that the crop is estimated to be worth more to him than the immense one of the previous year, and undoubtedly the prices of the things he has to sell bear a much better relation to the prices of those he has to buy than was the case a year ago. The striking development of Vancouver as a port for wheat shipments is providing cheaper access to the seaboard for the farmers of Alberta and western Saskatchewan. Then, too, the renewed proof of the unexcelled quality of Canadian agricultural products afforded at the recent

International Live Stock, Grain and Hay Exposition in Chicago is indeed a matter for legitimate pride. Not only did Ontario win the first 10 prizes in flint corn in competition with the famous corn belt of the middle western States, but a Saskatchewan exhibitor for the third time won the world victory in wheat, and in a field of 550 competitors. This trophy has been won by a Canadian every year but one since 1910. These things prompted a leading New York journal to exclaim: "Life must be worth living up in Saskatchewan when such things can be done." In her great western plains Canada possesses the greatest wheat belt in the world, where the best wheat in the world can be grown in such quantities that Canada has already achieved first place among countries exporting wheat. The manner in which Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta have come to the front in recent years in the quality of their dairy products shows that an equal pre-eminence in dairy farming is well within the future grasp of the Canadian farmer. At the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto last Autumn the Western Provinces captured 29 prizes for butter out of a total of 36. At the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Manitoba butter won 15 prizes, including 3 firsts. At the Western Fair in London, Ont., the Western Provinces carried off 15 out of 21 prizes for butter, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd in three classes. Even the dry lands of Alberta may yet prove the live stock reserve of the Empire, and we note with pleasure the announced intention of the Governments concerned to turn back to cattle ranching some of these lands which have proved unsuitable for farming. The latest figures for Canada's agricultural production that we have been able to obtain through the courtesy of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, those for 1923, show that already a gross annual value of about one and a half billions has been attained, and yet we are told that only one-fifth of the cultivable area of the three Western Provinces was under crop in that year.

Agriculture, however, is only one of the sources of Canada's prosperity. Her mineral and forest wealth are second to none, and we have only to name her resources in waterpower, fisheries, and furs to kindle the imagination of the least sanguine among us.

Mining and Other Industries. It has been predicted that Canada is likely to become the leading producer of minerals in the world. Already she ranks third in the production of gold, and she is the only country in which the production of that metal is steadily increasing. According to a bulletin issued recently by the Department of the Interior, Canada contains 16 per cent. of the world's known coal reserves, and has greater asbestos, nickel and cobalt deposits than any other country. Seventeen of her leading mineral products had in 1923 a production value of over one million dollars each. While the value of her mineral production necessarily varies much from year to year through changes in price as well as in volume, it is computed for 1923 at 214 millions of dollars, and estimated for 1924 at 202 million dollars. During 1923 new records

were made for the output of coal, lead, zinc and asbestos, and for the value of cobalt production. In 1924 there were 1,525,000 fine ounces of gold produced, valued at over 31 million dollars. It may not be generally known that Ontario is the greatest mineral-producing province in Canada. Her gold production last year was the greatest in her history and is estimated at 23 millions of dollars. In the Hollinger mine Ontario possesses the third greatest producer of gold in the world. British Columbia also achieved in 1924 new records for that province in the output of lead, zinc, silver and copper.

Looking to the future development of the mining industry, Canada possesses, in what is known to geologists as the Pre-Cambrian area, marvellous possibilities. This area comprises over two million square miles, or over half the total area of Canada, stretching from Labrador through Quebec, Ontario and northern Manitoba into the North-West Territories. A small extension into the United States has, west and south of Lake Superior, given that country the great copper mines of the Michigan Peninsula and the iron mines which have in several recent years produced more than half the world's output of iron, and thus provided the foundation for the great manufacturing and industrial development of the United States. The slight development which has taken place in Canada has revealed the Sudbury District, containing the greatest nickel mines in the world, the rich silver camp of Cobalt, and the Porcupine gold-fields and adjacent areas which are looked upon by eminent metallurgists as likely to develop into the greatest gold-producing district in the world. It may not be amiss at this point to controvert the view which is said to prevail in well-informed circles in Great Britain that gold mines necessarily decrease in value with depth. On good authority we are informed that the gold deposits in the Pre-Cambrian hold to great depths. Nor must the British Columbia mining fields be overlooked in an enumeration of Canada's mineral resources. They, too, have proved their value and have immense possibilities. It is not to be expected, however, that the development of these great mining areas will be rapid. Their resources are likely to be revealed but slowly, owing to geological difficulties, the cost of intensive search for deposits of ore, and climatic and transportation problems. Nevertheless, when it does come it will be the complement of our great agricultural resources, providing the population which will create a market for our farm products.

And Canada has other resources, still, of the greatest value. From her vast area of forests she is already providing the means of paying for her large purchases of iron and steel and coal from the United States. The production from her forests is second in value only to that from her farms, and is estimated at over 379 millions of dollars gross for 1923. The combination of her water-powers with her timber has facilitated the realization of this vast sum, and makes it possible for her to reduce the overhead charges

of manufacturing to a point which should enable her to compete with any other country in the world. The developments at Niagara Falls and in the Province of Quebec, and the possibilities of the St. Lawrence River, place the water powers of this country in a class by themselves, and the fact that water power is especially abundant in those provinces which lack coal has an importance for the industrial life of this country which cannot be over-emphasized.

Her fisheries are also exceptional in their fertility and their area and provide an annual contribution of over 50 millions of dollars gross to the value of the national food supply. They are found on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as in her vast expanse of inland waters. In the value of the production of the fisheries the province of British Columbia ranks first, followed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the order named.

From the earliest days of her history Canada has been renowned for the wealth of her furs. Every province in the Dominion contributes to the total of 16 million dollars derived annually from this source, but the unsettled lands of the Far North are particularly rich in fur-bearing animals. It is perhaps not generally realized that this province of Ontario ranks first in order in the value of raw furs produced, followed by Quebec, Saskatchewan and the North-West Territories.

The mere possession of natural resources is, however, of little value to a country, unless active steps are taken for their development, and in this lies the crux of the present situation. We shall all agree that the development of natural resources requires a combination of ability, the spirit of enterprise, and capital. Superficially there appears to be no lack of the latter, with the abundance of money in the possession of the banks and the scanty demand for its use. I shall point out later that this may not be the true view of the case. As to ability or the spirit of enterprise, there is surely no falling off in these qualities among us! What then is the matter? Is it not that the usual rewards of capital and enterprise are in large part lacking? We have been accustomed to say that the greater the risk, the greater the profit; but this is no longer necessarily the truth. If by chance the happy combination of capital and enterprise be found, and it is fortunate enough to emerge with a profit proportioned to the risk from the heavy overhead of any operations which involve the employment of labour under present conditions, is it not that the reward will be largely eaten up by taxation of one kind or another? While if the result is a loss, it has to be borne by the enterpriser. In the past the development of natural resources has largely financed itself, after the investment of the initial capital. Capital was and must be derived from production. At the present time, out of the fund derived from production the share that used to be set aside as the reward of the enterpriser, and which was largely used as capital for further production, has in many cases vanished, being eaten up by the overhead of the business. To remedy this, there is but one alternative,

higher prices or lower costs. Any business man knows that higher prices are not possible. Under present conditions we are devoting so much of the proceeds of production to current consumption in an attempt at a higher standard of living, that we are faced with the danger of not being able to maintain the pre-war standard. We are living in a large measure on our capital.

Accumulation of Money. I referred a moment ago to the abundance of money in the hands of the banks, and the lack of demand for it, not only in this country but in the United States and Great Britain. It is questionable whether this represents an actual abundance of capital. No business man wants to borrow unless he sees an opportunity of using the borrowed capital so as to give him some return for his pains after he has paid for the use of it, and no lender will lend for a venture foredoomed to failure. Yet this is often the situation which obtains to-day. Undoubtedly a larger capital investment is required to carry on a given volume of business than before the war, because of the higher level of prices. It is also probable that in many businesses an unbalanced condition exists to-day which could be corrected by the use of additional capital for extensions of plant that would facilitate the marketing of the product by spreading the overhead expenses over a greater volume of goods, and thus reducing the cost. In other cases old plant should probably be scrapped in order to introduce improved and cheaper methods of production. The net results of the years of war and of those which have succeeded it has not favoured the provision of this capital out of the profits of the business itself, from which source the necessary funds are normally derived, and as the need is for investment capital and not for short-time money, it is not one which may properly be met by a sound system of commercial banking. Under these conditions the full operation of existing plant is difficult or impossible, and the funds that would otherwise be utilized to finance current operations are lying idle. Money thus tends to accumulate in the banks of this and other countries, but that this condition must be distinguished from a world-wide surplus of capital is shown by the high interest rates prevailing in many foreign countries, such for example as Poland, Germany and Austria. The danger is that this unemployed money may be diverted by the owners into more or less fixed investments, and may not be available for use in financing the operations of production when the present situation has righted itself. This danger has been clearly pointed out by financial authorities in the United States, and is increased in that country by the policy followed by the Federal Reserve Banks in order to earn their expenses under existing conditions.

There is little reasonable doubt that efficient production within the sphere of any individual business is the most effective contribution that it can make towards the cure of unemployment, but efficient production as a whole includes more than the mere organ-

ization and processes of individual industries. It embraces the numerous services, such as transportation and finance, which go to make up the modern mercantile world. Not the least important of these services is the provision of the necessary capital to provide improved technical equipment, or to keep existing equipment in balance, to which reference has just been made. If this is prevented by unwise taxation, or by any other cause, the motive power of industry is weakened. And only as production becomes increasingly efficient in the manner thus pointed out, can a higher standard of living be permanently possible.

In referring to the burden laid on industry by taxation I do not wish to be regarded as overlooking the fact that the heavy load of national debt incurred as a result of the war, and the increased cost of services of all kinds, render it necessary for governments to raise much larger sums by way of taxation than before the war. But I am convinced that all needful requirements could be met and the burden on industry immensely lightened, if more consideration were given to the manner and effects of taxation. Our taxing systems require consideration from the point of view of the cost of collecting, including in this not only the cost of administration paid by the government raising the revenue, but the cost of the accounting and labour involved on the part of the taxpayer. Undoubtedly we shall suffer by the handicap of the higher level of income tax in this country as compared with the United States since the reductions recently made in that country. We learn on good authority that the United States Government has reduced its expenditures from \$6,482,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June, 1920, to \$3,506,000,000 for the year ending June, 1924, and yet it has decreased its debt from \$250.36 per capita, the peak reached in August, 1919, to \$188.59 per capita as on 30th June last. In this connection we must remember that the United States was engaged in the war for a year and a half only, and that in consequence her war expenditure was, in proportion to her resources, much lower than that of Canada, which was an active participant in the war from the beginning. The subject of taxation is a very wide one and can be considered from many angles, but it is patent that there is a pressing necessity for a simplification of taxation that will prevent overlapping, and will cut down the volume of clerical work necessitated, not by business, but by the requirements of present tax-collecting methods. At the recent Canadian Tax Conference a situation was disclosed in which one industry with branches throughout the Dominion had to comply with the intricacies of 33 different tax enactments, all continually in a state of change, and another found that it had filed 62 different official returns for taxing purposes within a year. I am referring to all taxation, Dominion, provincial and municipal. These matters are of vital importance to business in this country, for they affect our capacity to compete in the markets of the world, especially in these days of slim margins of profit. I make no apology for specially referring

to this state of affairs, for it is one that has also a very considerable bearing on the business of the banks, which have been hard hit of recent years in a similar manner. Nor is this all. We have a record of one provincial tax on banks, which in the last five years has been increased by 191 per cent., and which is overlapped in the same Province by a corresponding municipal tax. According to a Toronto financial paper, the tax-bill of the Canadian banks in 1922 was over \$6,500,000.

Government Control. One of the great hindrances to progress in the world to-day is the tendency to increased government regulation or control. Even in its most modified form this leads to the enactment of an excessive amount of legislation. As a general rule every statute involves the appointment of officials for its administration or enforcement, and thus there is rolled up a great snowball of officialdom which has little time or energy left for the performance of the primary functions of government. Thus we have witnessed an enormous extension of governmental activities at a period when the real interests of the world demand a searching enquiry whether even the old activities might not be diminished with advantage to the body politic.

The past year has witnessed considerable progress in the readjustment of the foreign exchanges. Sweden definitely resumed gold payments in April last, the Dutch guilder and Swiss franc have reached par, and the new German mark is quoted on a gold basis. Sterling, which started the year at 4.29 in terms of United States dollars, or in what amounts to the same thing at present, in terms of gold, stayed around this level with merely minor fluctuations until July last. Since then it has had a very substantial rise, more than regaining the ground lost in the latter part of 1923. It is now again within measurable distance of its parity in dollars, and the resumption of gold payments by Great Britain in the near future has formed the subject of considerable discussion during the year, and is becoming one of immediate interest. The question as to whether it would be feasible and advisable for Canada to resume gold payments and to permit the exportation of the yellow metal has also received considerable attention during the past year. At the time of writing, when Canadian funds are quoted in New York at par, or at a slight premium, the position of Canada is practically the same as if she had actually resumed gold payments. If the Government should decide to permit the shipment of gold out of the country, it would not under such conditions have the effect of drawing any gold away from her. The question, therefore, is not whether Canada could at the present time resume gold payments without disturbance to her monetary position, but whether she could continue indefinitely on such a basis. As long as her international balance of trade remains as favourable as it has been during the past year and she continues to have at least average crops, there is little doubt that Canada could safely revert to gold pay-

ments, but if unforeseen circumstances should cause a heavy drain on her gold reserves, it is conceivable that the Government might again have to forbid gold exports, and the result of this would be far more harmful than continuing on the present basis. Gold naturally seeks the market where it is most highly valued, or, in other words, it tends to flow to those countries that are willing to pay it out again, and away from those that refuse to do so. So many factors enter into the situation that it is very difficult to estimate them all accurately, let alone forecast the future, and we think that it behooves us to move with caution in a matter of such importance.

As we look around, at the threshold of another year, the prospect is not clearly discernible; yet we cannot but have faith in this great country, and in various quarters we can see tokens of a change for the better. Commercial failures have decreased, there is a slight re-awakening of immigration, and the outlook for the lumber business seems to have distinctly improved. A good crop has been harvested, for which high prices prevail, and the mal-adjustment of the farmers' position has thus been largely corrected. Surely we may look for a gradual, if slow, improvement, and confidently hope that its coming is not to be much longer deferred.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN INSURANCE
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA*

Directors' Annual Report for the Year 1924 Your Directors present their fifty-fourth Annual Report with unusual satisfaction. The rapid expansion of operations, and the steady upbuilding of resources, which have so markedly characterized the Company's transactions in previous years, have continued during the past twelve months, and at a greatly increased rate of progress.

Applications for new assurances of \$165,505,097.92 have been received. New policies actually issued and paid for have numbered 43,671, for a total of \$137,466,384.99, a notable advance over the figures of any previous year. Of this amount \$3,491,311 has been reassured.

In addition, reinsurance contracts were completed early in the year by which we assumed on very satisfactory terms the British business and some of the foreign business of a large American company as also the business of a Colonial company operating in the East in sections in which we already have well established and profitable branches. We also assumed the policies of a small Canadian company, the North Western Life of Manitoba.

Assurances in force, after deducting reassurances, now amount to \$871,636,457.62, an increase of \$167,871,214.37 over the previous year. Outstanding policies now number 384,389, and in addition the families of 30,160 employees of industrial and other corporations or firms are protected under the Group plan.

The total income for the year has been \$62,245,681.44, an advance of \$15,280,042.13. These figures do not include any sums received as consideration for the reassurances mentioned above.

Payments to policyholders and to beneficiaries in respect of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., have amounted to \$31,881,639.47, bringing the total so paid out since organization to \$183,798,128.53.

The assets have advanced by \$64,873,094.56 to \$274,130,407.60. It is interesting to note that the increase during the year is equal to the total assets held by the Company after 43 years of operation.

* NOTE.—Annual meeting, Feb. 12, 1925. Preceding annual Reports may be consulted in the 1911-23 Volumes of The Canadian Annual Review ; a History of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 Supplement.

These figures show the growth which has taken place in the volume of the Company's operations, and in its resources. The figures as to profit-earning power and financial strength are even more impressive.

As to provision for the future, the Company's position has been materially strengthened in all directions.

There has been a further upbuilding of the life policy reserves. Heretofore policies issued prior to 1903 have been valued on the basis of assuming three and a half per cent. interest, as the discounting rate for the Company's obligations, but this year the entire life assurance contracts have been valued at three per cent., the extra amount thus set aside being \$1,111,032.

There has also been a strengthening of the Annuity Reserves. Recent investigations have shown a progressive increase in the average lifetime of annuitants. An adjustment in our Annuity premiums has been made to conform to this experience, but in addition a special annuity reserve of \$750,000 has this year been set up beyond the amount required by the Government standard.

The Company's Head Office and branch buildings and other real estate, have been written down by \$750,000.

The Contingency Reserves have been strengthened by the addition of \$4,000,000 taken from the earnings of the year, \$3,000,000 of this amount going to the fund to provide for possible fluctuations in the market value of our securities, raising that fund to \$5,000,000, and \$1,000,000 going to General Contingencies account, raising that to \$2,500,000. These contingency accounts thus amount now to \$7,500,000.

After making these heavy allocations, the undivided surplus has yet been increased by \$4,234,490, bringing it to a total of \$22,107,358.

The Company is, of course, in a position to increase its already generous scale of profits to policyholders, and your Directors have pleasure in announcing, for the fifth year in succession, that such an increase will be made.

While many factors have contributed to this remarkable showing, the most noteworthy has been the large earning from investments. As has been mentioned in previous reports, it has for many years been the policy of the Company to invest in long term bonds and similar choice securities, in order that by this means the high rates of interest then prevailing as a result of the abnormal conditions produced by the war, might be projected into future years. This policy is now bearing fruit. Current rates of interest, though still very satisfactory, are materially lower than those of former years, and as a consequence there has been a marked rise in the quotations for most of the securities owned by the Company. During the past year some of these increased values have been capitalized by sales, and a net profit of \$2,891,250.48 has been realized from this source. In addition there has been an increase of \$6,-

331,377.69 in the market value of the securities still held. Although most of this increased value is undoubtedly permanent, and due merely to the readjustment of interest rates to a more normal basis, it will be noted that the Company has carried \$4,000,000 of the amount to contingency accounts, as already explained.

The rate of interest earned during the year on the mean invested assets has been 6.38 per cent., exclusive of profits from sales. This is a substantial increase over the rate of the previous year, and has resulted from our having realized on some of our holdings of government and other bonds which had risen to high figures, the proceeds being then reinvested in securities yielding better returns.

The Directors who retire by rotation are:—

Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. Robert Adair, Mr. Abner Kingman, Mr. Carl Riordon, Hon. Lorne C. Webster.

Representatives of the Policyholders: Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. Charles R. Hosmer.

H. WARREN K. HALE,
Secretary.

T. B. MACAULAY,
President and Managing Director.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1925

T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S., *President and Managing Director.*
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., *Vice-President and Actuary.*

ROBERT ADAIR	J. REDPATH DOUGALL.	ABNER KINGMAN
W. M. BIRKS	SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	CARL RIORDON
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND	CHARLES R. HOSMER	JOHN W. ROSS
	HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER	

E.A. MACNUTT, <i>Treasurer.</i>	H. WARREN K. HALE, <i>Secretary.</i>
HON. JAMES C. TORY, <i>General Manager of Agencies.</i>	

<i>Assistant-Actuaries :</i>	<i>Superintendents of Agencies :</i>	<i>Assistant-Secretaries :</i>
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.	W. A. HIGINBOTHAM	C. S. V. BRANCH
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.	JAMES W. SIMPSON	E. E. DUCKWORTH
C. D. RUTHERFORD,	F. D. MACORQUODALE	D. L. MACAULAY
F.I.A., F.A.S.	H. O. LEACH	

H. P. THORNHILL, <i>Assistant-Treasurer.</i>	C. C. BIRCHARD, M.B., <i>Chief Medical Officer.</i>
J. A. EWING, K.C., <i>Legal Adviser.</i>	K. GORDON, M.D., <i>Assistant Chief Medical Officer.</i>
A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., <i>Counsel.</i>	W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., <i>Consulting Medical Referee.</i>

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

CALENDAR YEAR, 1924

ASSETS.

Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department, or lower values, have been used throughout this statement.

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:		
Par Value.....		\$142,852,710.27
Ledger Value.....		131,277,951.77
Market Value.....		137,793,096.87
Carried out at Market Value.....		
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:		\$137,793,096.87
*Par Value.....	\$14,076,150.00	
Ledger Value.....	12,829,921.19	
Market Value.....	13,768,299.00	
Carried out at Market Value.....		13,768,299.00

Other Stocks:		
*Par Value.....	\$26,164,317.13	
Ledger Value.....	30,044,655.23	
Market Value.....	36,942,815.35	
Carried out at Market Value.....		36,942,815.35
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgage.....		22,489,259.81
Real Estate, including Company's building.....		6,953,964.26
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserve on same)....		43,009,276.27
Loans on bonds and stocks.....		980,600.00
Cash in banks and on hand.....		2,550,726.00
Re-assurance Reserves on deposit with Ceding Company.....		299,758.02
Duc from other Companies under Re-insurance Contracts.....		146,727.14
Outstanding premiums (net).....	\$4,256,318.76	
Deferred premiums (net).....	1,483,592.82	
		5,739,911.58
Interest due.....		435,870.64
Interest accrued.....		2,996,166.41
Rents due and accrued.....		23,936.25
Net Assets.....		<u>\$274,130,407.60</u>

LIABILITIES.

Reserves on Life policies according to the British Office ^{OM} (5) Table with 3 per cent interest.....	\$196,460,993.77	
Reserve on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest, with additional special reserve of \$750,000.....	30,186,924.43	
	<u>\$226,647,918.20</u>	
Less Reserves on policies re-assured.....	844,472.14	
		<u>\$225,803,446.06</u>
Death Claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge..		2,511,764.98
Extra Reserve for unreported Death Claims.....		750,000.00
Present value of Death Claims payable by instalments.....		1,538,839.71
Matured Endowments awaiting discharge.....		1,360,743.99
Annuity Claims awaiting discharge.....		239,091.38
Claims on Supplementary Contracts, etc., awaiting discharge...		21,521.56
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge.....		907,312.70
Profits contingently allotted to Deferred Dividend Policies.....		3,132,372.56
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1924.....		3,946,517.34
Dividends, etc., on deposit.....		586,430.85
Unearned interest paid in advance.....		996,282.92
Premiums paid in advance.....		142,727.91
Sundry Liabilities.....		298,192.07
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued.....		929,275.34
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st January, 1925		258,530.29
Contingency Accounts:		
Investment Market Values.....	\$5,000,000.00	
General Contingencies.....	2,500,000.00	
Liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be demanded.....	250,000.00	
		<u>7,750,000.00</u>
Total Liabilities.....		<u>\$251,173,049.66</u>
Surplus to policyholders by the Company's standard as above..		22,957,357.94
Capital subscribed, \$2,000,000; paid-up.....	\$ 850,000.00	
Net surplus over all Liabilities and capital stock.....	22,107,357.94	
Surplus over all Liabilities, except capital stock.....	<u>\$22,957,357.94</u>	
		<u>\$274,130,407.60</u>

* Shares of No Par Value are included as having a Par Value of \$100.

A NATIONAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATION
THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*
PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

**Address by
Colonel
Arthur F.
Hatch,
President of
Canadian
Manufacturers'
Association†**

World trade conditions are improving. Old channels of commerce, dislocated and, in some cases almost destroyed, by the War, are resuming their natural courses, and new channels are forming. Reservoirs of wealth, nearly drained dry by war's demands, are refilling. The period of restoring physical damage is passing. Currencies are appreciating; buying power is reviving; the adoption of the Dawes plan has given a greater measure of confidence in Europe. Stable governments are gradually replacing those elected in the feverish atmosphere succeeding the War. The machinery of the world's trade has been repaired and is beginning to run again.

The Situation in Canada. Canada, in common with other countries, is sharing in this general improvement throughout the world. In Canada there are also encouraging domestic factors. Owing to shortage in other countries, recovery of exchange and other causes, the prices of farm products have risen considerably, with the result that the purchasing power of the agricultural population has been greatly increased. It is reported from reliable sources that farmers, according to their ability, are paying off mortgages, liquidating bank loans, settling outstanding bills with merchants, making investments, and adding to bank accounts. This doubtless explains why the increased value of farm products has not been reflected in a greater demand for manufactured goods, but this may come later. The country's total external trade shows a substantial surplus of exports over imports; the exports for the year ending March, 1925, being \$1,081,361,643, and the imports being \$796,932,811.

On the other hand, there are factors that are not encouraging. The total external trade of Canada for the year ending March, 1925, was \$1,878,294,454, as against \$1,952,130,164 for the year ending March, 1925, a decrease of \$73,835,710.

Railway earnings decreased, and, while part of the decrease is due to the fact that the wheat crop of last year was smaller than that of the previous year, there is also a significant reduction in

* NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Addresses of 1922, 1923 and 1924, see Supplement to The Canadian Annual Review, 1921, 1922 and 1923 Volumes.

† NOTE.—Address delivered at Annual Meeting, Hamilton, June 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1925.



J. H. FORTIER, ESQ.,
President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1925.

the amount of iron and other basic materials carried by the railways. During the five years ending 1923 the tonnage handled by Canadian railway companies showed a smaller rate of increase than the tonnage received from United States connections; in other words, the tonnage of importations from the United States increased to a greater extent than tonnage originating in Canada.

The transportation situation is far from satisfactory. Under present conditions there is not sufficient traffic in Canada to enable two great transcontinental railway systems to operate with financial success. Consequently, they are carrying on an expensive competition for the existing business. The cost of railway transportation has not been reduced in proportion to the reduction of industrial and agricultural production costs, and the present competition tends to increase rather than to diminish railway expenses. Co-operation is suggested, but it is difficult to see how it can be practically applied sufficiently to reduce both the cost of transportation to the public and the annual deficits of the Canadian National Railways unless a great increase in freight and passenger traffic can be developed in the immediate future.

The stream of Canadians is still flowing south and, while some are returning and some immigrants are arriving from Europe, on the whole, it is doubtful if the country is retaining the natural increase of the population.

Every year since the slump of 1920 we have been told that prosperity is just around the corner. Experienced business men, including members of the Association in all the provinces who, in the years following 1920, said that national conditions were unsatisfactory, were sometimes charged with being pessimistic and were told that they should be optimistic.

But time has verified their statements. During the five years intervening between the spring of 1920 and the present time, Canada has passed through a very trying period. If proof of this is wanted, Dun's Record of Commercial Failures in Canada gives it:—

Year	Number of Failures	Liabilities
1924	2,474	\$64,530,975
1923	3,247	65,810,382
1922	3,695	78,068,959
1921	2,451	73,299,111
1920	1,078	26,494,301
1919	755	16,256,259
1913	1,719	16,979,406

The failures of manufacturing firms for the same year were as follows:—

Year	Number of Failures	Liabilities
1924	625	\$36,542,658
1923	792	31,791,332
1922	857	39,080,791
1921	559	33,976,790
1920	255	15,871,216
1919	213	10,234,477
1913	452	6,792,763

What of the future? When we assemble in Annual Meeting a year from now, will prosperity still be just around the corner?

From their own knowledge and experience, how many financial, commercial and industrial men will state that business is better to-day than a year ago?

What is Needed. The chief cause of Canada's material troubles is the failure of Canadians to provide for themselves a suitable policy of national development. The first necessity for Canada is to balance her trade with the United States. This is out of proportion to a serious extent, as the following official figures for the past ten years indicate:—

Fiscal Years	Imports Into Can. from U. States	Exp. Into the U. States from Canada
1915	\$428,616,927	\$215,409,326
1916	398,693,720	320,225,080
1917	677,631,616	486,870,690
1918	791,906,125	441,390,920
1919	746,920,654	477,745,659
1920	801,100,700	501,130,117
1921	856,176,820	560,701,936
1922	515,958,196	304,104,177
1923	540,989,738	380,347,721
1924	601,256,447	441,642,909

Totalling the two columns, we find that during these ten years we bought from the United States \$2,229,682,408 worth more than the United States bought from us. This sum is almost equal to the national debt of Canada.

During the same ten years of the statistics of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom are as follows:—

Fiscal Years	Imports Into Can. from U. Kingd.	Exp. Into the U. Kingd. from Can.
1915	\$90,160,781	\$211,758,863
1916	80,108,795	463,081,241
1917	121,763,214	756,071,077
1918	81,324,233	861,073,399
1919	73,035,118	560,839,116
1920	126,359,249	495,960,118
1921	213,973,562	314,228,671
1922	117,135,343	300,363,193
1923	141,330,143	379,918,526
1924	153,586,690	361,160,802

During these years we sold to the United Kingdom \$3,505,677,-828 worth more than the United Kingdom sold us; but we took most of this trade balance, including the proceeds from the sale of most of our exportable farm products and spent it in the United States chiefly for manufactured goods. It is both necessary and desirable that Canada shall continue to trade with the United States, and that the relations between the two countries shall remain on the most friendly terms, but it does not follow that Canada must impoverish herself by buying from the United States what is produced at home.

The United States Example. Conditions in Canada are very similar to those in the United States. Is it possible that we can follow a different policy from that which has been followed by the United States successfully?

The first tariff measure passed in 1789 by the United States provided for "the encouragement and protection of manufacturers". The first census of the United States was taken in 1790 and showed a population of 3,929,214. At that time, the United States was faced with two alternatives. They could buy their manufactured goods from Europe and give their timber, cotton, minerals, farm products and other raw materials in payment; or they could establish a policy of national development, begin manufacturing and use as much of their raw materials as possible at home. They chose the latter. Till 1816 the tariff rates were low, but after 1816 the fiscal policy became definitely protective. In 1820 the population was 9,638,453. After the Civil War the protective system was extended. In 1870 the population was 38,558,371. It is now estimated at 117,000,000. Those who devised and maintained the protective system of the United States were careful to provide that agriculture was as well protected as any other industry. As a result, there is no country in the world where agriculture is more advanced or more prosperous, and the time is fast approaching when practically all the farm products of the United States will be consumed within its boundaries, and they will not have to search abroad for markets.

The development of the United States under the protective system has been rapid, extensive, and well balanced. The country is strong in agriculture, industry, transportation, finance and other departments of national activity.

A great part of that national development can be duplicated in Canada if we follow the example of the United States in establishing, maintaining and stabilizing a policy suited to the needs of this country.

Protection Concerns Everyone. This question of protection is not one of interest only to manufacturers and their employees.

Consider what would happen to any city or town in Canada if all its factories were removed. Who would be affected? Only the factory owners and their employees? By no means. The surrounding farmers would lose the sales of farm produce formerly made to those supported by the industries. Their lands would decrease in value. The merchants would lose customers. The professional men would lose clients. The railways would lose freight. Workmen supplying the needs of factory employees would have less to do. Students educated at great expense, could not get positions. The banks would lose business. There would not be one person in such a city or town who would not be affected adversely, directly and indirectly.

During the six tariff reductions beginning with 1919 Canadians have experienced painful proofs of the truth of this statement.

Protection is a national question which goes directly to the root of every large problem that confronts us. Any party in power should ensure that its fiscal system is promoting national develop-

ment. Tariff rates should be taken out of political discussions and should be fixed according to the needs of the country. A tariff commission or board, while useful to gather information and to make investigations and recommendations, is not in itself sufficient. The proper policy should be established by Parliament. When that is done, the framing of tariff rates is only a matter of careful, intelligent and impartial administration.

If Canada embarks on a new policy of national development, there is no doubt that a period of great expansion and prosperity for every section of the country will follow. Why should Canadians hesitate to adopt such a policy? We have fertile land, raw materials, coal, electricity, agricultural and technical education, well-equipped factories, thousands of loyal employees, anxious about the future of their occupations, an intelligent and industrious population, and, in brief, everything necessary to maintain and extend a productive system which will supply practically all domestic needs, and also export great quantities of Canadian products. The people of Canada, taken as a whole, are convinced that the best interests of Canada will be served by supplying the needs of the population with products from Canadian farms and factories, and that this cannot be done in a world where every other country is enclosed by protective tariffs, unless Canada follows their example. Unfortunately, Canadians are continually disagreeing about tariff rates. "High tariffs" and "low tariffs" are terms constantly used on the platform and in the press; but these expressions really mean nothing unless used comparatively. What is a "high tariff"? What is a "low tariff"? A new country is very much like a farm that a pioneer cuts out of the wilderness. Almost the first thing he must do is to build a fence around it. Then, within the protection of his fence, he develops his land and harvests his crops. He does not argue about "high fence" or "low fence." He builds a fence that serves the purpose. Why cannot we make a Customs tariff in Canada on the same principle?

Agriculture Needs Markets. Even with the small and uncertain amount of Protection that Canada has afforded her producers, urban communities largely dependent upon industries, now absorb the greater part of all that is produced on the farms. A careful analysis of the five latest years for which official statistics are available has been made in an endeavour to ascertain the percentage of Canadian farm products consumed in Canada. The total of farm products include field crops, farm animals, wool, dairy products, fruits, poultry and eggs, maple products and tobacco, and the enquiry shows the following percentages:

Years	Percentage of Canadian farm products consumed in Canada
1918	87
1919	83
1920	77
1921	80
1922	75
Average for the 5 years.....	80

In other words, out of every hundred dollars' worth of farm products, eighty dollars' worth stays in Canada.

Excluding the yearly production and exportation of wheat the percentages of Canadian farm products consumed in Canada for the same years were:

Years	Percentage
1918	91.3
1919	89.6
1920	90.8
1921	91.2
1922	90.7
Average for the 5 years	90.7

This statement shows very conclusively that the home market is of much greater importance to Canadian farmers than markets abroad. It follows, therefore, that a policy which reduces the purchasing power of the home market under normal conditions will restrict the sale of farm products and, on the other hand, that a policy that will augment the purchasing power of those engaged in industry and allied occupations will increase the demand for farm products. Thus the interests of agriculture and industry are clearly interdependent, and suffer or prosper together.

More freight and passengers will quickly solve our transportation difficulties. When goods are made in Canada, our railways get the freight on the raw materials carried to the factories, as well as the freight on the finished products carried away from the factories. When goods are imported from the United States, our railways get no freight on raw materials, and only the freight on finished products on the haul north from the international boundary.

The railways, canals, inland waterways, shipping, ocean and lake ports constitute the national transportation system, which was planned to confederate the Provinces and to hold them together. This great system can be maintained and extended only by the development of east and west traffic, inter-changing the products of the farms, factories, forests, mines and fisheries, and exporting the greater part of the surplus *via* the Pacific and Atlantic ports.

Employment is the basis of national prosperity. The best policy is that which keeps the most people employed. Over one quarter of the entire population is directly supported by industrial wages, and a large percentage of the remainder is indirectly dependent upon industrial activity. Thousands of young women and men come to maturity every year and go out to look for work. Where will they get it unless our country develops? This has a bearing on the problem of immigration. If there is plenty of employment immigrants need no inducement to come to Canada. If there is not enough employment for Canadians, why add to the idle population?

More capital is needed to develop the country, but it cannot be obtained unless stability of conditions, fair treatment, and a reasonable return are assured. As a matter of fact, a large amount of Canadian funds is available for investment, but too large a per-

centage of it is going into bonds and mortgages, or lying in the banks, because investors desire more stability before risking their money in productive enterprises.

Before industry can expand, a large part of the home market must be guaranteed by adequate and stable tariffs, so that factories, by producing in large quantities, can reduce the cost of operation, and lower prices to consumers. With adequate protection, new preferred markets for farm products and manufactured goods can be opened up in other countries by bargaining for reciprocal tariff advantages.

Taxation. Taxes in Canada are so heavy that they constitute a great burden on productive enterprises and on consumers.

The total gross production of Canada for the last year for which official statistics are available was \$4,485,487,785. This includes agricultural, industrial and all other forms of production. The total net production was \$2,728,906,285. During the same year the total taxes collected by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments of Canada amounted to \$627,902,769. Consequently, in that year the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxes took one quarter of the value of the net production and about one-seventh of the value of the gross production of this country. Canada is over-governed and under-populated—a costly combination. Political candidates are frequently elected by promising huge expenditures of public money, which, although giving a temporary stimulus to business, bequeath a staggering legacy of debt.

In considering expenditures, all Governments should realize that tax-payers cannot endure additional obligations and should be relieved gradually of part of the immense burden they are carrying.

Exhibitions. The Canadian Section of the British Empire Exhibition was a credit to this country last year, and will be a greater credit this year. It is a splendid advertisement for Canada. A picture of how Canadians live and what Canadians make and grow is presented to millions of people. The exhibits of manufacturers are nearly all supplied by members of the Association, which has given every possible assistance to the project.

The Exhibition shows the possibilities of the British Empire. The total trade of the Empire is \$18,500,000,000 annually, or about two-fifths of that of the whole world. The total trade of Canada with other countries of the Empire is \$632,000,000 annually, or about 30 per cent. of the Canadian trade with the rest of the world. There is plenty of room for expansion of Canadian trade with other British countries, and this and similar exhibitions will help to increase it.

Special Legislation. It is encouraging to note that the demand for various measures of social legislation has been decreasing. After the War many thought that a new era had dawned—an era of little work and much aid from the State. Governments sometimes leading, and sometimes under pressure from the electorate, placed

a great volume of social legislation on the statute books, and, at the same time, a great load on the backs of the taxpayers. Fortunately, grim reality has brought people back to their senses and has forced them to appreciate the fact that workmen's compensation, minimum wages, old age pensions, unemployment relief, and similar measures, are of little use if industry can scarcely pay operating expenses.

Many of the principles underlying social legislation are sound and desirable. Constant efforts should be made to increase the comfort and well-being of all classes in the community, but what the State can do is strictly limited by the ability of the taxpayers, who include everybody, to bear the burden entailed by the cost of such measures.

Waste. Serious attention is being given to the elimination of waste in industry by the Department of Commerce of the United States, and some interesting and valuable information has been compiled. The statement that the United States and Canada are two of the most wasteful countries in the world will scarcely be challenged. A little examination shows how great is the waste in manufacturing, farming, lumbering, fishing and other occupations. It is not necessary to elaborate on the natural resources of Canada. Volumes have been published filled with accurate information on this subject. But the resources of Canada are not great enough to survive plundering and waste. One hundred years ago this part of Ontario was covered with the finest hardwood timber. If only part of it were still standing, it could be sold for enough to pay off the national debt and leave plenty over, but most of it went up in smoke. The waste from accidents is serious. The loss of life and property from fire is appalling. Cannot greater efforts be made by all Canadians to reduce waste, in all forms?

Work Together For Canada. All of us have faith enough in our country to believe that she will struggle through her material difficulties. But, surely, with their natural advantages, Canadians are entitled to more than mere existence. The right policy of national development will give them not only necessities, but many of the comforts of life.

Canadians should forget sectional differences. These differences are largely figments of political imaginations, and are kept alive by those who flourish by creating discord. One part of the country or one group of the population cannot prosper if other parts or groups are not prospering.

Material prosperity, desirable as it is to a reasonable degree, is not the most important element in the building of a nation. The character of the people comes first. When the national character is honourable, courageous and intelligent, the duties of citizenship are the first obligations for national effort.

During the coming year, all Canadians, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should work together for the welfare of this country.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee

Col. Arthur F. Hatch

Administration. The Association maintains a head office in Toronto, an office in Ottawa, divisional offices in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Amherst, and branch offices in Victoria, Edmonton, Hamilton and Quebec. The permanent staff now numbers 69, with 5 additional part-time employees.

The "Produced-in-Canada" campaign, conducted by the Association for many years, has been so greatly extended in scope this year that it can be properly described as a national co-operative effort, in which Dominion, Provincial and Municipal governments are assisting. Most valuable help has been given also by the press, the Poster Advertising Association of Canada, owners of radio broadcasting stations, associations representing women, wage-earners, purchasers, retailers, wholesalers and advertisers, and other organizations. Your Committee, with the approval of the Executive Council, asks that the Annual General Meeting instruct that this campaign be continued with all the assistance the Association can give.

All space available in the industrial department, Canadian Section, of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, England, has been again taken up by Canadian manufacturers. Your Committee co-operated with other committees and with the Government of Canada in securing exhibits, and it is reported that these exhibits are thoroughly representative and a credit to Canadian industry.

Your Committee is working with the Commercial Intelligence Committee to assist the Government to provide for a suitable representation of Canadian industries at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, which will open in Dunedin, New Zealand, next November, for a six months' period.

At previous Annual General Meetings the Executive Council and Executive Committee were instructed to consider the advisability of giving financial assistance to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London. Your Committee, with the approval of the Executive Council, has made the necessary arrangements to give an annual grant to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London for a period of three years.

Under the auspices of the Dominion Government, a conference on unemployment was held in Ottawa last September. Your Committee, in consultation with the Industrial Relations Committee, arranged for representatives to attend and to express the views of the Association.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture held an annual meeting in Toronto last March. The visiting members were entertained at dinner by the Association, and many of our own members were present. Members of both organizations expressed the desire that they would have opportunities to meet frequently and discuss common problems.

Industrial and Scientific Research. The Association, through its representatives, has been keeping in close touch with the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. It is recalled that the Association organized a conference in Ottawa in February, 1923, for the purpose of correlating the activities of various organizations engaged in research. This conference was attended by representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the universities, and a number of business organizations. The report of the conference was printed and widely distributed by the Association. At the last Session of Parliament an Act was passed to amend the Research Council Act. Under this legislation the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was constituted a separate body with corporate powers. Members, including representatives of the Association, univer-

sities, and other organizations, continue to serve without pay. The Council is empowered to make researches with the object of improving the technical processes used in the industries of Canada, and to discover processes and methods which may promote the extension of existing industries and the development of new industries. Dr. H. N. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, was appointed President of the Council. As a result of this legislation and reorganization, it is hoped that the valuable work carried on by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research will be continued and enlarged.

Circular Service. As the majority of members are unable, for various reasons, to visit the Head Office, Ottawa, Divisional or Branch Offices frequently, the Association must keep in touch with them largely through circulars and correspondence. Consequently, your Committee endeavours to maintain and improve the efficiency of the circular service.

Tariff Committee

T. H. Watson, Chairman

Changes in Tariffs in Other Countries. *Canada is the only country in the world that has consistently pursued a policy of reducing her customs tariff since the war period.*

Official announcements recently issued from London and Washington state the reasons given by other countries for increasing customs import tariffs as follows:

(1) To protect domestic industries against the importation of foreign competitive products.

(2) To encourage the strong nationalistic sentiment engendered by the war, which aimed to make each nation economically self-dependent to the fullest extent possible.

(3) To increase the national income without extra cost, because custom houses have to be maintained whether the tariff is for revenue or for protection.

(4) To meet the increased need for funds to pay the heavy burden of governmental debts incurred during the war.

(5) To provide additional freight for national transportation systems.

(6) To provide a safe basis for making reductions in bargaining with other countries for preferred markets for exportable commodities without permitting such preferential tariff reductions to cripple domestic industries.

(7) In brief, to give maximum employment and prosperity at home.

Since the last Annual General Meeting 22 countries have increased the rates in their customs tariffs. Since the War 80 countries have increased their tariff rates. These increases are not small percentages. In many cases the tariff rates have been increased two, three, and four hundred per cent., and in a few cases over one thousand per cent. Some countries still prohibit by embargoes various importations that would injure their producers. While tariffs have been rising throughout the world, regulations governing their administration have become more strict. Practically all countries have greatly increased the protection for their home markets. They have been shutting out more and more the products of other countries, and have been encouraging their people to use their own products. (See increases in the tariffs of other countries, appendix.)

During and after the War the United Kingdom adopted certain definite protective measures. These were partially removed by the abolition of the McKenna duties, effective August 2, 1924; but the present Government of the United Kingdom has introduced a new Safeguarding of Industries Act, under which it is proposed to provide protection for home industries suffering from exceptional competition from abroad arising from such things as depreciated exchanges, bounties or subsidies, lower wages or longer hours.

In May, 1921, the Fordney Emergency Tariff, relating to agricultural products, went into effect in the United States, and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, covering a complete revision upward of the United States tariff, went into force on September 22, 1922.

Tariff Changes in 1925 Budget. During this Session, Parliament reduced the customs duties on marine engines, well-drilling machinery, and farm and logging sleighs. There were also reductions in duty on imported materials used in making articles on which the tariff has recently been reduced or removed. Reports received from the Canadian industries concerned indicate that the capital invested, and the employees engaged, will suffer as the result of these tariff reductions.

Depreciated Currencies. Many Canadian industries are still suffering from the competition of goods imported from other countries where the currencies are greatly depreciated. The Canadian law against depreciated currencies only applies to imports from Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and Russia. It ceased to apply to Germany after Germany adopted a gold standard. It has never applied against Belgium, France, Italy, or Spain; and yet the currencies of all these countries are considerably depreciated, and, consequently, Canadian producers are experiencing unfair competition from many kinds of goods exported to Canada from these countries.

Smuggling. Another important matter which has been receiving the attention of your Committee during recent years is that of smuggling. It has been estimated by the Minister of Customs that 50 million dollars' worth of goods are smuggled into Canada annually.

The Association also recommended that the Customs Act should be strengthened. Among other things it was recommended that smuggling carried on for profit on a commercial scale, and that deliberate attempts to defraud the revenue by other means, be made indictable offences punishable with imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Sales Tax. Evidence accumulates to show that the Sales Tax is an unsound method of taxation, and should be abolished in the national interests. It is still an experiment. Few countries have tried it. Leading industrial countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States, investigated its possibilities and refused to adopt it. It is not a sufficient answer to ask how the revenue will be raised if the Sales Tax is abolished. The United States and other countries secure their necessary revenues without it. Faced with the necessity of raising more revenue, and at the same time protecting their own producers, the United States increased their tariff and refused to adopt the Sales Tax. The result of the latest investigation made by the Association into the Canadian Sales Tax was presented in extensive form to the January meeting of the Executive Council, to all members by circular, and to the Dominion Government.

Since the last Annual Meeting, Canada has negotiated a temporary trade agreement with Spain, by which Spain extends to Canada her intermediate tariff rates in exchange for Canada's intermediate tariff rates. The two countries are under agreement to negotiate a more permanent arrangement in the near future.

Transportation Committee

W. S. Fallis, Chairman

Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case. The termination of the suspension of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement by the lapsing of the temporary authority of the Board of Railway Commissioners under Section 325, sub-section 5, of the "Railway Act, 1919", required the publication of tariffs by the Canadian Pacific Railway, naming substantially reduced

rates on a number of articles from Fort William westward, and from points in Eastern Canada to points west of Fort William. The publication of these tariffs, effective July 7, 1924, at once created one of the most chaotic rate situations in the history of rate-making in Canada. This was due to the fact that the carriers, in publishing the tariffs, interpreted the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement to mean that it was confined to and from the territory served by the C.P.R. in 1897 outlined in the agreement.

Your Committee considered very carefully the many complaints which commenced to pour into the Department in regard to the discrimination thus created, and at a meeting in August, when the views of the members from coast to coast were carefully considered, a resolution was adopted as follows:

"THAT, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association enter a protest with the Board of Railway Commissioners against the undue discrimination created by the establishment of rates by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, effective July 7, 1924, and that the protest be supported by a case to the effect that the Board of Railway Commissioners has jurisdiction to remove the undue discrimination complained of, and should order its removal forthwith."

A Sub-Committee was appointed to act with the Manager of the Department, the General Manager and other members of the Head Office staff, and given authority to prepare and present a case to the Railway Commission, employing counsel to handle the matter, with the object in view of securing at the earliest possible moment the removal of the discrimination complained of. Our application was filed with the Commission on September 9, and Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., was retained as counsel. At the hearings in September, 1924, detailed evidence and argument were presented by counsel, assisted by the General Manager, the Manager of the Department, and a representative of the Legal Department, clearly indicating the chaotic and unreasonable situation which had been set up, and the necessity for an early correction of these conditions.

The Commission rendered a decision on October 14, 1924, General Order Number 408, ordering removal of the discrimination by disallowance of tariffs filed by the carriers.

Two appeals were at once made, to the Privy Council and to the Supreme Court, the former on the ground that the Railway Commission had entirely misunderstood the legislation by Parliament in 1922, and the latter on stated questions submitted by order of the Commission, pertaining to law and jurisdiction.

The Privy Council, by Order-in-Council P. C. 2220, date December 25th, 1924, ordered the railway companies, pending decision of the Supreme Court on the questions of law and jurisdiction, to reinstate the tariffs ordered cancelled by the Commission.

The Supreme Court, on February 26, 1925, ruled that the application of the Crow's Nest rates is confined to traffic between points which were on the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1897.

The result of these two decisions was to reinstate the chaotic conditions which had been complained against, but it was made clear that Parliament alone, so far as any mandatory action is concerned, was the only body that could correct the situation.

The matter was again considered by your Committee, and it was decided that, as the discrimination had not been removed, and hundreds of our members were suffering daily losses through the unreasonable existing conditions, action should be taken to place the matter before Parliament. Accordingly, a communication and memorandum, fully outlining the position, was placed before the Prime Minister, Members of the Cabinet, and other Members of the House, as well as railway officials, calling for the earliest possible action.

Indications are that action will be taken at an early date, and we hope to have something further when this report is considered.

Commercial Intelligence Committee T. F. Monypenny, Chairman

Canadian Trade Index. The 1925 edition of the *Index* was published on schedule time, and the copies for members and allotments for overseas countries were shipped early in January, the entire distribution being practically completed before the end of the month. This year a special effort has been made to place the *Index* where it may be consulted by firms located in foreign countries and by representatives of commercial houses travelling abroad.

Short Course on the "Business Cycle". An interesting development this year was the holding of a short course on the "Business Cycle", which was arranged by the University of Toronto, in co-operation with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The object of the course was the study of the larger wave-like fluctuations in the growth of business as they followed one another over a course of years. Seasonal variations were not in question and were not dwelt upon.

As a result of numerous requests from financial and business men, arrangements are being made to hold a series of lectures on the "Business Cycle" in Hamilton and Brantford in the Fall of this year. It is very likely the sessions will be held in the evening and addresses given by University professors and representatives of business organizations.

Foreign Trade: Principles and Methods. The Association edited and printed, in an attractive 115-page booklet, a summary of the lectures given by exporting manufacturers, bankers, trade commissioners and University professors at the Short Course in Export Trade held at the University of Toronto in January, 1924, along with a number of addresses given before Export Clubs and other export information.

The Department has continued to furnish commercial reports on firms outside of Canada and the United States to firms engaged in overseas trade.

Trade enquiries during the year have increased about 40 per cent., and approximately 8,000 have been dealt with. Following is a summary of the routine work of the Department:

Domestic enquiries for Canadian products	4,000
Statistics of production, imports and exports for Canada and many other countries	500
Enquiries relating to exhibitions	60
Lists of Canadian firms compiled	150
Foreign enquiries for Canadian goods and other information received from importing firms, agents, Boards of Trade, banks, steamship companies and Trade Commissioners	1,000
Interviews with commission agents, buyers and merchants from the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, British West Indies, United States, South America, China and France	100
Lists of firms in other countries	40
Commercial reports on overseas firms	275
Miscellaneous enquiries received over the 'phone, by mail, and by personal interview	500
Number of foreign translations supplied	3,000

There has been a noticeable increase this year in the number of members availing themselves of the Translation service, and many documents have been translated, including letters and orders from all over the world, in French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German.

For the benefit of any members requiring such service and who have not as yet availed themselves of that rendered by the Association, we would advise that each member is entitled to the free translation of fifteen (15) ordinary business letters per year, there being only a nominal charge for additional letters.

General. On very high authority from Ottawa, we have the statement that although the total value of *manufactured* goods entering Canada in 1924 exceeded 534 millions of dollars, three millions more, or a total of over 537 millions of dollars' worth of *manufactured* goods were exported from Canada. Since our exports are only one-sixth to one-fifth of our total annual production of manufactured goods, surely no better testimony can be offered as to the efficacy of the Made-in-Canada Campaign or as to the desirability of concentrating our efforts on the replacement of imported goods with those of Canadian production. We are about 2 billions to the good, but still have 534 millions of imported goods against which to make headway.

Membership Committee

Paul Joubert, Chairman

During the past year ending April, 362 new members joined the Association; those whose memberships were cancelled numbered 293; leaving a net increase for the year of 69.

Legislation Committee

W. S. Morden, K.C., Chairman

An interim report was issued in February last, by a Special Commissioner, appointed last July under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, to investigate an alleged combine said to exist among dealers in fruit in British Columbia, and elsewhere, for most part members of the Nash Organization or Growers' Sales Agency resulting in the control of prices to the detriment of both producers and consumers. The report refers to conditions as found in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The recommendations of the Commissioner are, *inter alia*, that it be made unlawful for any combine (as defined in the Combines Investigation Act, 1923), operating or controlling a chain of jobbing houses, dealing in the products of the soil, to operate, or in any way control the operations of the business of broker or factor handling the products of the soil; and he concludes that "consideration be given to the desirability of passing legislation similar in principle to the anti-trust legislation of the United States of America".

It will be recalled that the Privy Council in 1921 held that the Board of Commerce Act and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919 (which took the place of the Combines Investigation Act of 1910) were unconstitutional inasmuch as they seriously interfered with "property and civil rights in the Province".

Bankruptcy Law. The amending bill introduced by the Minister of Justice at the instance of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and other organizations and enacted in the 1923 Session of Parliament has resulted in a marked improvement in the administration of insolvents' estates. The principal amendment introduced last Session gives trustees a general authority to employ solicitors instead of a special permission in each instance.

Federal Income Tax Law. The Dominion Income Tax Act of 1917 was further amended in the 1924 Session, by increasing the exemption for dependent children under the age of eighteen years, from the former amount of \$300 to \$500; imposing levies on non-residents upon profits; rentals for royalties from sources within Canada; disallowing reductions for sinking funds or other similar reserves; and introducing modifications of the law pertaining to the Income Tax lien. No change in the Income Tax has been announced in the 1925 Session.

Regarding the liens which have been created for the Dominion Government under the Income War Tax Act Amendment, 1924, and the Special War Revenue Act Amendment, 1922, your Legislation Committee,

upon conference with other business organizations, found that such prior liens for taxes were having the effect of handicapping legitimate transactions in which the lending of money is involved, whether the loan is made on real estate, or upon the pledge of personal property. After conferring with the Commissioner of Taxation, a Committee of business organizations arranged to submit a joint request to the Dominion Government to repeal the objectionable features of the legislation. It was pointed out that there is no parallel either in British or American law, for the preferred position which the Dominion Government had created for itself in respect of unpaid taxes, and attention was directed to the embarrassing effect of the legislation.

Your Legal Department, also on the instructions of your Legislation Committee, recommended to the Commissioner the advisability of sending out West each year an experienced member of the Finance Commissioner's staff at Ottawa, to deal with grievances on the spot. The Commissioner promised favourable consideration.

It is believed that the bulletins issued at different times by the Legal Department to our entire membership, explanatory to the provisions of the law, have contributed materially to relieve the difficulties experienced by companies, with respect to annual returns and tax incidence.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada was held in Quebec, on 2nd-5th July, 1924.

Your Legal Department keeps in close touch with the work of the Commission, as it is felt that the simplification and making uniform of commercial legislation throughout the Dominion cannot but be of substantial benefit to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A taxation conference was held at Ottawa in November, 1924, at which representatives of the Provincial governments were present, but no official report has been issued.

On the 11th of November representatives of the various Provinces met the Acting Minister of Finance. Further action will be awaited with interest.

Canadian Tax Conference. Your Legal Secretary, along with Mr. J. C. Macfarlane, Ex-Chairman, Legislation Committee, attended and took part in the Second Annual Convention of the Canadian Tax Conference of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, held in Montreal on 10th-12th September last. Representatives of governments, universities, industry and commerce were in attendance and much valued information was assembled. Mr. Paul Joubert, Vice-Chairman, Legislation Committee of our Quebec Division, was chairman on the first day, and Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, Chairman, Montreal Board of Trade, presided subsequently.

The most outstanding address presented was that by Mr. Macfarlane (which was prepared with the assistance of our Legal Department) on "Taxation of Business Organizations in Canada," covering the whole field of taxation, federal, provincial and municipal.

The attention of our members was drawn to the subject by special circular, and owing to the large demand for copies, 4,500 were printed separately in pamphlet form and distributed amongst members of Parliament, Senate, Provincial Legislatures, Boards of Trade, Banks and other leading organizations, including labour, agricultural publications, etc. The address was widely reported by newspapers and financial journals, being also summarized in some leading English papers.

Dominion Elections Act Amendment, 1925. This bill sought to repeal certain sections of the Dominion Elections Act, which make it an indictable offence for any incorporated company or Association other than one incorporated solely for political purposes, to make contributions

for election or other political purposes, and prohibit persons not electors or candidates who reside outside Canada to canvass for votes at elections. Mr. Irvine, sponsor of the bill, explained that the principal object of the bill was to allow labour to contribute to election funds.

Privy Council Appeals. Two judgments of considerable interest to manufacturers were recently handed down by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Privy Council found that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, was invalid on the ground that it contained provisions authorizing action by the Federal authorities, in regard to matters which, under the terms of the British North America Act, were within the legislative competence of the several Provinces, and were, therefore, not under the control of the Dominion Parliament. The Toronto Hydro Electric Commission's refusal to have a labour dispute settled by an arbitration board appointed under the authority of the Act, was the beginning of the litigation.

Accordingly, a bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour, limiting the application of the Act in terms to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any province.

The subject is more fully discussed in the report of the Industrial Relations Committee.

The other judgment arose out of the much-disputed Manitoba Grain Futures Act of 1923, which has been finally declared *ultra vires* of the Province of Manitoba, under the British North America Act which gives no provincial legislation any power to levy indirect taxation.

These decisions clearly indicate the necessity for greater co-operation between our federal and provincial administrations in the framing of our public law.

Industrial Relations Committee

L. L. Anthes, Chairman

The Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference was held last June and July at Geneva. The employers of Canada were represented by Mr. Melville P. White of the Canadian General Electric Co., Limited, Toronto. Labour was represented by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Council of Canada.

The *agenda* included the following:

1. Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.
2. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
3. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.
4. Prohibition of night work in bakeries.
5. Compulsory disinfection against anthrax.
6. Failure of chief industrial countries to ratify the Eight-Hour Day Convention.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On an appeal arising out of a dispute between the Toronto Hydro Electric Commissioners and their employees, the Privy Council has recently decided that this Act, usually referred to as the Lemieux Act, was beyond the powers of the Dominion Parliament so far as an industrial dispute of the particular character in question was concerned. The ground of the decision was that the relations between a concern such as the Hydro Commissioners (operating entirely within the Province) and its employees, were entirely a matter of "property and civil rights within the Province" and therefore, could not be legislated for by the Dominion Parliament. The position taken by the Dominion Government was that the legislation was not concerned with the relations between the employer and his em-

ployees but with an entirely different thing, namely, the effect upon the public of a breakdown in the relations between the employer and the employee. It was held, however, that while it would be perfectly proper for a Provincial Legislature to pass such legislation, the Dominion Parliament must confine itself to industrial disputes in connection with railways, mines, inter-provincial steamship lines, etc.

To meet the situation created by this decision, and to save the Lemieux Act from being entirely discarded, the Dominion Government has introduced an amendment providing that the Act shall apply only to industrial disputes which do not come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures. If this amendment passes, the effect will be that this arbitration machinery will remain available in the case of disputes in connection with the railways, inter-provincial steamship lines, and other great public services.

Insurance Committee

George Brigden, Chairman

Fire losses have increased greatly in Canada during the past decade, as the following official statistics show:

	1914	1924	Increase per cent.
Number of fires reported	10,010	29,873	198
Property destroyed	\$21,583,118	\$45,906,531	112
Number of lives lost	180	372	105

In 1924 manufacturing properties showed a loss of \$18,048,457, the highest percentage in occupancy groups, constituting 39·9 per cent. of the total.

Detailed statistics, compiled by Mr. J. Grove Smith, the Dominion Fire Commissioner, and presented to the Annual meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association in April, 1925, are given in the Appendix to this report.

At this meeting, Mr. George D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, reported that, so long as the present scale of losses continues, reductions in insurance premiums will be impossible.

Special Work in Factories. Your Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee, which, with the approval of the Executive Council, will give special attention to the work of fire prevention in factories during the coming year.

One of the suggestions made by this Sub-Committee is that the responsibility of superintending fire prevention in each factory shall be delegated to a single person, who may be called the "Fire Prevention Officer".

Your Committee recommends that all members of the Association co-operate in every possible way to assist in this work during the coming year.

The annual conferences of the Provincial Superintendents of Insurance are important events in the insurance field, because at these conferences many proposals are discussed, some of which are passed on to the various legislatures and result in legislation.

One of the most important measures before the conferences for some years has been the Model Fire Insurance Policy Act. Various draft bills have been considered by the Commission on Uniformity of Legislation and by the parties representing the insurers and the insured. Owing to the importance of this question to all manufacturers, during the years the Model Fire Insurance Policy Act has been in process of drafting, the Association, on the recommendation of your Committee, after consulting with other interested committees, including divisional committees, was represented at the various conferences held in Winnipeg, Quebec, Vancouver and Toronto. The Model Fire Insurance Policy Act, which

emerged from these conferences, is now the law in Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and it is expected that it will become law in other provinces. Manufacturers, as large buyers of insurance and payers of heavy premiums, are vitally interested and, consequently, your Committee felt that the time spent on this work has been fully justified.

The Seventh Annual Conference of the Provincial Superintendents, which as usual was attended by the representatives of the insurance companies and agents, and business organizations, was held in Toronto, October 21st to 24th, 1924.

At the recent Session of the Ontario Legislature, an amendment of the Insurance Act provided for the coming into force of Part XII. of the 1924 Act, which enables reciprocal exchanges to do business in Ontario without making a deposit provided they take out a license.

HONORARY OFFICERS OF C.M.A., 1925-6

Office	Name	Address
President.....	J. H. Fortier.....	Quebec
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MONTREAL HARBOUR

WORLD'S GREATEST GRAIN HANDLERS

One of the Most Important Enterprises of Canada—Steady Development in Transportation Facilities and Records—Receipts of over 165,000,000 Bushels of Grain in 1924—Revenue of over \$9,000,000—Placed in Charge of South Shore Bridge

COMMISSIONERS :

W. L. MCDUGALD, President.

EMILIEN DAOUST

MILTON L. HERSEY

Summary of Annual Report of Harbour Commission Year by year Montreal Harbour continues to forge ahead as one of the world's largest handlers of commodities, and the year 1924 marked the third in succession when it has held the proud record of the largest handler of grain in the entire world.

The movement of grain during 1924 attained the record total of 165,139,399 bushels received, and 159,159,688 bushels delivered, compared with 120,107,990 receipts in 1923 and deliveries of 119,940,130 bushels.

The number of ocean-going vessels that arrived in Port, 1,223, and their gross tonnage of 4,096,332, also exceeded the record of any other year, as did the number of transatlantic vessels that arrived in Port, 988, and their gross tonnage of 3,597,147. The grand total of all the tonnage of all vessels, Maritime and Inland, which arrived in Port, 15,312,096, far exceeds any previous record.

Of the grain receipts, 95,054,716 bushels were the produce of Canada, 68,659,959 were the produce of the United States, and 1,424,724 were the produce of Argentina.

Among the other noteworthy achievements in connection with the Port were the following:

Grain Elevator 3 came into commission in September, while the annex to Elevator "B", with a new system of galleries, was completed, thus augmenting the rated grain storage capacity of the Harbour by 3,250,000 bushels, or about 30 per cent.; and affording a potential receiving and delivering capacity in the season of navigation of at least 200,000,000 bushels. At Elevator "B", on July 8, 274,590 bushels of wheat were loaded through four spouts from the new conveyor gallery into S.S. "Innerton" in 6½ hours, which, it is said, constitutes a record.

The Cold Storage Warehouse set up some extraordinary records during the year: Butter stored totalled four times, and Cheese—all Canadian produce—twice the quantity stored in 1923; these totals being also, in the one case, more than eight times, and in the other more than four times the corresponding figures for 1922, the first year of operation. Meat stored totalled more than twice the quantity accounted for in 1923, and more than six times the 1922 total.

The inauguration of a Montreal-Mediterranean steamship service by the Lloyd Mediterraneo Co of Italy.

The passing of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, enlarging the powers of the Harbour Commissioners so as to enable that body to carry out the project for building a highway bridge from the Island of Montreal to the South Shore.

The Montreal-South Shore Bridge

During the year the South Shore Bridge project—estimated to cost some \$12,000,000—was definitely advanced out of the realm of vision to that of actuality. Pursuing the line of procedure suggested in the Annual Report for 1923, the Commissioners were able, during the sitting of the Dominion Parliament, to bring forward a programme sufficiently tangible so that the Government decided to propose to Parliament legislation for enabling the undertaking to be proceeded with as soon as practicable. An Act, 14-15, Geo. V. Chap. 58, was passed with the unanimous consent of the Commons and Senate and assented to July 19th, 1924, which amended An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Acts relating to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, 57-58 Vic. Chap. 48 (1894), for enabling the Harbour Commissioners, as the appropriate authority, since the bridge will be an appurtenance of the Harbour, to determine its site and to proceed with the designing and erecting thereof subject to the approval of plans by the Governor-in-Council; with necessary powers of expropriation; of fixing tolls; operating and managing; with provision for mortgaging and pledging and for creating hypothecs; of issuing bonds which may be guaranteed by His Majesty the King, etc.

The announcement of the action of Parliament was received locally, by press and by public bodies, with practically unanimous and unrestrained satisfaction. A typical pronouncement was that of *The Gazette*, Montreal, in part as follows:

“The liveliest satisfaction will be felt at the prospect, raised by a Government notice of motion to confer the necessary powers upon the Montreal Harbour Commission, that a new bridge connecting the city with the south shore of the St. Lawrence will become a reality within a measurably brief period.

“The Ottawa despatch announcing the Government's action intimates that the work will be financed by a bond issue, and the inference is that, unlike some other projects of less importance and necessity, it will make no direct call upon the public treasury. Presumably the bonds will be guaranteed by the Government, but such a pledging of the national credit

will in this instance be a mere formality, in view of the fact that the bridge is certain to be a producer of revenue from the day of its completion, this being assured by the volume of existing traffic, not to mention the large increase which is inevitable in the interval.

"It is unlikely that any voice will be raised in opposition to a project which, national and international in its character as this is, meets, to an unusual degree, the definition of being to the general advantage of Canada. It will furnish another and much-needed transportation link between Ontario and that portion of Quebec north of the St. Lawrence on the one hand, and on the other the southern portion of the Province, the Maritime Provinces and New England and the other eastern states. It is not generally realized that Victoria Bridge is at present the only structure available for vehicular passage across the long stretch of the inland waterway between Niagara and the Atlantic, and the growth of Montreal and the phenomenal increase in the use of the motor car render imperative the supplementing of that single artery with a modern highway bridge designed to carry a volume of travel for which the former was never intended, and to which it cannot be adapted."

The President of the Board issued a statement in regard to the new project, declaring:

"The legislation which received Royal assent at Ottawa on Saturday last amending the Act of Parliament relating to the Harbour Commission of Montreal so as to enable that body to carry out the building of the south shore bridge marks the commencement of a new era in the municipal and metropolitan development of the City of Montreal.

"Nothing that has happened in the last generation, with the possible exception of the entry into the city of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line, can have such far-reaching consequences both in the expansion of the city and in its physical reorganization into the centre of a great metropolitan area. This is the first real step in the scheme of town-planning for which so many public-spirited citizens have striven. Its consummation will transform Montreal into what nature designed it should be, the loveliest and most entrancing of the greater cities of America.

"When carried out upon the designs contemplated, it will afford a gateway of unexampled grandeur into the City of Montreal, not only for the great and increasing agricultural and commercial traffic of the Townships and the eastern portion of Quebec lying south of the river, but for the rapidly-developing international traffic as well."

At a later date it was announced that the Commissioners had constituted an "Advisory Board of Engineers" to examine and report upon sites and otherwise to aid and advise the Commissioners. This Board is composed of the following:

T. W. Harvie, M. Inst. C.E., late Chief Engineer and present General Manager of the Harbour; G. Herrick Duggan, M. Inst. C.E., LL.D., and H. M. MacKay, B.A., B.Sc., Dean and Professor of Engineering, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University; E. I. Vallee, C.E., City Engineer, Montreal; S. A. Baulne, A.M.E.I.C., Professor, Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal.

At the same time an Engineering Association was engaged by the Commissioners and designated "Joint Designing and Consulting Engineers"; composed of Joseph B. Strauss, C.E., and Messrs. Monsarrat and Pratley. The function of this Association is to develop a design for the bridge and to superintend the execution of the same after its adoption by the Commissioners.

The "Advisory Board of Engineers" having unanimously recommended the site known as the Delormier Avenue site, the Commissioners also unanimously fixed this as the most suitable location and the work of erection will be proceeded with during 1925.

Trade and Transport Department

In March, Mr. M. P. Fennell proceeded to London to take up his duties as Director of Trade and Transportation in Great Britain and Continental Europe. No service of this sort had ever before been undertaken, so that the expedition was mainly a reconnoitering one and in the nature of a trial trip. Mr. Fennell's instructions required him to intimate his presence and the purpose of his mission in Great Britain to individuals, trade commissioners and associations, shipping interests and organizations concerned in overseas trade in the different marketing and shipping centres.

Perhaps the magnitude of the undertaking was not realized either by the Commissioners or by the Director, for these interests which it was sought to reach are multifarious in number and infinite in their ramifications, extending in Great Britain alone to upwards of twenty-five individual ocean ports which have to do with overseas trade and a well-nigh limitless number of inland trade and manufacturing centres.

With characteristic and indefatigable energy Mr. Fennell addressed himself to the task. Within ten days of reaching London he had so far impressed the utility of his mission upon those with whom he was brought into contact that he was afforded opportunities of addressing the members of the Chamber of Shipping and of the Baltic Corn Exchange, who, in each instance, came out in large numbers to hear his exposition of the equipment and facilities of the Port of Montreal, and the safety and advantages afforded by the St. Lawrence River route for the exporter to America.

Similar meetings during the Summer and Autumn were held at Southampton, Hull, Bristol, Plymouth, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, Sheffield, York, Coventry, Reading and Bradford; at Belfast, Limerick, Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Londonderry in Ireland; and at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee in Scotland. Addresses were also delivered or conferences were held during the Summer at meetings and conventions of important trade organizations assembled from all parts of the Kingdom.

Dealing further with this item, the Report reads:

"The magnitude of the outlays required for modernizing even the most important of British ports emphasizes the prescience of those who, at a relative bagatelle of cost, spread over several decades of time, have made the St. Lawrence route what it is to-day, and have placed the Canadian National port in a premier place amongst the great ocean ports of the world in point of facilities, equipment and safety.

"An investigation of supreme interest to the Director, and which he took up with evident zest, was that relating to the equipment and the

methods of receiving and handling grain cargoes at European ports. In a few ports in Great Britain modern grain elevator plants equipped for economical operation were found. The general average, however, is represented by methods inefficient and costly, and by equipment of the most primitive and obsolete type. The net result is that, in the Port of London, for example, the cost of handling grain from vessel to storage ranges up to 4½ to 5c per bus., as against a cost at Montreal for the corresponding service of 4/10c bus. Usually in the few instances in which modern grain-handling facilities were found to exist, their successful operation was largely nullified by the operations and apparent dominance of the dockers' unions.

"The Director found that all of the great ports of Great Britain regularly conduct extensive schemes of publicity; notably so at the Wembley Exhibition where wonderful and realistic models of the ports were set up, designed to exemplify the features and facilities of their respective harbours. Canadian publicity, on the other hand, was represented by a pamphlet entitled "Canada of To-day," in which the Port of Montreal was dismissed with a cut depicting the low level quays and the old wooden sheds as they were about 1896!

"It was also found that the major interest of the Continental ports in Canadian trade and shipping is concentrated in the import and movement of grain. A comprehensive survey was made of this whole position, and of the problems with which the importer in these countries is confronted. It was curious to find that though the interest in and demand for Canadian hard wheat is universal in the grain and milling trades, yet few importers have direct connections with the Canadian grain trade, nor do they receive direct offerings from Canadian grain exporters. Their purchases are almost uniformly c.i.f. their own ports and rarely are they aware of the ports whence shipped. On the other hand, it was found that importers uniformly preferred shipment of Canadian grain from Canadian ports with Canadian certificates. An illuminating example of the subterfuges under which spurious grades of wheat reach a very large but somewhat remote market, was discovered by the Director at Marseilles. A great deal of dissatisfaction was found to exist there concerning what is called "Gulf-Manitoba" wheat. Importers, not realizing the significance in the designation of the term "Gulf", which they understood to refer to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and having purchased c.i.f. Marseilles, were disillusioned only upon arrival of cargoes ex Gulf of Mexico ports. The cargoes consisted of an illicit mixture of a small percentage of hard Canadian wheat with United States hard winter wheat.

"Of immediate interest to the Harbour was the repute which it has earned in relation to the outturn of grain cargoes in European ports ex Montreal. At some of the ports visited there was found to be an accumulation of complaints in the grain trade respecting short outturn from "American" vessels, and in certain instances the Director was invited to examine them. Everywhere, upon investigation, it was found that the Montreal outturns uniformly checked out satisfactorily; whereas in the instances in which complaints had a basis in fact, they related to cargoes out of United States ports. Generally it may be set down as true that in both the British and Continental grain trades the Port of Montreal stands "ace high" (in the language of the Director) in respect to outturns from cargoes loaded from its elevators.

"It was also ascertained that the Port of Montreal gives the best despatch to grain vessels of any port in the world. In the 1923 season grain vessels loaded at Montreal earned despatch money in substantial sums from certain of the large French importers."

Chicago Water Diversion

The Chicago Sanitary District water diversion or depredation, the story of which was set forth in some detail in last year's Annual Report, occupied front page newspaper space during the greater part of the year. Communities and shipping interests affected, as well as the Governments charged with protecting their rights, were thoroughly aroused from the lethargy of the last thirty years, so that great momentum was attained as well in the United States as in Canada in the opposition to the Chicago programme and designs.

Shipping

The Report of the Harbour Master for the year 1924, indicates a striking increase in the shipping of the Port, both as to numbers and tonnages of ships. The figures established in 1922 were passed by a considerable margin, and the result was the setting up of new records for the Port. An analysis of the statistical statement shows that 988 trans-Atlantic vessels, with a net registered tonnage of 3,597,147 tons, together with 235 coasting ships, having a tonnage of 499,185 net registered tons, came to the Port during the season of Navigation, or an increase of 13 per cent. over the previous year. The inland vessels in 1924 numbered 5,791, which was 198 more than in 1923; but of even greater interest in this connection was the increase in the tonnage of from 8,195,308 net registered tons to 11,215,764 net registered tons, mainly due to the number of new and bigger ships constructed in the last year or so for the Port Colborne to Montreal route.

Navigation opened on 18th April, and the first sea-going vessel arrived in Port on the 24th April, while the last departure for sea occurred on 3rd December. The greatest number of sea-going vessels in Port at one time was 80, on 4th November, and on 17th June there were 43 lake vessels lying at the wharves or under the marine legs at the elevators for unloading. Ships representing seventeen nationalities were to be seen in the port during the season, of which 898 vessels of a net registered tonnage of 3,192,437 were of British registry. The following countries were represented: Norway, 99 vessels; Italy, 71; Holland, 33; Greece, 30; United States, 25; Denmark, 24; France, 15; Sweden, 6; Danzig, 6; Spain, 5; Belgium, 3; Germany, 3; Latvia, 2, and Hungary, Finland and San Domingo, one vessel each.

"A new departure in the Port's history was set by the arrival of five vessels from Argentine loaded with corn for import into Canada. In spite of the fact that the marine legs at the elevators were constructed to unload grain primarily from lake vessels, with their low bare decks, the unloading of these tramp steamers was successfully taken care of."

Financial

The Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 1924, hereto annexed, shows Income or Revenue Account of \$4,382,-

115.25, an increase of \$660,955.26 from the previous year, mainly due to the increased income from the Grain Elevator System, the Railway Traffic Department, the Cold Storage Warehouse and Customs Wharfages.

The cost of Operation, Maintenance, Interest, Sinking Fund, etc., was \$4,240,508.10, an increase of \$610,183.24, leaving a surplus to the credit of Revenue Account for the year of \$141,607.15. The Interest Charges, which amounted to \$1,548,255.96, show an increase of \$268,293.87 on new loans, due to the continued carrying out of works of improvement.

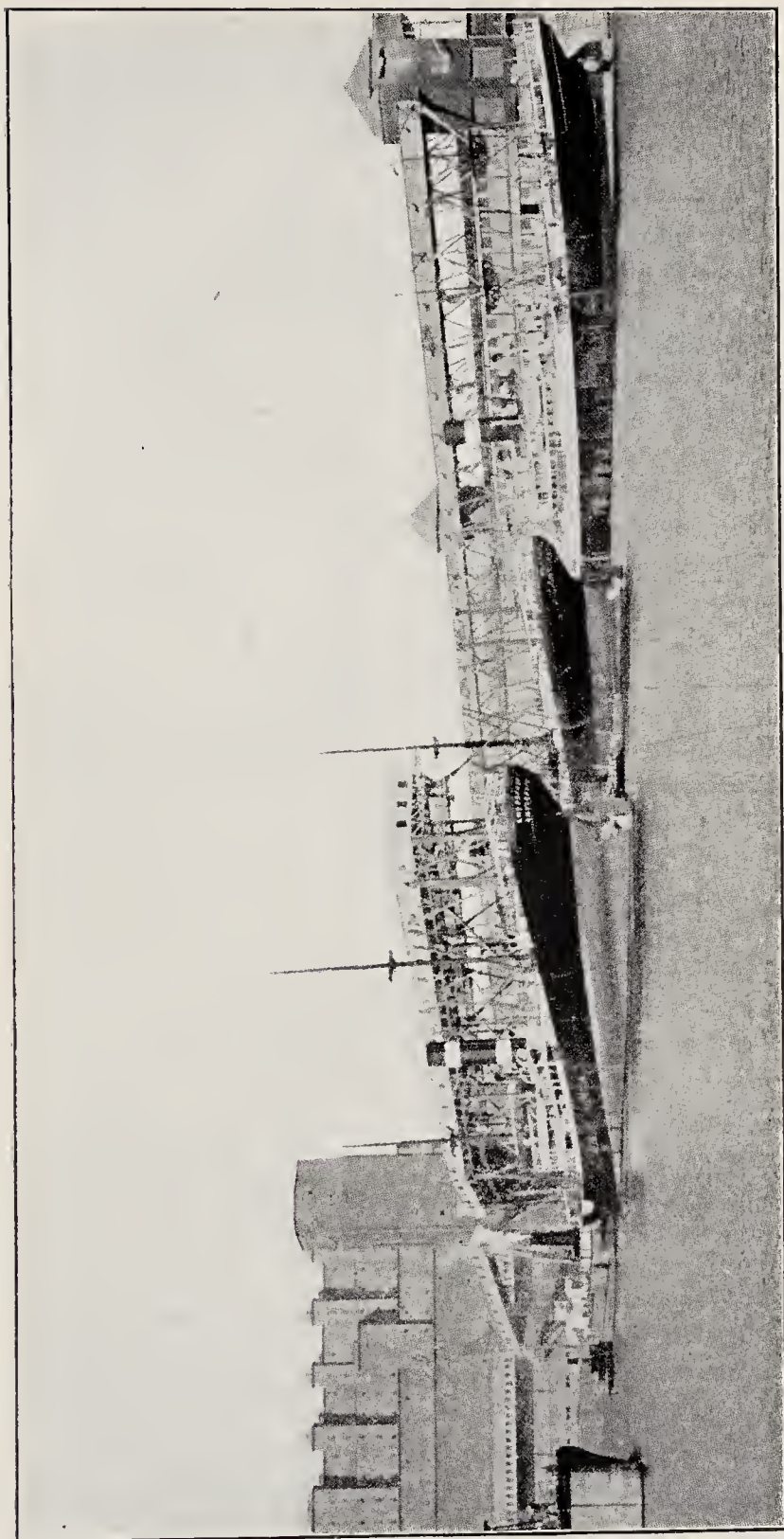
The balance at the end of 1923 in the Sinking Fund Account was \$328,330.00, to which was added in 1924 the sum of \$342,900.00, making a total of \$671,230.00, to provide for retiring debentures of the Dominion Government as they mature.

At December 31st, 1924, the total Debentures outstanding amounted to \$39,215,000.00, all of which are held by the Dominion Government.

The Grain Elevator System

For the fourth successive year in its history, the Port of Montreal again in 1924 carried off the palm of the greatest grain-exporting seaport in the world. The Harbour Commissioners possess records showing the movement of grain through the various ports on the North American Continent since the year 1904, and during that period of twenty years no port, even amongst those more fortunate ones favoured with twelve months of open navigation, has ever approached the figure for grain handling reached by the Port of Montreal in its seven months' season of navigation 1924, viz., 165,139,399 bushels received and 159,159,688 bushels shipped.

It does not require any too strenuous use of the imagination to appreciate that the physical handling, unloading from cars and boats, weighing, storing, shipping out to ocean vessels, etc., of almost 5,000,000 tons of grain, classified into grades, is in itself a stupendous undertaking. A breaking down in any portion of the system at any time during the season of navigation might very easily render such a result impossible. The taking care of 165,000,000 bushels of grain from the opening of navigation in May to its close in December needs perfect co-ordination of all those different factors which go to make up a grain elevator system. Such co-ordination was evident during the season of navigation 1924. The results are impressive, and the Commissioners are proud of what this efficient machine, known as the Grain Elevator System, can accomplish in the vital job of getting Canadian wheat, oats, rye, flax and barley to the markets abroad.



ELEVATOR No. 2—CAPACITY 2,662,000 BUSHELS.
MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSION.

ELEVATORS 1, 2, 3 and "B"—1924—RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn	Rye	Flax	Other	Total
January.....	39,325	96,983	10,138	15,256	.....	.....	2,633	164,335
February.....	39,621	94,862	31,021	7,202	.....	.....	2,988	175,694
March.....	10,151	62,393	12,259	19,501	.....	.....	7,000	111,304
April.....	1,251,040	325,964	22,646	50,290	1,173	.....	1,170	1,652,283
May.....	17,805,711	2,639,088	811,728	1,909	1,488,753	318	.....	22,747,507
June.....	13,979,264	2,645,366	1,146,788	82,125	1,839,455	.....	.....	19,692,998
July.....	13,184,000	1,101,139	572,211	.....	2,022,252	.....	1,316	16,880,918
August.....	11,005,816	827,194	468,383	1,425	679,296	49,303	.....	13,031,417
September.....	16,435,525	2,134,182	670,430	859,167	4,445,038	24,987	.....	24,569,329
October.....	25,342,668	1,463,580	2,110,245	565,557	9,169,309	25,791	45,853	38,722,003
November.....	17,915,665	2,721,070	673,771	.....	2,664,993	176,696	63,532	24,215,727
December.....	922,485	1,237,768	452,285	1,096	484,977	65,147	12,126	3,175,884
Bushels.....	117,931,271	15,349,589	6,981,905	1,603,528	22,794,246	342,242	136,618	165,139,399

Summary of Grain Handling—1924

	Receipts. bus.	Deliveries. bus.	
January.....	164,335	461,393	
February.....	175,694	693,089	
March.....	111,304	688,536	
April.....	1,652,283	924,124	
May.....	22,747,507	19,882,224	
June.....	19,692,998	20,001,256	
July.....	16,880,918	15,362,614	
August.....	13,031,417	10,828,273	
September.....	24,569,329	25,755,818	
October.....	38,722,003	39,301,631	
November.....	24,215,727	23,947,086	
December.....	3,175,884	1,313,644	
	165,139,399	159,159,688	
	Receipts.	Deliveries.	
Water.....	112,020,615 bus.	Conveyors.....	152,085,925 bus.
Rail.....	53,118,874 "	Cars.....	4,023,708 "
	165,139,399 "	Teams.....	1,464,223 "
		Bags.....	1,585,832 "
			159,159,688 "
1,446 steamers } 1,606 vessels—112,020,615 bus.			
160 barges }			
14,769 C.N.R. cars } 28,276 cars—53,118,784 bus.			
13,507 C.P.R. cars }			
	165,139,399 "		
Canadian Grain—95,054,716 bus.			
American Grain—68,659,959 "			
Argentine Grain—1,424,724 "			
	165,139,399 "		
Stock in Elevators (at 31st Dec., 1924)—9,443,521 bus.			

Port of Montreal—1924

Statement showing the Nationalities and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels that arrived in Port during the season of 1924, which were navigated by 77,189 seamen.

Nationality	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Nationality	Number of Vessels	Tonnage
British.....	898	3,192,437	Spanish.....	5	16,390
Norwegian.....	99	218,495	German.....	3	5,009
Italian.....	71	233,042	Belgian.....	3	7,955
Dutch.....	33	84,739	Latvian.....	2	3,498
Greek.....	30	88,762	Hungarian.....	1	3,152
United States.....	25	115,066	San Domingo.....	1	1,548
Danish.....	24	44,606	Finnish.....	1	2,437
French.....	15	35,965			
Swedish.....	6	9,774			
Danzig.....	6	33,457	Total.....	1,223	4,096,332

Of the above 1,191 were built of iron or steel, with a tonnage of 4,092,347, and 32 were built of wood with a tonnage of 3,985.

PORT OF MONTREAL—1924.

Combined Statement showing the number and tonnage of all vessels that arrived in Port during the past ten years.

Year	Trans-Atlantic		Maritime Provinces		Inland		Grand Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1915.....	484	1,657,728	331	603,546	8,527	4,222,426	9,387	6,483,800
1916.....	569	1,965,161	129	169,295	7,297	3,558,872	7,995	5,693,328
1917.....	579	1,984,233	68	26,534	6,274	3,206,542	6,921	5,217,309
1918.....	644	1,910,621	30	22,611	6,102	3,313,908	6,776	5,247,390
1919.....	702	2,041,638	84	137,642	7,499	4,357,734	8,280	6,537,014
1920.....	638	2,020,519	25	11,210	4,403	4,287,714	5,066	6,319,443
1921.....	807	2,598,494	157	293,462	4,577	6,843,494	5,541	9,735,450
1922.....	969	3,453,059	225	479,578	5,789	9,157,062	6,983	13,089,699
1923.....	892	3,221,781	190	461,939	5,609	8,195,308	6,691	11,879,028
1924.....	988	3,597,147	235	499,185	5,791	11,215,764	7,014	15,312,096

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED

Summary of Conditions in the Coal, Iron and Steel Trades

The Annual Meetings of the British Empire Steel Corporation and its constituent Companies, which in the ordinary course of events would have been held in March or April, were postponed on account of the serious conditions which had developed in the relations between the companies engaged in mining coal and their employees. No reports of the operations of these Companies, or of the Corporation as a whole, for the year 1924 are available, but it is generally understood that the results of those operations were unfavourable. They could not very well be otherwise as the volume of trade everywhere was less than normal, the consumption of coal and the primary forms of iron and steel was comparatively small, and was, to some extent, supplied by importations from abroad which were possible for various reasons. There was a large surplus of coal in the United States which producers there were willing to dispose of without profit; intense activity in the iron and steel industry in Europe where, on account of the low values of local currencies, it was possible for gold-paying countries like Canada to purchase materials for export at extremely low prices; the possibility of importing iron and steel in a large variety of forms without payment of duty or with the privilege of receiving large refunds when the materials were to be used in Canadian factories; the general lack of confidence in the outcome of conditions and consequent depression in trade and industry; these and other causes combined to make the year 1924 the culmination of a period of decreasing activity in the allied industries which engage the attention of the officers of the Corporation.

The mining and export of iron ore from the mines in Newfoundland, on the other hand, showed a considerable improvement over the previous year, when the movement of ore to the Ruhr district was interrupted by the occupation of that region by the French and British troops.

The increasing demand for this ore in Germany has attracted the attention of British iron-masters who would not willingly allow their Continental competitors to make long term arrangements for large supplies of material that would give the German steel-makers an advantage.

Tentative proposals have been made to secure this advantage for British Works.

The position of the coal trade was brought to the attention of the Government at Ottawa, more especially with reference to the unfair discrimination between run of mine and slack coal. The

duties on these grades of coal have for many years been 53 and 14 cents per ton, respectively. Since the introduction of automatic stokers the value of slack coal has materially advanced, and there seemed to be no good reason why coal in one form should pay a different rate of duty from that levied upon the same kind of coal in another form.

At the last Session of Parliament an attempt was made to rectify this anomaly by making the duty on all bituminous coal 50 cents per ton. The people in the Eastern and Western parts of Canada which produce this grade of coal claim that the rate which was adopted in 1894, viz., 60 cents per ton, should have been restored.

The amendment, inadequate as the coal operators claim it to be, will improve the position of the Corporation in the St. Lawrence market, where it is expected that a considerable increase in business will be possible, which, although it may not yield any large direct profit, will afford an opportunity of disposing of a larger output and of reducing overhead charges.

The year closed with the most serious disagreement between management and men that has occurred for a long time. Much depends upon the outcome. If a satisfactory settlement can be arrived at under which it may be possible for the companies to increase their output materially and reduce the cost of production, and at the same time pay such rates of wages that the miners may receive more money than they could earn with intermittent operation at higher rates of wages, the old-time prosperity of the Nova Scotia coal mines will be restored, and with that restoration will come a very desirable betterment in financial and social conditions in that province, which will have an influence far beyond its borders.

The iron and steel works were quite actively engaged during some parts of the year and practically shut down at other times, with the result that the output of steel ingots was about sixty per cent. of normal.

There was a notable shrinkage in the output of railway materials, due to reduced buying by the great railroads, and in the tonnage of wire rods and wire, due to the decreased domestic demand and increased consumption of Belgian and German materials.

Although these are not very cheering items of information, there is no cause for alarm or despondency.

The properties of the Corporation have been well maintained, its resources are as abundant as ever, and all that is needed to create a different condition is a little more buoyancy in general conditions, a thorough and business-like revision of the tariff, and confidence in the future of the country and its industries.

PULPWOOD POLICY FOR CANADA

EMBARGO, OR FREE EXPORT, OR GRADED EXPORT TAX—A REVIEW OF ARGUMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL PROBLEM.

By

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Involving probably more discussion throughout the country as a national problem than any other topic except that of the Tariff and the Railways, the question of the regulation of the export of pulpwood from Canada has come before the public during the past year or two in a diversity of forms. Extremes in views are represented on the one hand by those who advocate the imposition of an absolute embargo on the export, to go into effect immediately; while in the other direction there are those who have been urging that the present regulations remain as they are without further restrictions. There are, in addition, a large number, closely connected with the pulp and paper industry itself, and an even larger number who have studied the situation without any particular predilection, who have reached the conclusion that there should be an avoidance of extreme action on the one hand, but that some form of restriction in the volume of export at least, or in the entire freedom with which it is permitted, should be imposed in the national interest.

An official attempt to investigate the subject and to reach a conclusion that would prove acceptable to Provincial and Federal interests, and to the public at large, was made in connection with a Pulpwood Commission appointed by the Dominion Government. This body, however, although it presented a mass of very valuable material relating to supplies of pulpwood in the various provinces, the consumption year by year, the division of this consumption into export and domestic use, the relation of the cut to destruction by fire, or by other means, and a number of other important aspects of the situation, did not take upon itself to pronounce on the essence of the problem, as to whether further export should be prohibited; whether conditions should remain as they were; or whether some restrictive measures should be adopted.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, which, during the investigation by the Pulpwood Commission, had appeared inclined to favour an absolute embargo, adopted a definite policy at its Annual Meeting held in January, 1925, when it passed a resolution calling upon the Government to impose "an adequate export duty upon logs and pulpwood exported from Canada". It was urged that such a duty "should be imposed upon a graded basis, increasing annually, so that the various interests involved might have due opportunity to make any necessary adjustments". The proceeds of

such an export tax, it urged, should be devoted as far as possible "to the work of conservation and protection of our forests". The resolution, in which the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association placed itself definitely on record, read as follows:

Resolution of C.P. & P.A. "WHEREAS, The forests of Canada have reached a stage of depletion, by reason of the demands made upon them by wood-using industries and from other causes such as to occasion grave concern to the country, and seriously to menace the welfare of the pulp and paper and other industries dependent upon them for existence; and,

"WHEREAS, The unrestricted exportation of pulpwood and logs from free-hold land seriously aggravates this situation, without affording the country any return commensurate with their real value or such as our economic situation demands; and,

"WHEREAS, This Association, although vitally interested in the conservation of the raw material upon which one of Canada's greatest industries depends, has hitherto refrained from putting its view officially on record, and

"WHEREAS, it cannot be denied that the exportation of the products of our forests in an unmanufactured condition is economically unsound and can only result in the dissipation of our natural resources without building up the industries of our country or securing proper returns in any other form,

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that until some more efficient means of control can be agreed upon as practical, that an adequate export duty should be imposed upon logs and pulpwood exported from Canada,

"That such a duty should be imposed upon a graded basis increasing annually so that the various interests involved may have due opportunity to make any necessary adjustments.

"That the proceeds of such duty should be devoted as far as possible to the work of conservation and protection of our forests.

"That this Association desires to give its assurance to the Governments, Federal and Provincial, that it will extend its fullest co-operation to all necessary measures to provide an adequate market for farmers' and settlers' wood should any surplus supply develop.

"That the continued study of this all-important question be urged upon the several authorities to the end that our forest resources be conserved as far as possible and ultimately utilized for the development of home industries."

It afterwards developed that a section of the Association which was closely connected with the production of sulphite and sulphate pulp, was opposed to this export tax, for reasons which will be treated later; but that the resolution represented the opinion of the great majority of members of the Association may be taken for granted.

Embargo or Export Tax. The groundwork for this resolution in favour of an Export Tax undoubtedly was prepared in the Report of the Mechanical Pulp Section, whose Chairman was Mr. Frank W. Clarke. The views of this Section had an added significance from the fact that, later on, during the Convention, Mr. Clarke was chosen as President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, so that in dealing with the question of pulpwood export, Mr. Clarke may be accepted in the main as the mouthpiece of the great

bulk of the membership. In his Report Mr. Clarke expressed this conclusion: "Everything that can be urged in favour of restricting the exportation of power is equally applicable as an argument for the restriction of the exportation of pulpwood. If we are to keep the power in Canada, we must find use for it. An important move in that direction would be the retention of our pulpwood in Canada and its manufacture into pulp and paper here."

After referring to unsatisfactory conditions in the groundwood pulp industry during the past year, the Report urged:

"The desirability of this Association formulating a definite policy with regard to the use and conservation of our pulpwood supplies, the foundation upon which our industry rests. First of all, we should declare ourselves on the much-mooted question of regulating the exportation of pulpwood.

"There are two good reasons why we should support an embargo, or an effective export tax on pulpwood; first, as a means of extending the life of the available supply of wood and of assuring the survival and the future development of the industry; second, as a protection for the industry under existing conditions.

"The first point has been brought before the people of this country very forcibly by Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum. The press, as well as many prominent financiers, have shown a great deal of sympathy with the movement. The public at large, however, are more or less apathetic towards it, probably because people generally are inclined to let the future take care of itself.

"Governments are the servants of the public, and in this matter quite naturally they are reluctant to take the initiative unless and until convinced that the people are aroused to its vital importance to the industrial progress of the country."

In a Critical State. The Report went on to review conditions in the pulp and paper industry, declaring that all other branches except newsprint—sulphite, mechanical and kraft pulps, fine papers, wrappings and boards—were, with very few exceptions, "in a more or less critical state". The cause for this condition was declared to be fundamental, and was thus set forth:

"So long as pulpwood can be purchased in large volume in this country and shipped across the line, just so long shall we have competition to force the price of our finished products down to a point which makes production here unprofitable, and which results in driving our mills into liquidation. We are supplying our competitors with raw material to our undoing.

"The mills in the United States which operate on Canadian wood have none of the overhead charges in connection with their wood supply that we have to carry, and consequently enjoy an undue advantage over us in the cost of their raw material. When our mills are operating on reduced schedules or are entirely shut down, these heavy overhead charges have still to be carried; an American mill in similar circumstances is relieved of such charges. Are we not at least entitled to protection up to the extent of our overhead? An adequate export tax on pulpwood shipped out of the country would provide funds for the protection of our forests, and to that extent would relieve our mills of some of the heavy expenditures that they are called upon to meet."

Linking Up Power With Industry. The Report expressed entire concurrence in the recent pronouncements by the Premiers of

Quebec and Ontario against the further export of hydro-electric power from those Provinces. It went on to link up the pulp and paper industry with the development and utilization of Canadian hydro-electric power, which it declared "should be used in Canada for the promotion of our own industries and the creation of domestic employment, with a consequent diminution of emigration and enlargement of the market for our agricultural and manufactured products".

The relation between the two as developing agents for the natural resources of the country was presented effectively. The pulp and paper industry, it was declared, used more than one-fourth of the total developed water power of the Dominion, and over fifty per cent. of this amount was used in the Province of Quebec alone. From this Province an average of about 750,000 cords of pulpwood was exported each year for the past twenty years. This represented an equivalent of 500,000 tons a year of newsprint paper. The pulpwood may have brought into the Province as much as \$7,500,000 a year, but if kept in the Province and manufactured into paper its value, at last year's selling price, would have been in the neighbourhood of \$35,000,000. "The difference between the two values is made up largely of conversion costs, which, in other words, meant wages for labour. In addition to this, however, its manufacture here would have entailed the development and utilization of an additional 170,000 horse power of electrical energy, or an increase of 46 per cent. over present consumption. The additional labour required would have given employment to some 8,000 men in the pulp and paper mills."

The following conclusion was reached, namely, that it would be useless to restrict the export of power unless conditions favourable for the development of the largest individual user of power, namely, the pulp and paper industry, were maintained, and improved. "There is a vast amount of available water power in the Dominion as yet undeveloped and since the pulp and paper industry is by far the largest user of electrical energy it should not be difficult for us to convince the Governments, both Federal and Provincial, that the pulpwood situation and the future possibilities of our water powers are identical."

Angry Protests from United States. The immediate result of the official stand taken by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, was an angry rejoinder by various groups in the United States interested in the maintenance of the export of pulpwood from Canada. One protest filed with Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, speaking of the embargo that had been discussed, declared:

"It will have the effect not only of crippling the pulpwood industry in the United States, but also of giving the Canadian manufacturers the control of our paper markets, and thereby increasing the cost to every user of the printed word in the United States. Under the mask of

forest conservation Canadian manufacturers are trying to force the Dominion Government to stop the exportation of pulpwood. According to the official statistics of the Canadians themselves, the maximum amount of pulpwood which could possibly be exported now or in the future bears no relationship to a forest conservation policy. Yet the quantity now imported into the United States is sufficiently important for an embargo to temporarily cripple the American industry, curtail the output from our own factories, and send prices soaring. That is what the Canadians seek to accomplish.

"They are trying to force the American operators to move their mills into Canada, where the wood would be transformed into pulp for the paper mills here. That much accomplished, the next step would be to embargo pulp, thus forcing Americans to make their paper in Dominion territory and under the domination of the Canadian paper industry."

After suggesting that an embargo would jeopardize an investment of more than \$900,000,000 in the pulp and paper industry of the United States and employment of 60,000 to 120,000 workers, the statement goes on to point out to what an extent Canada and Canadian prosperity was dependent upon the United States market:

"In 1922 we had taken four-fifths of her pulp and paper exports, our share amounting to more than \$84,000,000. We were then credited officially with the amazing growth of Canada's own pulp and paper industry. But the Canadian mill operators were not satisfied. They wanted to make all our paper.

"There are now 110 pulp and paper mills on the other side of the border. They have increased their pulp and paper exports more than 300 per cent. in ten years. They have developed their own industry out of our needs. For example, in 1909 we had imported from our neighbour only 2 per cent. of our newspaper requirements. In 1922 it was 37 per cent. Now we are importing almost 50 per cent., though we have not materially increased our importations of pulpwood. We have permitted the Canadian mills to make additional quantities of our pulp and paper.

"Shut Down United States Mills. These owners now charge that our mills have been operated with Canadian timber, while the forests here remained untouched, forming a reserve against the day when they can be used more profitably. The fact is that for every cord of Canadian pulpwood, four cords of American pulpwood are used in our mills. If the Canadian mill owners can shut the Americans out of the market, they will be able to buy pulpwood at their own price. They think they can either shut down some of the American mills, or compel their removal into Canada. In either event they would gain an advantage, because our holdings in Canada and our pulp and paper trade there are interwoven throughout the entire industry.

"This industry is represented by more than 700 mills in this country. The Canadians believe that with millions already invested in Canada, the Americans would dismantle their mills here and come over to put more money into that part of the industry. This would cause a reorganization among a number of important companies, the abandonment of mills, and erection of others, compelling an advance in the price of their products.

"The promised fight on the embargo is nothing more or less than a revival of the situation of three years ago, when the American manufacturers, through the Underwood Resolution, made their protest which resulted in the appointment of a Canadian Commission to investigate the situation. But this time the situation is a much more dangerous one."

The statement went on to urge a point that has come up on a number of occasions in the discussion of the situation and that was bound more or less to develop into an international one:

“The continued propaganda put forth by the Canadian paper manufacturers, if carried to an extreme, will certainly result in seriously interrupting the friendly relations which have for so many years existed between Canada and the United States.”

These statements, which were reproduced widely in the United States, and drew forth approving comment from a number of legislators, have been quoted at some length here, partly because they indicate the high feeling that has been aroused over the question in the United States, and also because they set forth, accurately in statistics, the remarkable development that has taken place in the pulp and paper industry in Canada, particularly in relation to the export of newsprint and pulp, and the market provided for these products by United States publishers and United States mills. And practically all of it has been a matter of twelve or fifteen years.

One phase of the protest emanating from across the border merits reference at this point, and that is the suggestion that Canada owes a debt of gratitude to the United States for providing this market, and that the greatest care should be exercised towards avoiding any action, even of a protective character, on the part of this country which might arouse resentful feelings in the United States and result in retaliatory measures being adopted, either through a cutting down of the purchases of Canadian pulp and paper, or by the placing of an embargo on the export of certain “raw materials” that Canada for years has been securing from the United States. It is clear that a good deal of resentment was aroused in Canada over such suggestions, particularly because they so obviously were intended to influence the settlement of a question that was of national proportions, and one in which it was not clear that Canadian interest coincided with that of the United States.

“Death-blow” to U.S. Industry. The immediate occasion of one Canadian protest was a statement by the President of the International Paper Company, who was resigning to become Chairman of the Board, Mr. Philip T. Dodge. At this time the International Paper Company was negotiating to take over certain very valuable timber limits along the Gatineau River which then belonged to the Riordon Company, in liquidation. The plans afterwards were carried through and the International Paper Company, largest manufacturers of newsprint and of all kinds of paper in the United States, took over some 11,000 square miles of timber limits in Canada, and started a plan not only to double the output of the existing newsprint mill at Three Rivers, Quebec—bringing its output from over 300 to some 700 tons daily—but to develop a new newsprint unit along the Gatineau which was to run into from 400 to 500 additional tons daily. At this time Mr. Dodge announced that “the Board of Directors was unanimous in its support of the

policy of development of low cost properties in Canada, which was so successfully inaugurated with the Three Rivers mill. A recent survey of the Company's properties has confirmed the opinion that its large resources can most profitably be employed in the further pursuit of this policy. The results of the operations of the Company's Three Rivers mill have more than justified the expectations which were entertained when its construction was determined upon. Designed with a nominal output of 240 tons a day it has been producing daily in the neighbourhood of 300 tons, its operating costs being amongst the lowest in the industry."

Mr. Dodge went on to announce not only the erection of a new mill in Canada in the near future for the production of newsprint, but the gradual removal of the entire newsprint interests of the International Paper Company to Canada. He then made a statement, explanatory of this new policy, that has exercised a vital influence upon public opinion in Canada in relation to a pulpwood policy :

"Action of the United States Congress in placing newsprint on the free list has dealt the United States industry a death blow. We will continue manufacturing in the United States for a long time to come, but without a tariff to protect us we cannot thrive. We will continue because we own vast timber tracts; but when these are exhausted we will cease manufacturing. Our plants in the United States will be utilized for the manufacture of electricity for which we have a well equipped engineering force. The Company of which I am the head will suffer no loss."

The announcement of policy by Mr. Dodge prompted *The Financial Times*, Montreal, to draw attention to the need for Canadians adopting a courageous, national attitude in dealing with their own problems, in place of allowing themselves to be governed by what they felt or feared would be the view taken of their action on any question by the United States. Under the caption, "After You, Dear Uncle Sam", the Montreal paper, which, in close touch with the industry as it is, has latterly been opposing an outright embargo, and showing an inclination to favour a graded export tax in connection with a pulpwood policy, wrote as follows :

After You, Dear Uncle Sam. "Canadians as represented by their governments have shown themselves to be possessed of so much humility in demanding their fair commercial rights from the United States that it is refreshing sometimes to have Americans themselves take it in hand to show us just what our national attitude should be in the face of our possession of such remarkable resources as our pulpwood, our nickel, our wheat-growing lands, and other invaluable heritages. We have allowed our pulpwood to go out too freely to be made up into pulp and paper with United States labour; we have allowed our nickel to go out in its crude form to a country that must have it and was only too eager to reap the advantages of the manufacturing end of it; we hear of groups that are willing to bind up our wonderful power resources for periods of twenty, twenty-five or thirty years, for the up-building of United States factories in close proximity to our borders; and only now

and then comes a voice in the wilderness appealing for an export tax upon our wheat that now is shipped into the United States mills to be ground there into flour and re-shipped from New York harbour to the world markets with the American label attached. Co-incident with this enterprising movement the President, in answer to demands from the farmers, raised the duty against Canadian wheat from 30 to 42 cents a bushel, in order that it might be impossible for it to compete in the domestic markets in the United States.

"To Mr. Philip T. Dodge, the retiring president of the International Paper Company, we extend a vote of gratitude for bringing before us with the added weight that usually attaches to the outside prophet, a vision of Canada as the successor to the activities of this company that now rest mainly within the borders of the United States. Gradually, as he said this week, there will be developed low cost properties in Canada along a line so successfully inaugurated with the Three Rivers newsprint mill, and gradually also the high-cost mills of the company in the United States will be closed down, and water power developed there in their stead. Speaking generally of the United States situation, he declared that action of the United States Congress in placing newsprint on the free list had dealt the United States industry 'a death-blow'.

"Canadians as a whole seem to need a good deal of encouragement before they will take heart and cease yielding to the United States in the empty fear that they might possibly offend their big neighbour. The United States will understand Canadians far better when they show a little more of the national self-interest that is not an uncommon attribute of the business interests of the other country."

Where "Conservation" Argument Failed. Coming to the consideration of the arguments presented by those who have favoured an absolute embargo on the export of pulpwood—brought into effect without delay—it may be said fairly that the persistent and enterprising advocacy of this policy, mainly by F. J. D. Barnjum, had a marked effect on public opinion, and for a time at least was accepted, perhaps, by the majority, as in the best interests of this country. It was probably as a result of this agitation and public sentiment that the Dominion Government appointed a Pulpwood Commission. The earlier argument for the embargo which was given most stress was that the cutting off of export would help to conserve the supply of pulpwood in this country, an argument based on the generally accepted view that here, as had been the case in the United States, the available supply was quite limited, and could be wiped out prematurely by prodigal use or abuse. The opponents of an embargo soon met this argument by reminding its users that co-incident with this argument was another they had adopted, namely, that a pulpwood embargo would cut off the necessary supply for a number of United States mills and compel them to "move over" into Canada. How could Canadians, it was asked, conserve their pulpwood supply by cutting off export, and at the same time provide an equal supply to United States mills that would come to Canada to operate? The question proved unanswerable.

There was another reason for this. Steadily and rapidly Canadian mills had been springing up for the manufacture of pulp and of paper, and in a very few years there had been a remarkable increase in the production. This necessarily brought a corresponding

increase in the consumption of pulpwood. To such an extent was this true that in a very brief period the amount of pulpwood consumed in Canadian mills changed over from one-third the quantity being exported to the United States until in the years 1924 and 1925 the consumption in Canada represented rather more than three times as much as the export to the United States. This point may be illustrated from another direction: just as was stated in the American document quoted above, Canadian mills in 1909 were supplying only two per cent. of the newsprint consumed in the United States, and at the present time they are within measurable distance of supplying fifty per cent. of it. Again, within twelve years the production of newsprint in Canada was well below one-third of that of the United States, but already on two occasions during 1925 the production of newsprint in Canadian mills in a monthly period has exceeded the total production of United States mills in that period. It is generally recognized that, by the end of the present year, the production of newsprint in Canada will pass that of the United States permanently, and from then on the margin separating the two will widen in favour of Canada and away from the United States probably as much, proportionately, as the margin, by which Canada was below United States production, had diminished in the past ten years.

Remarkable Growth of Industry. Not to burden this record with statistics, the remarkable growth in the industry in Canada may be illustrated thus:

For the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1911, Canada's paper exports amounted to \$3,924,425; by 1918 the total value was \$37,865,330, and for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925, the exports of paper amounted to \$99,410,910, or twenty-five times as much as in 1911. Pulp exports increased from \$4,715,532 to \$41,565,241, in the same period. In 1921 the production of newsprint in Canada was 808,066 tons, and in 1924 1,352,994 tons, an increase of 545,000 tons, or nearly 70 per cent. in four years alone! As illustrating the viewpoint of United States interests, that a market is provided there for the most of Canada's pulp and paper exports—although we believe it is—does not bear directly at all on the pulpwood export arguments—it may be mentioned that out of the total value of paper exported for the fiscal year 1925, of slightly under \$100,000,000, exports to the United States amounted to \$91,725,000, and of total exports of pulp valued at \$41,565,000, exports to the United States amounted to \$37,528,000.

These figures bring us to the line of cleavage between the two theories. Those who favour a pulpwood embargo quote these records of the unusual growth in Canadian production, and in the corresponding opening up of a huge market in the United States, to urge that that country has become so dependent upon Canada, not only for its pulpwood, but its pulp and paper supplies, that it would be helpless in the face of an embargo, and that in place of exporting anywhere from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 cords of pulpwood a year—for which Canadians receive from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000,—this country might just as well ban the export, and manu-

facture the pulpwood into newsprint in this country, and then export it to a market that would pay anywhere from \$45,000,000 to \$70,000,000 for the finished product, according to the quantity involved, and under present prices for newsprint of \$70 a ton. The difference in the selling price of the pulpwood and the paper, would, it is argued, mean an increase, according to the amount exported under present conditions, of some \$35,000,000 to \$55,000,000 in the national wealth of this country.

Arguments For and Against. This argument is met squarely by those who are opposed to an embargo by arguments that the country is doing well enough as it is; steadily increasing the proportion of pulpwood that is made up into paper without the maximum value attaching to it, as compared with the volume of pulpwood that is exported in its natural, unmanufactured state. It is contended that an "unfriendly" move, such as an embargo, would alienate the United States' friendly relations, and that the publishers there would probably make arrangements for a large portion of the amount of newsprint purchased from Canada under present conditions being supplied them from European sources. Thus in the end Canada would lose a substantial portion of its present newsprint market in the United States.

Going on farther, it is argued that a similar step would be taken with regard to the pulp market in the United States, and—with a good deal more grounds—it is argued that Canadian exports of pulp in considerable measure would give place to Scandinavian, as far as the United States was concerned and, in the end, resentment of an embargo which undoubtedly would cripple a number of United States converting mills, would result in the curtailment of Canada's present profitable and generous market in the United States, both for paper and for pulp.

Another argument that is advanced against an embargo is that of the retaliatory measures which might be undertaken in the United States against Canada. One of the constantly recurring suggestions is that coal might be embargoed, and sulphur, such as is used in pulp mills, and other materials. It is thought that three years ago, when the Underwood Commission was appointed to look into the threat of an embargo, there lay behind it the very definite idea of retaliation in the way of shutting out or restricting, from Canadian use, certain raw materials, for a supply of which various Canadian industries are dependent on the United States.

Some of the chemical pulp manufacturers in Canada added a new element this year to the arguments against an embargo, when they followed the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association Resolution by a protest, stating that they themselves were opposed even to an export tax, and declared their fear that an old proposal might be revived in the United States, whereby the present free market for Canadian sulphite and sulphate pulp might be shut off, through the imposition of a prohibitory customs tariff, applicable, not to Scan-

dinavian countries, but to Canada, explicitly because of the proposed pulpwood embargo—if it were made effective.

The argument generally employed against the validity of the point that the United States market for newsprint would be transferred to Europe in whole or in part, was that the United States publishers bought Canadian newsprint because it suited them so to do; because they liked the quality, and particularly because they were assured of a vital element in their own supply, by going to Canada, namely, a continuous supply of uniform quality. It was pointed out that imports into the United States of European newsprint, which in 1923 had risen to over 200,000 tons, had fallen under natural conditions of competition with Canada, to around 150,000 tons in 1924; whereas the exports of Canadian newsprint to the United States had shown a sharp advance of considerably over 50,000 tons during the same twelve months.

The argument as to "retaliation" was faced by a statement that the United States newsprint mills or pulp mills would not be able to induce mine owners and others to injure themselves by cutting off the Canadian market, simply because the United States mines needed Canadian customers for their coal quite as much as Canadians needed their coal. The old-time homely parallel of "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face" was cited freely in this connection.

"Consistency." The element of "consistency" was called upon to support a free export of pulpwood. How can Canada, it was asked, consistently embargo the export of pulpwood without, at the same time, issuing an injunction against the export of cut lumber in the form of boards? And if this were done—with no possibility of a domestic demand for semi-finished lumber, in the form of furniture, say, of houses, etc., the Canadian lumber industry would be brought to the verge of destruction, so dependent is it on the United States market for logs or boards in the present unfinished export shape.

The answer to this argument is that no "consistency" is required: that Canada must be left free to determine a separate policy for each separate industry, and for each branch of the same industry, if need be, along lines that the national welfare shall determine.

"Vested Rights." At this stage there would logically enter on the scene the problem of "vested rights": vested rights of the United States mill man who had bought pulpwood limits in Canada for export to his own mill. An embargo would interfere with his legal or moral rights in his own property. An embargo, moreover, would interfere with the vested interests of the "settler," who, particularly in Northern Quebec, was declared to be dependent on the receipts of the sale of pulpwood for export purposes chiefly.

The Dominion Government surrendered to both demands almost at the same time that the Pulpwood Commission began its

investigations, by intimating that it would observe all "contracts" entered into by United States concerns for pulpwood from Canada for ten years, if these were dated prior to July 1, 1923. This stipulation, it was concluded generally, was equivalent to permitting the export of pulpwood for ten years—whether an embargo were instituted or not—on all American-owned timber limits. For the settler, it was declared that he, too, would retain the privilege of export, and the "sting"—or effectiveness—of any embargo, it was declared, had been drawn—or "neutralized".

The Embargoes of 1911-12. The problem of "vested interests" presents an undeniable difficulty. It is a problem that the sense of Fair Play must recognize. It is weakened, to some extent, by one fact of history whose importance it would be idle to minimize, when in 1911-12 the Quebec and Ontario Governments placed an embargo all their own—without reference to Federal authorities—on the export of pulpwood cut on Crown lands. This embargo went at once into effect; it stayed export from a large portion of readily available limits, and admittedly *it laid the foundation of the great development of the pulp and paper industry of Canada*. The fact that an embargo was once put into effect, and has remained in effect, and was effected without any serious—if any—complication in international relations, is bound to prove—as an underlying and ever-present factor—the most potent of the forces that may, in the end, bring about an absolute embargo, or as seems more likely at the present time, a graded export tax.

Pulpwood Supplies in Canada. This brings us to the relation existing between the relative proportion of pulpwood on Crown lands (and so subject to the embargo already existing), and that on freehold lands, and so able to be exported under present conditions. Closely linked with this question is that of the existing supplies of pulpwood in Canada, and the time when, under present volume of consumption, they would all be consumed. The Report of the Pulpwood Commission may be accepted as the most comprehensive record on these points. The following is a brief summary of the situation:

The total land area of that portion of the Dominion under review is 2,174,520 square miles; of which 1,216,408 square miles, about 56 per cent., is forest. For comparative purposes it may be of interest to note here that the agricultural area amounts to 428,893 square miles, not quite 20 per cent. of the land area. Of the whole forest area, a little better than 36 per cent. is considered to be merchantable forest, the balance being either entirely inaccessible or too sparsely timbered to permit of successful operation now or within any reasonable time.

The total available stand of pulpwood species is estimated at 630 million cords, of which amount 436.2 million cords is spruce, balsam and hemlock. By regions and by ownership, the supplies are distributed approximately as indicated in the following table:

DISTRIBUTION AND OWNERSHIP OF AVAILABLE PULPWOOD*
(In millions of cords)

Region.	Entirely Unalienated	Licensed or Leased	Privately Owned	Total
Maritime Provinces	0·30	15·70	30·60	46·60
Quebec and Ontario	56·50	132·00	27·00	215·50
Prairie Provinces	40·35	5·50	3·25	*49·10
British Columbia	24·00	90·00	11·00	125·00
Total	121·15 27·8%	243·20 55·7%	71·85 16·5%	436·20 100%

One-quarter Only Now Left to Crown.

Of the total quantity available 27·8 per cent. still remains entirely in the Crown; 55·7 per cent. has been leased or licensed, practically all of it under terms which permit the application of domestic manufacturing requirements. Of both licensed and unalienated timber almost 83 per cent. may be subjected to such restrictions if the respective governments so desire; most of it is already so restricted. The remaining 16·5 per cent. is privately owned, and no restrictions in export have been applied, except in British Columbia where certain taxes have a tendency in that direction. It is perhaps well to point out that if total resources of the five species are taken, having no regard to the question of accessibility, the approximate percentage of unalienated timber is 61 per cent.; licensed or leased, 31 per cent.; and privately owned 8 per cent. The great difference between these percentages and their respective counterparts indicates clearly the extent to which the resources have been disposed of either under license or in fee simple.

Greater Stand of Pulpwood in East.

To obviate possible misunderstanding of the general timber situation, it is advisable to emphasize that although Quebec and Ontario show a large stand of the pulpwood, as compared to British Columbia, it must not be inferred that the former provinces have a total timber stand in any way comparable to that in British Columbia. A mere glance at the saw timber figures will immediately remove any misapprehension in that direction; including both hardwoods and softwoods British Columbia has over 70 per cent. of the merchantable saw timber in Canada to-day. So far as species at present utilized for pulp manufacture are concerned, however, the eastern provinces have the greater stand of pulpwood.

In Ontario, merchantable and reasonably accessible stand of pulpwood is about 128,000,000 cords of which 84,500,000 is in balsam and spruce. About 30,000,000 cords still remain with the Crown. Some 45,000,000 cords are under license, and 9,000,000 cords have been disposed of outright and are held in fee simple. In a period of ten years there were consumed for public manufacture 6,872,372 cords, and the average yearly consumption for lumber and pulp has been 841,905 cords of spruce and balsam. Yearly exports have run 184,439 cords, but in 1923 the total was up to 414,218 cords. Taking spruce alone, with a stand of 75,000,000 cords and 1,120,000 cords annual consumption there would be a 67-year supply. However, in the past five years there has been an average of 670,000 acres burned over, containing 1,100,000 cords, and in addition, an average annual loss through the budworm epidemic of 500,000 cords. Hence the total destruction would bring the supply far below the 67 years.

*—Available only if the pulp and paper industry becomes established locally.

In Quebec Province 10,110,000 cords were consumed for pulp manufacture in ten years; exports averaged 721,052 cords yearly; for all purposes over 2,900,000 cords of spruce and balsam have been used annually, of which 2,200,000 to 2,300,000 cords were spruce, out of a total merchantable supply of 90,000,000 cords, giving a period of duration of 39 years. The average fire loss has been about 1,000,000 acres a year, or 2,000,000 cords, of which probably 1,500,000 cords would be pulpwood; while losses from budworm—more severe than in Ontario—have averaged 10,000,000 cords a year, making depletion from fire and budworm, 11,500,000 cords a year. The only hope for the future is to secure “a drastic curtailment of fire and insect wastage”.

From these records one definite conclusion can be drawn: that the supply of pulpwood in Canada is not inexhaustible, and that if this country is not recklessly to cast to the winds its invaluable advantage in the possession in contiguity of accessible water powers and pulpwood supplies, it must jealously and disinterestedly conserve its pulpwood from the present rate of extinction. Otherwise, in a few years, it will occupy the position of the United States, in seeing the sceptre of a world supremacy in newsprint manufacture slipping away from its grasp, never to be regained.

Fire Protection and Conservation. The Pulpwood Commission was thoroughly justified, then, in appealing for more stringent regulations to lessen the appalling waste of standing pulpwood timber from fires: a far more fatal factor up to the present than the consumption of the wood for domestic manufacture or for export. Should action end here? Perhaps, if it were possible to accept the happy-go-lucky theory that pulpwood exports from Canada, at the worst, were not increasing, and would steadily decline to a negligible remainder within a brief period. Unfortunately for an easy solution of the problem this “guess” has not worked out. The export of pulpwood is growing. It is quite true that in the latter part of 1923 and early in 1924 the agitation for an embargo resulted in heavy increases in exports that later in 1924 eased off as the fear of immediate action fell away. For the first six months of 1925, however, exporting went on in full swing, and the total of 768,000 cords reached a new high record and exceeded the figures for the same period of 1923 by close to 100,000 cords, and two years previous by 300,000 cords. Continued in the same ratio 1925 exports will run well over 1,500,000 cords, equivalent to the “raw material” being provided for the manufacture of 1,000,000 tons of newsprint in the United States (or pulp and paper of other and even higher-priced grades). Clearly the evil of exportation in large quantities of Canadian pulpwood cannot be trusted to exterminate itself automatically.

As Part of New National Policy. In summing up the pulpwood situation, and only after most careful consideration of all

the facts which are a part of the question, certain deductions cannot be gainsaid.

The question is purely a Canadian one, and must be decided along lines which will bring to Canada and Canadian industry, continuing prosperity. Our financial condition for the future is clearly forecast in the deficits of the present. These, in part, can be taken care of in the future, by conserving the real value of our natural resources, of which pulpwood is one. These resources, to-day, are the capital assets of Canada, and must be made to earn their full share of National profits by the use of proper methods in protection against natural hazards such as fire, and in the establishment of Canadian industry to use the resources profitably in the manufacture of paper for export.

Exporting the raw materials deprives the Dominion and all its people of the real commercial value of these natural resources which should be ours as a birthright, but which, under conditions existing to-day, we are giving away destructively.

The vested rights of those who to-day are owners of pulpwood areas, from which the wood may be exported, must be given every just consideration which their ownership dictates, but this does not mean that their position in the whole pulpwood question requires any sentimental consideration other than "fair play" dictates.

A tax on the exportation of all pulpwood leaving Canada, which in five years would amount to \$5.00 per cord of wood, is a suggested method of settling the question, that would be eminently fair to Canada, and to those who, at the moment, are exporting owners. It is an old axiom of nearly all established industries, that the natural place to manufacture a finished product in volume is at that point where nearness to the source of supply of raw materials, labour, power, and markets can be combined.

That part of the paper manufacturing industry which is conducted along lines of volume production, such as newsprint papers, will eventually be Canadian. The simple economic law stated above will bring to Canada that part of the industry which is located on the North American Continent.

In the meantime, are we to carry on as at present, or are we to reap the full benefit from the value of that which is nationally ours, and create an ever-increasing national prosperity, which is a nation's only liquid assets?

WATER POWER

By

A. M. Rutherford.

One of the most important debates during the last Session of Parliament, and one that seems destined to become historical in connection with the campaign, "Canada's Natural Resources for the Advantages of Our Own People", was one devoted to a discussion of the export of Power. The result, as expressed in the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House, the export of Hydro-Electric Power from Canada should be permitted only on a yearly license, and that hereafter no license for export of power, beyond that already granted, should be issued, except with the concurrence of the Province or Provinces in which it is proposed to develop such powers, and of any other Provinces adjacent to such development and interested therein", signified the collapse and failure of the determined effort to secure a long term export license.

The wisdom of this measure has already been indicated; an announcement made by the Aluminum Company of America of their intention to establish a plant on the Saguenay, with its subsidiary, will require 100,000 H.P., and later on contemplates an individual development of 800,000 H.P., and calls for an expenditure variously estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Southern Canada Power is another example. They had tempting offers for export of power in 1917, which were refused by the Company. Since that time, twenty-one new industries have been established in their territory, which on a reasonable estimate, have an output of between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 per year. Much of this money is being expended in Canada in wages and materials. These are examples of the benefits of "Keeping Canadian Power at Home for Home Use".

There are two great sources of energy, coal and falling water. It is obvious that coal, at some period, will become exhausted and that water power is a non-depletable source of heat and power. The importance of water power development to Canada can best be illustrated by a comparison to coal. The following data is derived from reports of the Department of the Interior, Canada, Dominion Water Power Branch. By careful analysis it has been concluded that one horse power equals nine tons of coal per annum: in March, 1924, there was developed in Canada some 3,227,000 H.P., or in coal equivalent (nine tons to one H.P.) 29,000,000 tons of coal, which at \$10.00 per ton amounts to \$290,000,000 per annum. Ontario and Quebec, which are particularly endowed with water powers, contain over sixty per cent. of Canada's total population and about eighty per cent. of the total manufacturing development. They use sixty per cent. of the total coal consumed in Canada, *ninety-three per cent. of which coal is imported.* In March, 1924,

2,563,000 H.P. was developed, which had a coal equivalent of 23,000,000 tons (276,000,000 per annum). The combined coal consumption of Ontario and Quebec for 1923 was 23,180,000 roughly; but for water power, these Provinces would require double their present coal supply (ninety-three per cent. of which is imported.)

It is stated that in Canada we have some 18,255,000 H.P. available, and at the present only some 3,569,000 H.P. developed, or eight and one-half per cent., but a large portion of the 18,255,000 H.P. is so located that at the present it is not available to centres of population.

All our power will be required for home consumption within a reasonable space of time. In 1910 we had but 975,000 H.P. developed, in 1924, 3,569,275 H.P. The plea for the exportation of power, pending use for it at home, must be considered very carefully. Experience has taught us that power once exported cannot be recalled, and danger of international difficulties in this regard in the future can be avoided by a firm stand now: temporary export licenses of power with recall clauses, would only lead to international differences.

Has the development in Electrical Science reached its peak? Decidedly not. We are in an electrical age. Thirty years ago, Gas, only developing—Motor car unheard of—Aeroplanes, the vapouring of unbalanced imaginations—the Electrification of the railways—Super-power companies, by which power loads may be exchanged—these are all facts to-day. Many other uses of electrical energy will develop in the next few years, which will more than use all of Canada's readily available Hydro-Electric Power.

The attitude which the Government has taken toward the question of the export of power, is one that will thoroughly commend itself to all the people of Canada. Power is another of our natural resources, which contains for the Dominion a tremendous latent value. It is one that is closely interwoven with the question of increasing the population of the Dominion, for it is only by the establishment of large industrial producing units, that twelve months' employment can be offered to great numbers of people, whose continuous earning power can be assured, and the provision of the raw materials to the manufacturer at prices which will permit him to compete in the markets of the world, and power at reasonable prices is one of the manufacturer's greatest needs.

It may seem for the moment, that the export of power will produce revenue for the welfare of the whole Dominion. This is true, but the policy of consuming this Hydro-Electric power in Canada will eventually cause the establishment in Canada of the larger industrial plants. This means not only the consumption of power here, but the employment of large numbers of people, who in turn become prosperous and are enabled thereby to help carry the financial load, which must be borne by all Canadian people for many years to come.

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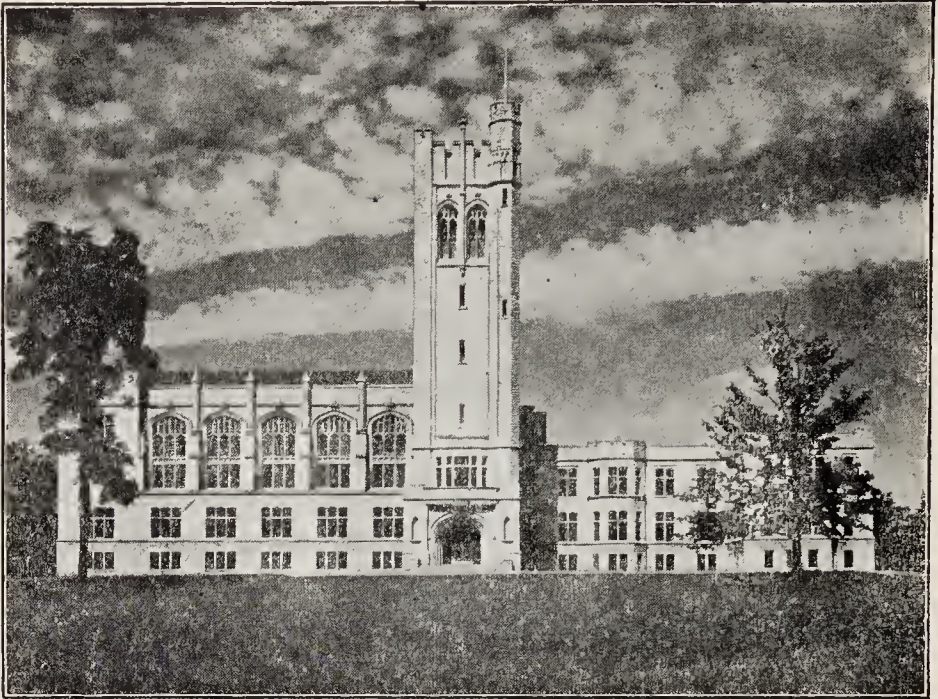
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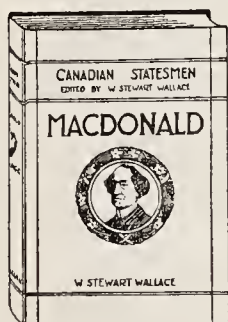
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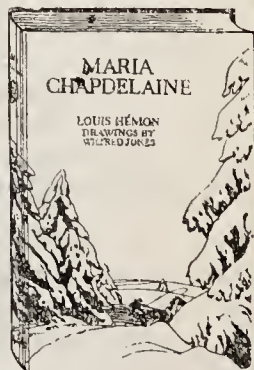
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ERRATUM

In *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1923 the degree of F.R.C.P. was placed, in error, after Dr. F. G. Banting's name in connection with his photograph, used as a frontispiece. The degree should have been L.R.C.P.